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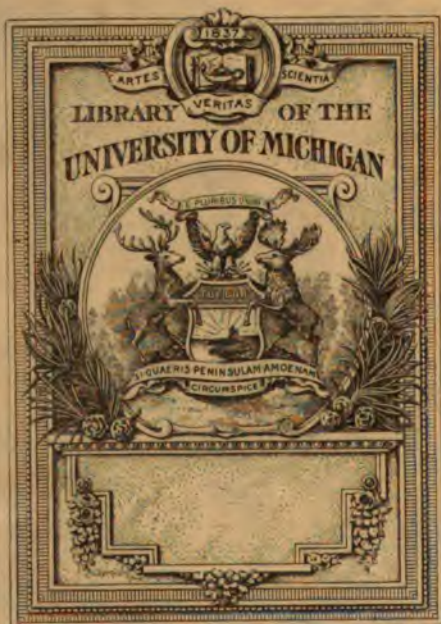
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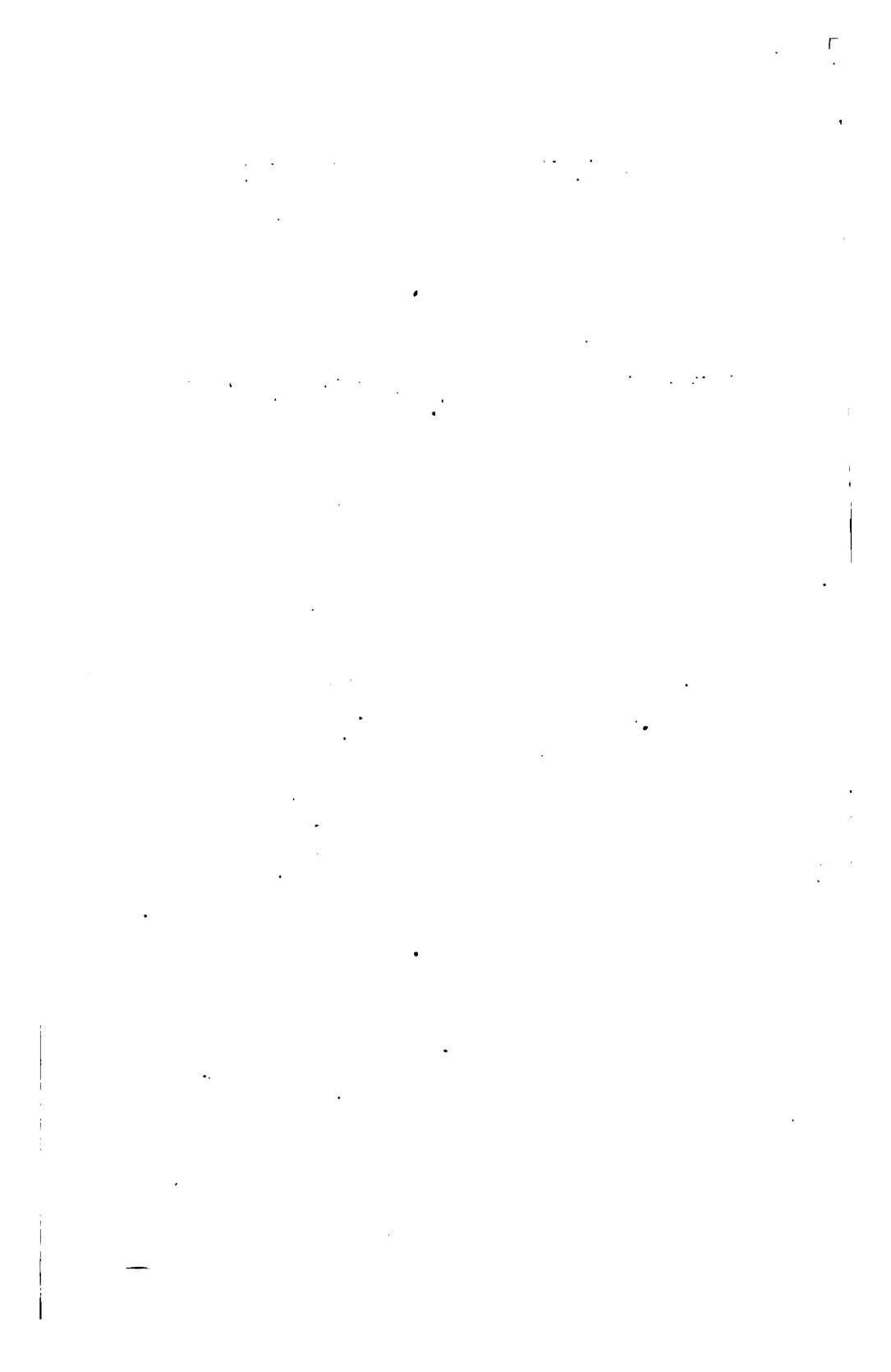
**JOINT DOCUMENTS**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF MICHIGAN,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1868.**

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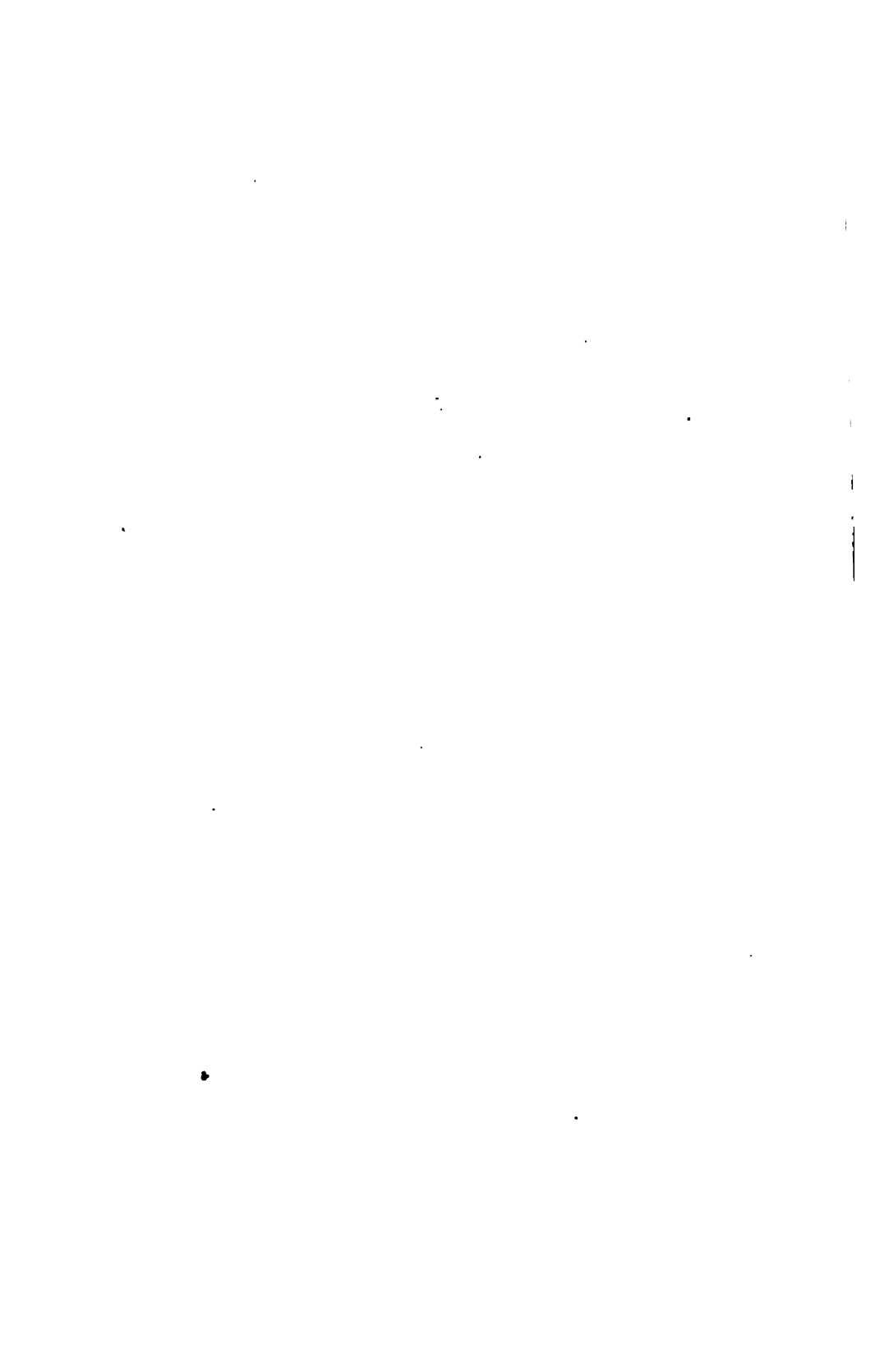




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# **JOINT DOCUMENTS.**

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RETIRING GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

TO THE

# LEGISLATURE

OF THE

## STATE OF MICHIGAN,

IN SESSION, JANUARY 8th, 1869.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:  
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1869.



## RETIRING GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

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*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In accordance with constitutional requirement, at the close of my official term, I now submit to the Legislature, "information by message, of the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as I deem expedient."

The infirm condition of my health imperatively forbids my communicating with you in person, and I am compelled, for the same reason, to refer more briefly than I desire, to those questions of State interest to which I would call your attention. I yield to this necessity with less reluctance, from the consciousness that my successor in office, in whose wisdom, ability and discernment I have full confidence, and who is held in such high esteem by our fellow citizens, will present in his Inaugural Message his views and recommendations for the consideration of the Legislature, with a completeness which will render the performance of my closing duty less important.

In this last official act as your Chief Executive, I congratulate you upon the highly prosperous and happy condition of the people of our State. When I assumed my office the Nation was at war. The issue of that war was not doubtful, for every loyal heart had faith in the triumph of the right; but there were embarrassments, uncertainties and perplexities attending the adjustment of our National affairs, and in providing for the burdens and indebtedness which war had entailed upon us. To-day we are at peace; the integrity of the Union has been secured, and Freedom guaranteed to all in the land. We have cause for heartfelt gratitude to God for the increasing blessings of peace, for the sufficiency of the

harvests, for the rewards of labor, and for the moral, intellectual and material advancement of the people. Steadily we have grown and prospered, and now enjoy the position and advantages of the most favored States.

## FINANCES.

No part of the administration of the State Government is more important than the management of its finances. The collection of the revenue, the appropriation of moneys, the judicious and economical expenditure, and the safe custody of the public funds, should always be matters of solicitude with those in authority.

It gives me great pleasure in being able to state that the financial affairs of the State are in a highly prosperous condition. At no time in its history has its credit stood higher, or its exhibit appeared more satisfactory in this regard, than to-day. The sagacity, prudence and economy, which have marked the management of the funds of the State, during the last four years, is deserving of commendation; and the success which has attended the reduction of the public debt since the close of the civil war, and the very large balance now in the Treasury [\$1,130,229 67], attest the wisdom of the Legislature, and the high ability and strict faithfulness of those, who as State Treasurers, have had the custody of the public funds.

The condition of our finances, and the receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury, for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868, as appears from the Treasurer's account, are as follows:

The amount received into the State Treasury, and which was derived from the following sources, is \$2,804,741 43:

Balance of cash in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1867,.	\$	582,113	96
Received on account of General Fund,.....		1,347,521	51
"          "          Primary School Fund, ..		115,386	63
"          "          "          Int. Fund,		54,000	70
"          "          Swamp Land          "		425,324	81
"          "          "          Int.          "		6,079	06
"          "          University          "		7,114	97



Received on account of University Interest Fund,	\$10,369 45
“ “ Normal School, “	760 00
“ “ “ Int. “	1,887 28
“ “ Asylum “	3,548 03
“ “ State Building “	418 99
“ “ Agricultural College “	2,300 00
“ “ Internal Improv't “	11,433 26
“ “ War “	25,000 00
“ “ Sault Ste. Marie Canal	
Fund, .....	14,449 67
Received on account of War Loan Sinking Fund,	188,900 85
“ “ Two Million Loan Sinking	
Fund, .....	218 75
Received on account of Light-house deposit,....	15 00
“ “ Suspense account,.....	7,903 48
Total receipts,.....	<u><u>\$2,804,741 43</u></u>

The following are the payments from the Treasury, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,674,511 76:

Paid on account of General Fund,.....	\$510,832 65
“ “ Primary School Fund,.....	3,308 90
“ “ “ Int. “ .....	153,296 70
“ “ Swamp Land “ .....	362,813 33
“ “ “ Int. “ .....	401 99
“ “ University “ “ .....	39,849 96
“ “ Normal School Int. “ .....	13,515 00
“ “ Asylum “ .....	148,526 00
“ “ State Building “ .....	2 25
“ “ Internal Improv't “ .....	40,964 21
“ “ War “ .....	127,726 25
“ “ War Loan Sinking “ .....	43,500 00
“ “ Two Million Loan Sinking	
Fund, .....	198,000 00

Paid on account of Sault Ste. Marie Canal Fund,	\$21,774 52
“ “ Military “	7,000 00
“ “ Soldiers' Home “	3,000 00
Total payments,.....	\$1,674,511 76
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868,	1,130,229 67
	<u>\$2,804,741 43</u>

## TRUST FUND DEBT.

The following items constitute this debt, to wit:

Primary School Fund,.....	\$1,493,243 80
Normal “ “ .....	44,461 95
Railroad Deposits,.....	2,157 32
Light-house Deposit, .....	15 00
Five ½ Cent. Primary School Fund,.....	185,600 00
University Fund,.....	305,962 56
	<u>\$2,031,440 63</u>

## STATE DEBT.

The present condition of our State debt, both funded and fundable, is made up as follows, and amounts to \$3,614,078 49:

Sault Canal Bonds, 6's, due July 1st, 1879,.....	\$ 86,000 00
Renewal Loan “ 6's, “ “ 1878,.....	200,000 00
Two Million Loan Bonds, 6's, due Jan'y 1st, 1873,	497,000 00
“ “ “ 6's, “ “ 1878,	494,000 00
“ “ “ 6's, “ “ 1883,	750,000 00
War “ “ 7's, “ “ 1886,	1,081,500 00
War Bounty “ “ 7's, “ May 1st, 1890,	463,000 00
Adjusted Bonds, past due,.....	3,000 00
Full-paid Five Million Loan Bonds, past due,....	3,000 00
War Loan Bonds, .....	600 00
Two Million Loan Bonds, due Jan'y 1, 1868, ....	3,000 00
\$57,000 Unrecognized Five Million Loan Bonds, adjustable at.....	32,978 49
Total bonded debt, Nov. 30, 1868, .....	<u>\$3,614,078 49</u>

## SINKING FUNDS.

During the past fiscal year the following sums have been set apart for the several Sinking Funds, amounting to \$380,774 95:

War Loan Sinking Fund, 1-16 mill tax, .....	\$19,247 87
"        "        "        from surplus of taxes	
levied for interest, ....	11,274 50
Two Million Loan Sinking Fund, $\frac{1}{8}$ mill tax, ....	38,495 73
"        "        "        "        for discount on	
bonds purchased, .....	213 75
Primary School Fund receipts from July 1, 1867,	
to July 1, 1868, .....	92,650 60
Five $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Primary School Fund receipts from	
July 1, 1867, to July 1, 1868, .....	13,936 45
University Fund receipts from July 1, 1867, to	
July 1, 1868, .....	14,326 80
Normal School Fund receipts from July 1, 1867,	
to July 1, 1868, .....	1,728 40
U. S. Treasurer, war expenses refunded, .....	188,900 85
Total amount, .....	<u>\$380,774 95</u>

You will perceive by the Treasurer's Report, that he has very wisely and judiciously invested a portion of our surplus funds in purchasing and retiring certain bonds, as far as he was enabled to do so, upon terms which he deemed advisable. To accomplish this, however, in the precise mode desired, proved much more difficult than was anticipated, in consequence of the advance of our State securities in market value.

The Treasurer's Report also shows, that our claim upon the General Government for expenditures incurred by this State, on account of the late Rebellion, has been adjusted and settled, and the sum of \$188,900 85 collected as the amount due us.

A settlement has also been effected with the Land Office at Washington, of our claim, which has remained unadjusted for a

long period, for Swamp Lands sold by the General Government, at the several Land Offices in this State, after they had been ceded to us by Act of Congress—whereby we have been permitted to select from the unsold Government Lands, 19,349.87 acres, for which patents will very soon be received; we have also received in cash on the same account, \$10,475 82.

It will be further perceived by said report that from the very prosperous condition in which our State finances now are, with abundant means to meet all future liabilities, the Treasurer is enabled to recommend a diminution of our State tax for general purposes for the next two years. In regard to the very large balance of cash now in the Treasury (\$1,130,229 67), I most heartily concur in this recommendation.

It should be constantly borne in mind that the people have been, for the last few years, as a consequence of the late war, subjected to very heavy taxation; and, although they have borne this burden cheerfully, yet at this very critical period in the history of our country with regard to financial matters, those to whom are committed the appropriation of the public funds, should constantly bear in mind the more than probable future depreciation of values of every species of property, at a time when it may be exceedingly difficult to pay even a greatly reduced rate of taxation. This very large balance in the Treasury should not, therefore, be used for any other purpose than that of either anticipating the payment of our State debt, or for the reduction of taxation.

In view of the resumption of specie payments sooner or later, which can hardly fail to bring with it financial embarrassments, for a time at least, I would most earnestly recommend that all appropriations for general purposes, except such as are required for the support of the State Government, or for that of our various State Institutions, which must be maintained, should be made with great prudence, and all our resources husbanded with the strictest economy.

The diminution of our State debt since my last regular message, is \$365,842 76.



## SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

As appears by my last message, the balance unexpended of the Soldiers' Relief Fund, was....	\$10,307 61
Being authorized by an Act of the Legislature, passed March 26, 1867, to pay from said fund the expenses of such Commissioners as I should appoint under said Act, to be denominated the "Soldiers' Permanent Home Commission," I have accordingly paid therefrom, on account of such expenses,...	\$158 30
Also, for the relief of sick, disabled and needy soldiers, in accordance with provisions of Act No. 31, 1863,.....	149 41
Total amount expended,.....	307 71
Balance,.....	<u>\$9,999 90</u>

Consequently there remains on hand of this fund the sum of nine thousand nine hundred and ninety nine and 90-100 dollars, which will be found undrawn by me from the Treasury.

It is proper, however, I should state, that the members of the Commission have an account for expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their respective duties, during the current year, which was not presented to me for payment in time to be included in this account; and which must be paid them hereafter from this fund.

I am also advised by the Quarter Master General, that he has claims for indebtedness, to the amount of \$560 12, advanced by him for transportation and other aid to needy and destitute soldiers, also to be paid from this fund; but the fact was not communicated to me in time to be included in my account.

## WAGON ROADS.

The Wagon Roads, for military and postal purposes—one from Saginaw City to the Straits of Mackinaw, and the other from Grand Rapids to the same point—for the location and construction of which, a grant of land was made by an Act of Congress, approved June 20, 1864, and accepted, &c., by an Act of the Legislature of this State, approved March 16, 1865, have never been built, as said grant of land has been found wholly inadequate for that purpose. These roads, if completed in a perfect and workmanlike manner, as contemplated by the aforesaid acts, could not fail to be of great value to the State, and especially so to the territory situated in the northerly part of the Lower Peninsula, as well as to that of a portion of the Lake Superior region.

I therefore suggest for your consideration, the propriety of some action whereby Congress may be induced to extend the time in which said roads shall be required to be completed, and to increase the appropriation sufficiently to secure their construction.

Nor will these roads be alone useful to the State of Michigan. They will also be of much value to the United States, and especially so, as affording increased facilities for the transmission of the mail, as well as of the necessary military forces in the event of hostilities on our Canadian frontier, and in various other ways.

In the absence of further legislation by Congress, the present grant will revert to the United States on the 20th of June next.

## SEIZURE OF LAND FOR LIGHT-HOUSE PURPOSES.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 27, 1867, the Governor, by three Commissioners, was authorized, in certain cases, to seize lands, and convey the same to the United States, for the erection and maintenance of light-houses thereon. Under this law two parcels have been so seized and conveyed, to wit:

NOU

*First*—Granite Island, in Lake Superior, Marquette county, containing two and one-quarter acres.

*Second*—A tract containing about ten and one-quarter acres, at McGulpin's Point, on the shore of the Straits of Mackinac, in the county of Mackinac.

#### MILITARY.

Repeated applications have been made to me since the close of the war, for the formation of military companies; but owing to the want of means, and in the absence of the necessary appropriations for carrying out the present law, I have not favored the organization of such companies.

When the exposed position of our State is considered, together with the fact of an extensive frontier, bordering the territory of a nation with whom we have heretofore been at war, and very possibly may be again, and from whose dominion we are separated by the slightest natural barriers, I submit to your serious consideration whether the interest of the State does not demand that some efficient military organization should be maintained, not only for our defense from foreign aggression, but also for the maintenance of law, and to aid, if necessary, in the suppression of disorderly commotions or riotous proceedings, which may occur within our own borders.

The present system is, and I have no doubt will continue to be, a dead letter upon our statute book.

In view, therefore, of the importance of this subject, I would most respectfully submit to your wisdom and discernment, whether some system cannot be adopted, which will be practical in its operations, and adequate for any probable future emergency.

#### ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The sum of \$4,000 was appropriated by an Act of the Legislature, approved Feb'y 19, 1867, for the purpose of paying the proportion of this State, of the expenses of purchasing the grounds for and the preparation and care of the Antietam Na-

tional Cemetery, at Sharpsburgh, Maryland, and for defraying the expenses of the Commissioner.

At the time this appropriation was made, the Legislature, I presume, supposed it was to be used in aiding the formation and establishment of a National Cemetery, to be, as in the case of the Gettysburg Cemetery, devoted in perpetuity for the purpose of the burial and final resting place of the remains of the Union soldiers, or loyal dead, who fell at the battle of Antietam, or at other points north of the Potomac river, during the invasion of Lee.

It since appears, however, that by the Act of Maryland, passed March 23, 1865, (upon the repeal of a previous Act), provision was made for the interment, in a part of said grounds, of the remains of Confederate soldiers; which provision was adopted by a resolution of the Board of Trustees, held on the 5th day of December, 1867, and a portion of said Cemetery formally designated for the burial of the Confederate dead.

It thus becomes not only a National Cemetery for the interment of those who fell in the defense of the Union, but also for those by whose hands they thus fell, in their attempts to destroy such Union. This fact had not come to my knowledge—at least I did not then apprehend it—at the time of my special message to the Legislature of 1867, bringing this subject to their notice and recommending the appropriation.

I cannot but consider the question of permitting the interment of the Confederate dead in our National Cemeteries, provided at the public expense for the resting place of our Union soldiers, as entitled to the most serious consideration.

For these reasons, and, also, because requisitions have not been made upon me from time to time—as in the case of Gettysburg—for our proportion of the work as it was completed; but as the whole appropriation was called for, without regard to what had been done, I have deemed it my duty to retain the same in the State Treasury until you should have an

opportunity to take such action thereon as you might deem expedient.

I am not alone in this view of the matter, as the appropriation of Pennsylvania, if not of some other States, has been withheld on the same grounds.

I trust, however, that whatever determination you may arrive at, my course may be regarded the safer one, as the money being still on hand can be paid over at once, should you deem such action advisable.

#### IMMIGRATION.

My views upon the subject of Immigration have been fully expressed in a previous message. They still continue unchanged; and I cannot but hope that some legislation will yet be had on this subject whereby a more rapid settlement of this State may be promoted. We have large quantities of wild lands of the best quality, which remain unsettled, whilst those of other States are fast being taken up and improved.

If proper attention could be directed to the advantages now offered by our State, the rapidity of its settlement, in my opinion, would be very greatly increased, and those extensive tracts in the northerly part of this Peninsula, now lying waste, would soon be under cultivation.

Considering the abundance and variety of the resources of Michigan, and the material and physical advantages which she offers to those whose limited means lead them to seek homes in an unsettled country, together with a ready market for all surplus products, no State in the Union presents greater inducements to the new settler.

The sum required for this object, if properly expended, would be small. I hope the subject may receive at your hands some consideration.

#### RECONVEYANCE OF LAND TO UNITED STATES.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, application has been made to me by the Hon. Jos. S. Wilson, Commis-

sioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., to execute and return to that office a release of this State's claim to the East half of the North-East quarter of Section twenty-six, (26), township five (5) North, range two (2) West, containing eighty (80) acres, inadvertently, as he states, embraced in approved list number eleven (11) and Patent number twenty-two (22) of swamp and overflowed lands, in the district of Ionia.

Not feeling authorized by any law of the State to execute such release, I have not done so, and would now most respectfully refer the subject to the Legislature for such action as they may deem expedient and proper.

#### PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL.

Congress, by an Act approved March 3d, 1865, donated to this State, two hundred thousand acres of the public lands in the Upper Peninsula, to aid in the construction of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.

This grant, with all its franchises, rights, powers and privileges, was, by an Act of the Legislature of this State, approved March 18th, 1865, conferred upon the "Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company," and by its provisions, the Executive was made the sole judge of the mode of construction, the materials to be used, &c.; in fact, to his discretion was referred everything pertaining thereto, excepting the width and depth of water therein, which are determined by the Act of Congress.

In accordance with this authority, I approved, on the 4th of October, 1867, such specifications and diagrams, (prepared by the engineer appointed by me for that purpose,) as I believed would secure the construction of a permanent work; which specifications and diagrams were duly filed in the several offices, as required by the aforesaid Act of March 18th, 1865.

Upon the presumption, however, that said grant of land was insufficient for the building of the Canal in a manner adequate for the purpose it was designed to fulfill, and upon an urgent application of the Company to Congress, supported by my

recommendation, that body, by an Act passed July 3d, 1866, made an additional grant of two hundred thousand acres of land in further aid of the object, which land, by an Act of the Legislature of this State, approved March 27th, 1867, was also virtually conferred upon said Company.

The Company have recently made a printed statement, by their General Superintendent, as to what progress has been made in the construction of the canal; but I have received no report whatever from the Engineer appointed to superintend the work. The President, however, writes me that "it is the intention of the Company to finish it in 1869."

Believing, as I do, that the early completion of this work, according to the plans and specifications approved by me, is of great importance to the interests of this State, especially to the Lake Superior region, and that the aforesaid grants are amply sufficient to compensate said Company for the proper construction of the canal, they should be held to the proper fulfillment of the contract on their part; and none of said lands, (most of which embraced in the last grant, being I believe, of much value,) should be conveyed to them until the work is completed and duly accepted.

Permit me to refer you to my last message on this subject.

#### REFORM SCHOOL.

The Reform School has come to be one of our most important State institutions, and I trust it will receive at your hands that liberal support which it deserves. Although there may be and undoubtedly are exceptional cases, yet I have no doubt that many boys who would otherwise be left to grow up in ignorance and crime, and become pests to society, will be there instructed and reformed, and in after life become useful and worthy citizens. If a few only of those unfortunate boys, who are left without parental control and abandoned to all the temptations of our larger villages and cities, could be there reclaimed, it would be worthy our greatest efforts; for not only should we thus save these juvenile offenders to themselves and their

friends, but thereby secure to the State in the future good citizens, instead of worthless and abandoned criminals.

#### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

My ideas in regard to the future value and importance of the State Agricultural College are too well known, I trust, to the people of Michigan, to need a repetition here. But to realize the reasonable expectations of its friends, the Institution must receive the cordial support of those at least whom it is intended to benefit.

An enterprise of this kind, in its commencement, under however favorable circumstances it may be originated, must necessarily be destined to encounter many difficulties and draw-backs. But a steady, persistent course in this case, as in every other, will be certain to secure ultimate success. In fact, considering all the disadvantages under which its officers have been compelled to labor from its very beginning, I think we need not be dissatisfied with what it has already accomplished. It is intended to foster and promote the most important interest in our whole State—that of agriculture considered in its broadest and most comprehensive sense.

The lands donated by Congress for its support—240,000 acres—have been selected, and the "Agricultural Land Grant Board" have fixed its minimum price at five dollars per acre, and the same are now in market. The proceeds from this grant, in time, it is believed, will be amply sufficient to afford all the pecuniary aid it may require. But as only the interest can be used to aid the College, it must necessarily be some time before it can be expected to sustain itself. In the meantime, as a State Institution already established and worthy of support, it has a right to expect such pecuniary assistance as will enable its officers to manage its affairs without embarrassment, and to the best advantage. I trust the Institution will receive such aid at your hands.

For a detailed statement of the present condition and wants of the College, in all its departments, I refer you to the several reports of its officers.



## THE ASYLUMS.

These institutions not only claim, but should receive a liberal support, and appropriations should be freely made for their maintenance. However much it may be incumbent upon every department of the State Government to pursue a rigid economy in the administration of public affairs, yet with these no niggardly policy should be pursued.

But my own views upon this subject have been fully stated in my previous communications to the Legislature, and need not be repeated here. They are I believe in the hands of competent and faithful officers, devoted to their duties as a labor of love, rather than from any pecuniary considerations.

You will perceive by the very elaborate reports of the Teacher, Acting Commissioner, and Trustees of the "Michigan Institution for educating the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind,"—to which I call your attention—that this Institution is in a prosperous condition. Good health has generally prevailed among the pupils, who are contented and happy, and their progress in learning is very decided and satisfactory.

From personal inspection, as well as from general observation, I do not hesitate to speak confidently of the very proper and successful manner in which this Institution is conducted, and of the efficiency and devotedness of its officers.

In addition to such appropriation as will be needed for an increase of teachers, to meet its ordinary and incidental expenses, and to finish such improvements, &c., as have already been commenced, the Trustees are desirous that such further sum may be provided as will be required to complete the front part of the main building, the room of which is now needed for the accommodation of the inmates. Without, however, making any specific recommendation, I refer the whole subject to your disposal, trusting that the just claims of this noble department of the educational institutions of Michigan will be fully recog-

nized, and all its reasonable wants cheerfully met and promptly provided for.

The present condition, wants, &c., of the "Asylum for the Insane," you will find fully stated in the report of its officers, which I commend to your serious attention.

This Institution, is also, I believe, fully accomplishing, under the management of its very able and efficient Superintendent, E. H. Van Deusen, aided by a Board of Trustees, whose efforts have been, as I doubt not, solely directed to the same end, the benevolent purpose for which it has been provided. The building of the north wing has been so far advanced that a portion of it was opened in May last for the accommodation of fifty patients, and was immediately filled. Another portion has just been completed; and the remainder, it is believed by the Superintendent, will be open before the adjournment of the present legislative session.

The number of patients remaining under treatment in the Asylum, Nov. 30, 1868, was 229, being an increase of 57 during the past year. The entire accommodations which will be afforded, upon the completion of the building, will undoubtedly be very soon thereafter filled.

In December of 1867, I visited the Asylum, and spent several days there, residing as an inmate of the Superintendent's family, with a view to satisfy myself in regard to the mode of keeping the books and accounts, and of disbursing the public moneys, as well as in respect to the general management of the Institution, the treatment of the patients, &c., &c.; and it is but justice for me to say, in behalf of a worthy and efficient officer, that I was exceedingly gratified with all I saw and learned.

The position of Superintendent is necessarily one of much care, perplexity and responsibility; but the inmates, excepting such as were necessarily—from their condition—confined to their rooms, appeared very cheerful, contented and happy.

I believe the Institution to be ably conducted; and under its present management, reflecting great credit upon our State;

and I cannot but hope that we shall be enabled to avail ourselves of Mr. Van Deusen's valuable services for many years to come.

For a detailed statement of the condition and wants of the Asylum, I refer you to the report of the Superintendent and Trustees, recommending that such appropriations be made as may be reasonably necessary to enable its officers so to manage its affairs as that it may realize the just expectations of those who so nobly provided, in the very infancy of our State, for the comfort and care, if not the ultimate cure, of those unfortunate ones, who from whatever cause, had become bereft of their reason.

#### STATE PRISON.

All things considered, this is one of the most difficult of our State Institutions to be properly and successfully conducted. The task of the Agent as well as that of the Board of Inspectors, is truly an onerous one. Added to the difficulties of properly guarding and governing so very large a number of convicts, many of whom are of the most desperate character, is that of conducting the business affairs of the prison, connected, as they are with a large number of labor contractors, who necessarily make it more particularly their business to look after their own interests than those of the Institution. And to this again may be added, the differences that too often arise between the Agent and those who enter into contracts to furnish supplies for the Prison; and especially so when that officer, in the faithful discharge of his duties, compels faithfulness on the part of such contractors. The Agent is also, not exempt from frequent embarrassments, arising from discontent, engendered by his efforts to enforce strict fidelity to their duties on the part of his subordinates. And, I regret to say, that all the difficulties naturally incident to the situation, to which the Agent has been subjected in the proper management of the Prison, have been unjustly aggravated by certain persons in that vicinity, whose main purpose seems to have been to create all the trouble in their power

for the Agent, and to destroy, if possible, the influence of that officer for good. Whether the governing motive may have been a mistaken desire to serve the public interests; or merely to injure the Agent in gratification of some personal pique against him; or to subserve a purpose no less reprehensible—that of embarrassing, if not of destroying, the efforts of those who have charge of the Prison, and are laboring faithfully and devotedly to promote its best interests—the manner of its exercise, and the character of its influence were calculated not only to damage the Agent, but to ruin the discipline of the Institution.

But I am happy in being able to state that the efforts of those parties have, to a very great extent, failed in their apparent purpose; and that the affairs of the Prison, in all its departments, have steadily improved under the administration of the present Agent, and the very faithful and efficient Board of Inspectors, all of whom have devoted themselves most assiduously and with unwearied efforts, as well as much skill, to secure this result. In fact, the Prison has reached, under its present management, a point rarely attained by any State Penitentiary. Its monthly receipts are exceeding its expenditures, and it has now become a paying Institution. For a detailed statement of its affairs, I must refer you to the very full and elaborate reports of the Agent, and of the Board of Inspectors, a careful perusal of which I think cannot fail to convince any one that these officers have made the interests of the Prison their study, and that they understand fully its wants. I therefore most earnestly commend their suggestions and recommendations to your favorable consideration, hoping you may deem it compatible with the interests both of the Prison and the State, to make the appropriations they deem expedient.

The affairs of the Prison, in all its departments, are now prosperous and flourishing, as much so as can certainly be expected in the present condition of the Prison proper, which, it may be anticipated, will very soon require outlays to meet the wants of the rapidly increasing number of convicts—amounting at the close

of the present fiscal year, to 622; being an increase of 120 since my last message, and of 330 since November, 1864. This certainly shows a frightful increase of crime within our State; but the reflection to a citizen of Michigan, in view of this fact, is less painful when it is understood that a very large percentage indeed of the whole number come from abroad.

Although the appropriation necessary for the proper custody and adequate support of those lawless persons, whose crimes compel us, for the protection of life and property, to restrain them of their liberty for a time at least—as well as for all the incidental expenses connected therewith, may seem large, yet as it is the legitimate consequence of an unavoidable necessity, it should be met promptly and cheerfully.

Again let me say, that I believe the Agent of the Prison has worked faithfully as well as successfully in the discharge of his complex duties, and for the sole purpose of doing that which would best promote the interests of the important charge committed to his care. The Inspectors also have been no less indefatigable in their efforts to secure the greatest possible improvement in all departments of the Prison; and very much is due them for the constancy and zeal with which they have labored to that end. In confirmation of this I need only cite you to the very marked and decided advancement in the present condition and future prospects of every department of the Institution.

The policy adopted by me in reference to pardons, at the commencement of my administration, has been strictly adhered to. The whole number of convicts in the State Prison, who have been pardoned, and thereby become the recipients of the Executive clemency, are as follows:

1865,.....	5
1866,.....	4
1867,.....	3
1868,.....	1
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b><u>13</u></b>

After mature consideration, and in view of all the arguments which have been urged upon me to adopt a different course, I have seen no reason to change this policy. But my views are already well known in regard to this important subject; and I will simply call your attention to that portion of the Inspectors' Report in which they allude to the beneficial effects in the prison discipline, resulting from the very limited number of pardons which have been granted by me.

#### SOLDIERS' HOME—HARPER HOSPITAL.

By an act approved March 8, 1867, the "State Military Board" were authorized to make the necessary contracts and arrangements for a Soldiers' Home, for the maintenance, care and support of Michigan soldiers, sailors and marines, at the Harper Hospital, in the City of Detroit.

An appropriation for said object was also made from the Military Fund, of \$10,000 for 1867, and \$10,000 for 1868, the same to be disbursed by said State Military Board.

The Board was also required to make an annual "report to the Governor of all moneys received and disbursed by them, the number of beneficiaries of said Home during the year, together with such others facts and recommendations as they may deem proper."

Such reports have been duly made to me, a summary of which is as follows:

Whole number of soldiers admitted to the Home from March 1, 1867, to Dec. 1, 1868, .....	228
Number sent to National Asylums, .....	76
" discharged, .....	129
" died, .....	10
Now in Soldiers' Home, .....	18

Whole number of days board from March 1, 1867, to Dec. 1, 1868—15,214.

Whole amount paid for board,.....	\$8,650 00
Salary of Sup't, Ira M. Fletcher,.....	\$800 00
"    "    T. S. Smith,.....	150 00
Incidental expenses,.....	78 92
	<hr/> 1,028 92
Total amount disbursed,.....	<u><u>\$9,678 92</u></u>
Amount drawn from State Treasury,.....	\$10,000 00
Amount disbursed as above,.....	\$9,678 92
Cash on hand,.....	321 08
	<hr/> <u><u>\$10,000 00</u></u>

The Board, in compliance with the provisions of said Act, have made a very full and elaborate report of their proceedings, by which it appears that in the discharge of the duty assigned them, and with a view to securing for our "infirm, maimed and needy Michigan soldiers, sailors and marines," the best possible care and support, they have ascertained through the courtesy of the Adjutant General, the practice of nearly all the other States in this regard. They also visited the Asylums at Columbus, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to which places many of our soldiers have been sent, where they became satisfied that the ample means for their support, as well as their permanent character, make those Asylums the real homes for the wards of the nation. The Board give abundant reasons in their report for this conclusion; and finally, "recommend the continuance of the Michigan Soldiers' Home for temporary relief, and the National Asylums as the best permanent home for our soldiers requiring aid."

Other matters having reference to the proper care and maintenance of our needy soldiers, are fully discussed in said report, which I herewith submit for your consideration, and most heartily concur in all its suggestions and recommendations.

## OLD STATE CLAIMS.

It has been my purpose during my entire administration to urge the settlement and collection of all our State claims, several of which have been many years in litigation, or otherwise outstanding and unsettled, and to some extent these efforts have been successful. There is yet, however, a balance due the State from the Phoenix Bank of New York, which should receive at once the attention of the Attorney General. The claim also upon the "E. H. Hazelton and Geo. M. Dewey Mortgage," given for \$50,000, payable June 15th, 1860, with 7 per cent. interest, should have long since been enforced by the foreclosure of said mortgage, which covers large and valuable tracts of land in the counties of Livingston, Genesee, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Tuscola and Midland; but—even after looking up the papers and collecting such additional facts as I believed would aid in the successful prosecution of the suit—I have been unable to induce the proper officer, for the time being, to render the necessary services in prosecuting this, as well as other claims, to final judgment.

In several personal interviews with the late Attorney General, I not only called his attention to these matters and to the necessity of giving them his immediate attention, and especially to enforcing the claim secured by the aforesaid "Dewey and Hazelton Mortgage," but also urged him to do so at once. Nothing, however, having been done, and feeling exceedingly anxious that the interest of the State in this regard should no longer be overlooked, I, on the 20th day of March last, formally requested the Attorney General, in writing, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the Statute for that purpose, to procure at once, so far as practicable, a decree of foreclosure of said mortgage.

This, to me, seemed to be an easy proceeding, inasmuch as the Hon. Jacob M. Howard, so long ago as he was Attorney General of the State, had filed the necessary bill of foreclosure in the Circuit Court for the proper county in chancery, and the



proofs were closed by the Hon. Charles Upson, Attorney General, as early as 1862, when the cause was ready to be argued preparatory to a final decree thereon. The Hon. A. Williams, the then Attorney General, in his report of December 31, 1863, also says: "It will be brought to a final hearing at an early period next year."

From all this it really appears that nothing remained to be done by Mr. Stoughton, except to give notice to the opposite counsel that at the next subsequent term of the court he should bring the cause to argument and have a decree entered thereon.

I also—such was my desire to have this matter settled before the close of my term of office—assured him that if he would come to Flint and examine the papers, and take the preliminary steps for the trial, I would make every arrangement in my power to lessen his labors, and would employ counsel to assist him. He thereupon, in his letter of 31st of March last, assured me that he would immediately come to Flint as I had suggested, and "put the case in shape;" since which time I have heard nothing from him, nor of any movement whatever to secure the requisite decree of foreclosure.

I make this statement in no spirit of censure or unkindness to any one, but as a necessary justification of myself; and as a reason why this matter has been left to pass into the hands of a subsequent administration, to whom I now most respectfully refer it, trusting that my successor may be more successful than I have been in securing that necessary legal aid which the people themselves have provided in such cases.

#### SWAMP LANDS AND STATE ROADS.

The whole subject in relation to the care and management of our Swamp Land State Roads, was by an Act of the Legislature, approved March 21st, 1867, committed to an officer known as the "Swamp Land State Road Commissioner," and who will undoubtedly, in accordance with the requirements of said Act, submit for your consideration a report of his official acts in



To which add the amount appropriated by the Swamp Land Board of Control from the 200,000 acres placed at their disposal for draining purposes, .....	59,628.60
Amount appropriated for harbor improvements in Ottawa county,....	11,888.57
Ditto, for Primary Schools,.....	11,888.57
Ditto, for Muskegon River Flats improvement (Beard claim),.....	11,180.93
Ditto, German American Seminary,.	25,000.00
Ditto, German Christian Agricultural Benevolent Society (Ora Labora), .....	4,008.64
Ditto, Agricultural College,.....	6,721.14
	<hr/> 2,324,158.64

There will also be required to meet the expenditures for surveys, local commissioners' services, for interest paid under Act 187 of 1863, and Act 385 of 1867, and for the necessary incidental expenses, say at least,.....	200,000.00
Total acres, .....	<hr/> <u>3,953,510.67</u>

Of the foregoing appropriations, there has been paid, to the present time, in the Upper Peninsula:

In cash, .....	\$15,869 70
" warrants, .....	700 00
In lands, including the Peninsula R. R. (all paid), and the bridge over the Menominee river, ..	271,694 98
Total payments in the Upper Peninsula, ....	<hr/> \$288,264 68

In the Lower Peninsula:

In cash, .....	\$99,432 41
" warrants, .....	52,809 59
In swamp land, .....	1,217,089 45
Total payments in the Lower Peninsula, .....	<hr/> 1,369,331 45
Total, .....	<hr/> <u>\$1,657,596 08</u>

This sum equals in land, 1,326,080 87-100 acres.

This does not include any of the expenses incurred under the present system for salaries of the Commissioner and clerk, nor for other incidental expenses.

It thus appears that the minimum value of the lands already expended upon these roads, including the cash payments for the same object, is \$1,573,022 08. If these lands had been sold and the proceeds invested at 7 per cent. interest, the annual income therefrom would be \$110,111 54; which sum judiciously expended would have built State roads quite as fast as the settlement of the country through which they might pass would have required them. If this be true, it is apparent that there is a loss to the State of the value of the lands, amounting to nearly \$1,600,000.

Again, all the labor, money and lands expended upon many of these State Roads will, in the end, prove to have been entirely thrown away; for being partially or very imperfectly constructed, through portions of the country where there will be for a long time to come little or no settlements or travel, they will necessarily become filled up with thick copse and a young growth of timber, which cannot fail to render their reopening hereafter quite as expensive as though nothing had been done upon them. And, still further, many of these roads will, as the country becomes settled, be abandoned, from the simple fact that their location will then be found to have been made over the wrong routes.

In fact a large proportion of these roads have not been laid out with a view to draining the country, but upon old roads, where very little work was required to be done, to enable the contractors to procure the lands at a trifling cost, and also, perhaps, to save the inhabitants for a time, at least, from the payment of their highway taxes.

But I have estimated the land at its minimum price of \$1 25 per acre, whereas most of that which has already been selected was equal in value to any wild land in the State; and would now sell—in my opinion—if we had it, for at least \$5 per acre,

average, making a fund of over \$6,000,000,—the interest upon which would construct and maintain, as fast as needed, all the roads that could reasonably be required for the wants of the new settlers. But as appears from the foregoing statement there is now appropriated more than 2,700,000 acres of these lands, in addition to what has already been expended and paid out.

I most earnestly commend the whole subject to your serious and careful consideration.

#### SAULT STE. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL.

This important public work continues to accomplish the great end for which it was constructed, and its value to the trade and commerce of the Lake Superior region is constantly enhanced as the wealth and population of the Upper Peninsula increases; and it is by no means an unwarranted belief that the time is not far distant when it will be wholly inadequate to meet the rapidly growing demands of the Lake Superior trade.

The receipts from tolls for the year 1867, and the first eleven months of 1868, are \$57,139 80. This is \$11,730 62 in excess of the amount received from the same source for the years 1865 and 1866, and will be increased by the amount of tolls collected during the month of November, 1868, not reported in time to be included in this statement.

The amount expended in repairs and in operating the canal for 1867, is \$14,827 56. This includes the sum of \$6,961 84 expended for materials and labor in the construction of a new pier, 300 feet in length, by 20 feet in width, on the north side of the lower entrance to the canal.

The Board considered it highly necessary that this pier should be built to facilitate the more ready and safe entrance of vessels and steamers into the canal. The amount expended in 1868, to October 30th, on the new pier, and for salaries, labor, repairs, &c., is \$7,812 79. The amount paid over to the State Treasurer from the earnings of 1867, is \$18,330 61, and the amount for 1868, to October 30th, is 13,959 67. There was

however at that date, in the hands of the Superintendent, the sum of \$3,003 06, the same having been retained in his hands to pay for a steam pump, upon its arrival, which he had been authorized to purchase.

The Board have deemed it the true policy, not only to keep the canal in the best possible repair, but to make such improvements as the funds at their disposal would reasonably warrant. In accordance with this view they have deemed it expedient to authorize the Superintendent, as soon as the same can be done—  
To dredge and clean out the bottom of the canal;

estimated cost, .....	\$700 00
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To build a new pier, being an extension westerly of the north pier at the west end of the canal, say 300 feet; estimated cost, .....	11,305 00
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To purchase a steam pump; estimated cost, from \$3,000 to .....	3,500 00
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	\$15,505 00
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A full and detailed statement of all operations connected with the management of the canal will undoubtedly appear in the forthcoming report of the Superintendent, to which I would beg to refer you.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I avail myself of this opportunity to express my grateful thanks to the people of Michigan for the high confidence they have reposed in me, and the cordial support they have given me during my terms of office. To have occupied the Gubernatorial chair during a period of such marked progress in the history of the State—to have been connected with the administration of its affairs, and instrumental in any degree in promoting its growth and prosperity, is to me a proud distinction. I leave the office without regret. Its duties are manifold and always pressing; its responsibilities burdensome, and sometimes oppressive. I think I repeat the sentiments of my predecessors, when I say that the office brings to its occu-

pant cares, anxieties and perplexities commensurate with the high honors it confers.

In the discharge of its duties differences of opinion necessarily arise. The wishes and interests of individuals conflict with the judgment of the Executive, and oftentimes the conflict provokes the harshest criticism. The constant pressure of personal solicitation, well-intentioned, but frequently ill-judged—the persistent entreaty to deviate from well settled principles of action, render the free exercise of the functions of the office difficult and laborious.

It is with a sense of obligation that I acknowledge the support which has been generously awarded to me by the Legislature, in the approval of my views and recommendations. While endeavoring faithfully to discharge the important duties which have been confided to me, I have been aided and strengthened by the kindness and consideration shown me by the people and their representatives.

The interests of this people and the prosperity of this State will always be near to my heart. I have faith in the future. With resources varied and unrivaled—with elements of growth unsurpassed—with a people intelligent, enterprising and moral, Michigan is destined to occupy a front rank in the sisterhood of States.

As my parting injunction, in surrendering the trust which it has been my privilege to hold, let me urge the Legislature and my fellow-citizens to be guided by principle and absolute rectitude. Let no consideration of momentary advantage blind your eyes to the permanent and positive good of the State. Be slow to listen to the deceptive allurements of temporary expediency and policy, remembering, in the words of Jefferson, that “whatever is morally wrong cannot be politically right.”

HENRY H. CRAPO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }  
*Lansing, Jan'y 6th, 1869.* }





GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE

TO

THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

IN SESSION, JANUARY 6th, 1869.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:  
W. S. GEORGE & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1869.



## GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

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FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE  
AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

In assuming the duties to which we have been respectively called by the suffrages of the people of the State, let us not be unmindful of the heavy responsibilities necessarily imposed upon us.

To us have been committed, for the next two years, the Legislative and Executive duties of a great commonwealth.

Although our term of office is but for a brief period, the influence for good or for evil, resulting from our official acts, from the care and faithfulness with which our official duties are discharged, may be felt when we ourselves shall have passed away.

With a grateful appreciation of the important trust committed to us, let us invoke the guidance of that Divine Providence, which alone can enable us to discharge the duties incumbent upon us, in such manner as will advance the true and best interests of the State.

No period in the history of the State, has been marked by a more steady and healthful growth in population, and in the wealth of the people, than since the commencement of the last decade.

In 1860, the vote of the State for Presidential Electors, was 153,537, with a population of 749,000, or one vote for 4.88 inhabitants. In 1864, the vote for Electors, was 166,125, or one vote for

4. 84. At the recent November election, the vote for Electors, was 226,829, an increase of more than forty-seven per cent. over the vote of 1860, and more than forty-two per cent. over that of 1864; showing the present population of the State, to be fully eleven hundred thousand persons. In 1860, the taxable valuation of the real and personal property of the State, as fixed by the Board of Equalization, was \$172,055,808 89; in 1866, \$307,965,842 92, an increase in six years, of \$135,910,034 03, or about 79 per cent. I have no doubt that the present taxable valuation of real and personal property, is at least \$400,000,000.

#### FINANCES.

The finances of the State are in a prosperous and highly satisfactory condition.

That our financial policy is both safe and judicious, and that its management has been in good hands, I need only refer you to the several reports of the proper officers, and to the large and increasing balances in the Treasury, for the last six years, during which period the present system has been in operation.

At the close of the fiscal year, ending Nov. 30th, 1861, the total indebtedness of the State, (including the balance against the Treasury of \$27,179 79, and outstanding warrants for \$1,154 74,) was \$3,775,310 75. If we deduct the bonds issued that year, \$449,100, for war expenses, we should have an indebtedness, exclusive of war bonds, of \$3,326,210 75.

There has been expended from 1861, to the close of the last fiscal year, on account of the late civil war, a total sum of \$3,138,889 43. The General Government has reimbursed to the State, \$707,399 69, leaving a balance of expenditures, on account of the war, of \$2,431,489 74; of this amount there were paid for bounties, \$1,652,700; premiums for enlistments, \$57,236; other purposes, \$721,553 74, which has been paid from the proceeds of war bonds, and war bounty bonds.

This balance of expenditures, with the debt existing at the commencement of the war, would have left a debt, at the close of the fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1868, of \$5,757,700 49.

The State debt at the close of the fiscal year, was \$5,645,519 12; from which should be deducted the balance in the Treasury, \$1,130,229 67; leaving the indebtedness—including the Trust Funds—\$4,515,289 45.

From this exhibit it will be seen, that if the balance in the Treasury, had been applied to the State debt, there would have been paid from the revenues during the last seven years, \$1,242,411 04.

The receipts and disbursements of the Treasury Department, during the last biennial period, were as follows:

Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1866, .....	\$579,007 32
Received during the fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1867, .....	1,697,390 32
	<hr/>
Total,	\$2,276,397 64

Payments from the Treasury in

1867, .....	\$1,694,283 68
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1867, .....	582,113 96
	<hr/>
	<u>\$2,276,397 64</u>

Receipts for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868,	\$2,222,627 47
Disbursements for the same period, .....	1,674,511 76
Balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1868, .....	<u>1,130,229 67</u>

#### PUBLIC DEBT.

The amount of the interest-bearing Funded

State Debt, Nov. 30, 1868, was, .....	\$3,571,500 00
Non-interest-bearing Funded Debt, .....	42,578 49
Trust Fund debt, .....	2,031,440 63
	<hr/>
Total,	<u>\$5,645,519 12</u>

It is undoubtedly "the true policy of the State, to reduce its bonded indebtedness as rapidly as it can be done, without inconvenience to the people."

Provision has been made by former Legislatures, for the redemption of the Two Million Loan Bonds, and the War Bonds, by a small annual Sinking Fund for each, and by a provision of law, which requires the annual receipts into the Trust Funds, to be invested in the bonds of the State.

During the last fiscal year, the Treasurer made no inconsiderable efforts to purchase \$200,000 of the first maturing bonded indebtedness; this effort' resulted in obtaining but \$3,000 of that kind of bonds.

The bonded debt has been reduced during the last fiscal year, \$287,164 21, and will be lessened by the further sum of \$194,600, as soon as the bonds already matured, or drawn, are presented for payment. It is also to be hoped, that the efforts which are still being made, for the purchase of \$200,000 of the first maturing, Two Million Loan Bonds, may prove successful.

It has been the wise policy of the State, that every Legislature should provide by taxation, a revenue sufficient to meet all appropriations and contingencies.

That a financial system, which has proved so successful, should continue to be the policy of the State, seems to me to admit of no doubt.

From the brief review which has been made of the finances, it will be seen, that our wealth and resources, are steadily increasing; that but for the late civil war, the indebtedness of the State, would have been largely diminished; that a very large portion of the present debt, has been created in maintaining the perpetuity of our Government; for expenditures resulting directly from the war. Under these circumstances, and in view of the large balance in the Treasury, I recommend that the State Tax, for general purposes, be reduced for the next two years, to as great an extent, as can be done with entire safety to the many interests of the State.

#### EDUCATION.

The education of the people has ever been one of the great principles of our Republican Government. The Ordinance of

1787, declared that "religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education, shall forever be encouraged."

In a community where the elective franchise is so nearly universal, that almost every man has a direct voice and responsibility in the character of the government; where the government is but the expression of the people's will, universal education becomes an obvious necessity.

There is nothing in which the people have a deeper interest; schools are the nurseries of virtue and intelligence, and contribute directly to the security of life and property, the preservation of social order, and the stability of free institutions.

The public schools are reported to be in a flourishing condition. In all parts of the State, the old, inconvenient school-houses are giving place to larger, better, and in many cases, to very superior edifices.

The number of children reported in the school census for 1867, was 338,244, and for 1868, (including 1,112, the number reported last year in four towns, whose reports have not yet been received for 1868,)—353,594; reported as attending the public schools in 1867—243,161; in 1868—249,920.

The total revenues for Primary School purposes for 1868, were \$2,481,078 68.

The Primary School Fund is as follows:

Trust Fund with the State, 7 per cent., .....	\$1,493,243 80
" " " " 5 " .....	185,600 00
Unpaid balances due on school lands, 7 per cent.,	771,492 98
	<hr/>
	<u>\$2,450,336 78</u>

There remains of Primary School Lands, unsold, 490,461.70 acres.

#### NORMAL SCHOOL.

The State Normal School continues to prosper. During the last biennial period, the number in attendance has been, in 1867—382, and in 1868—428. The expenses of the School are

about \$17,000 per annum; the revenues are a little over \$7,000, derived as follows: From initiation fees, \$2,400; from interest on Normal School Fund, \$4,669; leaving an annual deficiency of about \$10,000, which has been met by legislative appropriations.

#### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The framers of the Constitution, recognizing the great truth, that "agriculture is the foundation of all material wealth and strength," and not regarding the occupation of the farmer, as one of mere drudgery and toil, but accepting it as deserving the first place and rank in the business and labor of life, provided for the establishing of an Agricultural School, for the promotion of intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement.

The Agricultural College of Michigan, may justly be said to have been the pioneer of this branch of education in our country. It has been eleven years in operation. During the first years of its history, its managers and faculty necessarily labored under many and serious disadvantages. In laying the foundation, and in building the structure, like unto which no other had been built, they had neither the advantage of personal experience, guide or example. That it met with partial failures, and experienced dark days, ought not to be surprising.

For the last five years the Institution has steadily gone forward in reputation and in prosperity. Its course of instruction, both theoretical and practical, has been enlarged and improved.

The average number of students in attendance for 1867, was 90, and in 1868—80. A very large proportion of these were sons of farmers.

I am happy to believe that the farmers of Michigan are taking a higher and more active interest than formerly in this Institution, and in all that tends to the elevation of the chief pursuit of their lives.

The College endowment consists of 240,000 acres of land, donated by act of Congress, the whole of which has been se-



lected. The minimum price having been fixed at five dollars per acre, they are now in market, and applications are already being received. The favorable location of a large part of these lands, will be likely to make for them a ready sale. The Institution also owns 3,800 acres of swamp lands, in Ingham and Clinton counties, valued at fully \$20,000, besides the farm on which its buildings are located.

It will thus be seen, that the Agricultural College is likely to become our most liberally endowed educational institution. It will, however, need for a short time longer, the aid and fostering care of the State. The Board will ask for a small appropriation for improvements, and for a new building, to be used chiefly for an additional dormitory—which is greatly needed.

#### UNIVERSITY.

The University of Michigan commenced its operations in 1841, and, although among the youngest of the great Collegiate institutions of America, has already attained to the first rank, both at home and abroad.

It is a State institution; its Board of Regents, under whose care and control it is placed, are elected directly by the people; it is a part of the general educational system of the State.

Its catalogue presents a list of thirty-five Professors. Its present number of students is 1,089; in the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, 409; in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, 350, and in the Department of Law, 330. For the last five years, it has averaged more than a thousand students.

The income of the University for its last financial year, was \$62,772 82, derived from the following sources: Interest from the University Fund, \$37,086 22; from students' fees, \$25,686.

Although this is a State institution, and has long and justly been the pride of the people, no part of its endowment has been derived from the State. Its fund is the proceeds from sales of the lands donated by the General Government, and is as follows:

Trust Fund, with the State, (including amount re-	
mitted, act No. 143, laws of 1859,) 7 per. cent.,	\$105,962 56
Unpaid balances due on University Lands, 7 per	
cent., .....	154,015 43
	<hr/>
Total,	<u>\$559,977 99</u>

Only 230 acres of University Lands remain unsold.

While the corps of Professors, both in number and ability, will compare *favorably*, and the number of students is larger than in the oldest and most popular Colleges of the land, its endowment fund is very much smaller. The annual receipts of the University from all sources, have been barely sufficient to meet the current expenses, managed as they have been in the most careful and economical manner.

It is doubtful, at least, whether the University can continue to maintain its present high position among the best institutions of learning in the land, without some additional provision for the improvement of its buildings, the steady increase of its library, and for an increase in the number and salary of its Professors.

As one of the leading and most useful Universities of the country, and as the head of our State system of education, it merits, and I cannot doubt will receive the liberal patronage of the Legislature and the people.

#### INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATING THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

By a wise provision of the Constitution of the State, it is made our duty to foster and support institutions for the benefit of those inhabitants who are deaf, dumb, blind and insane. Among the brightest gems of our Christian civilization stand forth these benevolent institutions for the unfortunate and suffering.

It is now more than fourteen years since the Asylum buildings, at Flint, for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind were commenced. Possibly it would have been better economy, to have commenced upon a smaller and less ex-

pensive scale, and to have completed such buildings at once rather than to have adopted the large and expensive plan, which has remained so long unfinished. But the work was undertaken by the State, on its present scale. Appropriations have been made from time to time, and have been expended in accordance with the designs of the Legislature. The present efficient acting Commissioner, has served in that capacity from the commencement of the work, and under his personal supervision, each appropriation has been expended.

The main or front building, yet remains unfinished. The completed portions of the buildings are occupied to their fullest capacity, and it is believed that if the whole should be completed within the next two years, it would only accommodate the demand for admissions, which are and would be made.

In my judgment, there has hitherto been one serious deficiency in this Institution. The lack of means or facilities for instructing the pupils in such branches of labor or trade, as would be suited to their condition, and as would enable them, upon leaving the Asylum, more readily to obtain a livelihood; this deficiency is now partially remedied.

The present number of pupils is 140.

The Report of the Trustees, will fully explain the condition and wants of the Asylum.

The main front building should be finished as speedily as a due regard to a wise economy will allow.

#### ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Among the beneficent institutions of the State, no one has a stronger claim upon our warmest and most liberal support than the Asylum for the Insane. This Institution is fully sustaining the high reputation it has hitherto borne among the many benevolent works of our country.

There were remaining at the Asylum, at the time of the last biennial report, 172 patients; received during the last two years, 201; whole number treated, 373. Remaining on the 30th of November, 1868—229.

There has been received for support of patients, from counties and individuals, \$85,989 94. The expenditures for current account were \$114,913 52, having been considerably increased by the purchase of stock, bringing a large amount of land under cultivation, and for labor aiding in construction.

Under the prudent and judicious management of the officers, by the use of machinery on the grounds, abolishing contract work and making furniture at the Institution, a large amount has been saved from the appropriations made by the last Legislature. This saving has been used to make up the deficiencies in current expense account and in making unanticipated renewals and repairs.

More than half of the north wing has been finished, and is now in use. The whole will be completed within a few weeks, when the Asylum will furnish a capacity for about three hundred patients.

I am not aware of the number of persons in the State that should receive the care and treatment which can no where else be so well furnished as at an asylum of this character; but the number is very much larger than can possibly be received at Kalamazoo, even when its present buildings are fully completed.

For want of room at the State Asylum, some of the counties have endeavored to make provision for their insane, by building County Asylums. In my judgment the necessity for this is greatly to be regretted, both in the light of economy, and what is of far greater importance, of humanity. In other States, where the experiment has been made, the results have not been satisfactory, and I have no doubt the experiment in our own State will prove equally unsuccessful.

As the State advances in population, this afflicted class will continue to increase in number, and I cannot too earnestly express the hope that provision will be made for the proper care and treatment of all this unfortunate class of our citizens.

## REFORM SCHOOL.

This is one of the most important and useful of our public charities, and seems to be in good condition.

During the last biennial period, the number of boys committed to the School, has been 210; released, 243; present number, 247; being ten less than reported one year ago, and thirty-three less than at the close of the school year for 1866.

The boys are occupied in such branches of industry as will be of service to them in after life. The net earnings of the school for 1867, were \$6,000, and for 1868, \$7,000.

Beside the appropriation for arrearages and for the support of the Institution for 1867 and 1868, the last Legislature made an appropriation of \$31,000, to provide steam heating apparatus, to build a kitchen, bakery and laundry, and for the erection of two houses. The heating works are completed. The new wing, for kitchen, bakery and laundry—also furnishing additional rooms for boys—is finished and in use. One only of the two houses has been built, and that is nearly ready for occupancy. The appropriation, however, has been exhausted.

The Board of Control ask for appropriations for the support of the School for the coming two years; for enlarging the workshops; for procuring needed machinery; for the erection of a farm barn; for repairs to the main building, and to meet the requirements of Section 3, Act No. 130, Laws of 1867.

I believe that proper appropriations for these purposes should be made; but whether the full amount named will be required, will, I am sure, receive careful consideration.

In their Annual Report for 1868, the Board of Control suggests the erection of a building, to be connected with the Institution, to be used as a Reform School for girls. That some provision is needed for the care of girls as well as boys, seems to admit of little doubt; whether the two should be united may not be so clear.

## STATE PRISON.

In the management and discipline of the State Prison, there seems to be a good degree of efficiency. The Prison has, as yet, never been fully self-sustaining; it has for some years been a heavy tax upon the Treasury of the State.

The number of convicts on the 30th of November, 1867, was 582, an increase of 80 over the previous year, and on November 30th, 1868—622, an increase of 40 since 1867.

The earnings for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867, were \$57,856 58, and for the year ending November 30, 1868, \$85,238 69. The disbursements for current expenses for 1867, were \$80,268 29, and for 1868, \$94,136 47, being \$31,309 59 more than the total earnings for the same period.

The appropriations made by the last Legislature, have been expended. The new work shop has been completed, and the building for the insane convicts will soon be ready for occupancy.

There has been paid from the Treasury of the State, for the two years, for current expenses of the Prison, \$47,000; and for new buildings and improvements, \$28,000. Total, \$75,000.

During the last year, the old contracts having expired, new contracts have been let, and the convicts are now working at an average advance of about forty per cent. It is estimated that the earnings and current receipts for the present year, will amount fully to \$100,000, and that the expenses will not be materially increased over those of last year. It is confidently hoped that the time has arrived, when the State Prison will be self-sustaining, and no longer require aid from the State Treasury, except for additional buildings, and other necessary permanent improvements.

The time is not far distant, when provision will be required for a larger number, than can be received with the present accommodations of the prison. It is hoped this will not be necessary within the next two years. The present buildings and the walls which enclose the whole, are far from being what

they should be. Repairs are needed, and the whole aspect of the Prison should be improved. The room used for a Chapel is most gloomy and forbidding, and in my judgment wholly unfit for such a purpose.

The last Legislature provided for an increase of the compensation of the Agent and other officers, for 1867 and 1868. The salaries hitherto paid to these officers, seem to be unreasonably small; certainly smaller than is allowed in other States for the discharge of similar duties. I recommend that a reasonable, but permanent addition to these salaries be made.

The suggestion of the Agent relative to the earnings of the convicts, is worthy of consideration; whether, in case of surplus earnings, the convicts, under proper restrictions, upon their discharge, may not receive some portion of such surplus. Might not such a provision show the unfortunate prisoner that he was not wholly cast off, as a hopeless criminal? Would it not be an incentive to good behavior and faithfulness, and upon his return to the duties of life, to an entire reformation of character?

The report of the Inspectors will place fully before you the condition and wants of the Prison. They ask for an appropriation, in all, amounting to \$27,500, for repairs, sewerage and a new building; the basement and first story of which, to be used for storage, a bath-room and work-shop; the second story for a Chapel; and for opening a street, and for fences in front of the Prison. These improvements, in my opinion, should be made.

Most of the provisions of law relating to the government and discipline of the State Prison, were adopted many years ago, and before the change from annual to biennial sessions of the Legislature. Under the changed circumstances, compliance with some of these provisions is impracticable. A general revision seems to be desirable. Indeed, the whole subject of prison discipline is one requiring thoughtful consideration, and perhaps might be materially changed, not only to the well-being of the unfortunate class who become inmates of our

prisons, but to society at large. It should be such as would tend, not merely to the punishment, but to the reformation of the offender.

In this connection I would suggest the expediency of the appointment of a Commission, empowered to consider the whole question of discipline, as pertaining to our various punitive and reformatory institutions, and to report thereon at the next session of the Legislature.

#### ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL, AND UPPER PENINSULA.

The gross earnings of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, for 1867, were \$33,515 54. This was \$10,446, more than was received in 1866. Of this increase, \$4,666 96 were the result of the increase of the rate of tolls from 4½ to 6 cents per ton, upon the tonnage of steamers.

The entire receipts for tolls for the year just closed, were \$25,977 14; being \$7,538 40 less than the year before. This falling off is owing in a great degree, to the exceeding depressed condition of the copper mining interest.

The Canal has been in operation fourteen seasons. Very considerable repairs have been made during the last two years, which, with those now being prosecuted, will place it in as good condition as the wear and tear of this length of time would allow.

The Board of Control has authorized it to be dredged, to clear it of the mud and stone which have been borne down by the ice and current. Three hundred feet of new pier is to be built on the north side, at its western terminus. The valves of the lock gates and the slope walls are to be repaired and improved. These improvements will be made under the charge of the Superintendent during the winter months. The materials are already purchased and on the ground.

This Canal, though located in Michigan and under State control, is a national work, and of great national importance. At the time of its projection, it was supposed to be of sufficient capacity for the transit of any vessels which the trade of Lake



ways of the nation, and still less possibly, one of the great avenues of commerce with the world.

Already the commerce which has been developed along the shores of Lake Superior has become so extended, that the class of vessels which has been found most advantageous to be used in this trade, cannot be loaded to their full capacity, for the lack of sufficient depth of water in the canal.

The great North-west is yet in its infancy. Population is pressing into the States and Territories with wonderful rapidity. A railroad is already being constructed, from the Mississippi at St. Paul, to the head of Lake Superior, which, during the season of navigation, must make this canal the great outlet for the products of Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Territories beyond. Should the Northern Pacific Railroad be constructed, Lake Superior would become emphatically the key to the North-west, and thus this canal, as its outlet, of still greater national importance.

Although this is a national work, Michigan—not alone the Upper Peninsula, but the whole State—is deeply interested in its improvement, and in all that will tend to make it the great avenue of the trade of Lake Superior and the North-west. Since its construction, other avenues have been opened, through which no small portion of the trade and wealth of this region is being diverted to other States.

In view of the considerations already suggested, has not the time arrived, when justice to the interests of the Upper Peninsula, requires such substantial improvements to be made, as will increase the depth of water in the Canal, and otherwise facilitate the growing commerce of that important region?

I would respectfully suggest the expediency of an application to Congress for such an appropriation as may be necessary for this object.

Whatever legislation will tend to the advancement of the true interests of our Northern Peninsula, the development of its rich resources, or to relieve its vast interest connected with the mining of copper from its present de-

pressed condition, will, I am sure, receive your most careful consideration.

#### SWAMP LANDS AND ROADS.

The appropriations heretofore made by the various Acts of former Legislatures, in the aggregate, amount to upwards of 4,000,000 of acres. The policy adopted with regard to the disposal of these lands could not now be changed, even though it were not in all respects the best that could have been adopted. The grant to the State, under the Act of Congress known as the Swamp Land Act, was about six millions of acres. The lands were located in all parts of the State. Though known as Swamp Lands, a large portion of them were excellent agricultural lands, and many of them were covered with forests of pine and other valuable timber.

As it is too late, even if it were desirable, to change the policy hitherto pursued in disposing of this class of public property, I shall only recommend, that great care be taken in future, lest the appropriations shall exceed in the aggregate, the amount there may be remaining unappropriated, and liabilities thus be created against the Treasury by reason of any deficiency of lands.

There are some defects in the laws for the management and disposal of this property, to which I respectfully ask your attention. Act No. 76, laws of 1867, entitled an Act to provide for a Commissioner, to be known as the Swamp Land State Road Commissioner, was wise in its provisions, and vests a large control in that office; his responsibility thereunder seems to have been well guarded by the accountability to which the law subjects him. There was no term, however, fixed to his office, except the pleasure of the Governor, and no salary, except for the first two years. In these respects the act needs amendment, and both the term of office and the salary should be fixed by the act from which he derives his power.

There is no sufficient safeguard, under existing laws, against combinations at public sales, to prevent competition. The

minimum price for the valuable timber lands being very low, bidders have but to combine to be able to divide among themselves, these lands at the minimum. To obviate this I recommend that the Commissioner of the State Land Office, be vested with authority to graduate the prices of that description of lands, making the minimum three dollars, and ranging from that up to seven dollars per acre, according to their quality and value. They are already valuable, and are becoming more so every year, and the State would profit largely, even should they for a time be withheld from market.

The rapidity with which our noble forests are being destroyed, and the certainty that within a few years all those belonging to individuals, will be cleared of this valuable timber, almost renders it an imperative duty for the State, to guard for future use, all which it may own or control.

Large quantities of land are held under the authority of the provisions of Section 8, Act 31, of 1858, and Section 2, of Act 106, of 1859, upon which no settlement or improvement has been made, as required by the law; and yet the law does not confer upon the Commissioner of the Land Office, the authority to declare void the certificates by which those lands are held. I recommend an amendment, conferring upon that officer authority to declare void all certificates, under which lands belonging to the State, are held by individuals, in cases where the requirements of the law have not been complied with.

There has been a practice among contractors who have become entitled to public lands, by reason of having fulfilled their contracts, of allowing the title to remain in the State, after they or their assignees have become the absolute owners, for the purpose of avoiding the taxes, to which the lands become liable, when the title shall have passed to individuals. Large quantities of lands are in this condition. This is so manifestly unjust to the whole body of tax-payers, that I recommend the passage of an Act, which shall compel them to take their titles within a reasonably short time after they shall have become entitled to them. In respect to these, and lands belonging to other

Land Funds of the State, I respectfully refer you to the Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, which will be before you.

Not having seen the full report of the Swamp Land State Road Commissioner, I am unable to give you any information as regards the roads under contract, or now being made; neither can I make specific recommendations as to the various matters which that report will contain; but I would respectfully ask your most thoughtful consideration of the Report, and of the whole subject of the disposition of these lands.

It is at least doubtful, whether it will be safe to make additional appropriations of lands in the Lower Peninsula, without first repealing some of the former appropriations, for roads not already under contract.

#### SOLDIERS' HOME.

The "Soldiers' Permanent Home Commission," appointed by my predecessor, in compliance with the provisions of Act No. 114, of 1867, have faithfully discharged the trust imposed upon them.

The object of the Commission was to gather information, as to the number of Michigan Soldiers likely to become beneficiaries of a Soldier's Home, and the probable expense of the preparation, and maintenance, and the best mode of conducting such an institution, and other information pertinent to the subject.

The Commissioners put themselves in correspondence with the county clerks, and with the supervisors in all the counties of the State, and after careful inquiries, they found ninety-two indigent, disabled soldiers, who will be likely to become inmates of a Soldier's Home; fifty-seven of these have families; thirty-five have none.

Besides these, there are in the State, large numbers of soldiers, who are more or less disabled, but who are now both able and willing to support themselves and their families; some of this latter class, in the opinion of the Commission, will, as age increases, also need assistance from some source.

An Act of Congress, established a National Home, for permanently disabled volunteer soldiers, which has been located at Dayton, Ohio, with branches at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Augusta, Maine. The members of our Commission visited the first two named.

These Asylums are largely endowed, accessible, with extensive grounds and buildings, furnished with all the requirements of such institutions; and though located in Ohio, Wisconsin and Maine, are wholly National in their character, and will necessarily afford more care and comfort to the invalid soldier, than could be expected in similar homes provided by each individual State.

With perhaps one or two exceptions, wherever State Asylums have been established, they have subsequently been relinquished, or used for the care of such cases as were of a temporary character.

At the last session of the Legislature, an appropriation was made of \$20,000 from the Military Fund, to be denominated the "Soldiers' Home Fund," to provide a temporary home for infirm and needy Michigan soldiers, at the Harper Hospital, in Detroit. Its management, by the State Military Board, to whose care it was intrusted, has been all that could be desired. Under the contract made with the Trustees of the Hospital, the needy or sick soldier has been provided with a comfortable temporary abode, where he has received kindly care, and all necessary medical aid and treatment. The whole number admitted, from March 1st to December 15th, 1867, was 143; from December 15th, 1867, to December 1st, 1868—84; total 228; number sent to National Asylum, 76; discharged, 129; died, 10; remaining, December 1st, 1868—13. The expenditures from March 1st to Dec. 15th, 1867, were \$4,870 37; from Dec. 15th, 1867, to Dec. 1st, 1868, \$4,808 55—total, \$9,678 92. Amount drawn from the Treasury of the State, \$10,000.

This Home being for temporary purposes only, the Military Board, accompanied by the Adjutant General, visited the National Asylums in Ohio and Wisconsin, to which they had

already sent many of our soldiers. In their report they say of these Asylums: "The management is kind, and most ample facilities are afforded the inmates for remunerative industry, mental cultivation, amusement and personal comfort. The former inmates of *our* Home, found at these Asylums, gave assurance of their satisfaction with their treatment, and the general conduct of the Asylums."

Both the Board and Permanent Home Commission, recommend the National Asylums as the best *permanent* provision for our invalid and infirm soldiers; in which recommendation I fully concur. I recommend the continuance of the present arrangement with the Harper Hospital, as the best means of providing such *temporary* aid and relief as may be required.

A little more than one-half of the appropriation made by the last Legislature, remains unexpended. Whether this will be sufficient for the necessities of the next two years, is worthy of examination,

The Report of the Soldiers' Permanent Home Commission, calls attention to the fact, that while our State has not been remiss in its efforts to provide for its *soldiers*, it has made no provision whatever, for the widows and orphan children of those whose lives were sacrificed in the defense of their country. Is it right that this duty should be left, as hitherto, to the several counties, townships, or cities?

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The alacrity with which the people of the country responded to the calls of the government, when its existence was threatened by rebellion, is good evidence that no large Standing Army is required in a well *regulated* Republican Government. I do not favor large and expensive State organizations, but while we depend in the main upon *Citizen Soldierry* for protection in cases of necessity, I am of the opinion, that a proper and wisely economical system, for the encouragement of State troops or militia, should receive the sanction and support of the Legislature. At the present time, the entire militia of the

State consists of three companies of infantry, organized as State troops. It is not improbable that our laws for the organization of the military force of the State, might be somewhat improved, so as to encourage a proper military spirit among the people, without adding in any degree, to the expense of the system.

#### IMMIGRATION.

Steady and encouraging as has been the growth and prosperity of Michigan, its extensive and fertile territory yet uncultivated and unoccupied, reminds us that our State is yet in its infancy, and is capable of sustaining a prosperous population, many times its present size. Neighboring States have long been active in making known to immigrants from the old world, as well as those from the older States of our own country, the supposed advantages of their particular localities, whilst we have done nothing whatever, to place before them the inducements which our State can offer to an industrious people.

I respectfully submit the propriety of taking some measures to make known to those seeking new homes, the peculiar and advantageous position of Michigan, and to furnish reliable information relative to the many and varied resources of our noble Commonwealth. Wise and early action in this direction, can scarcely fail to attract to our borders a goodly portion of the thrifty immigrants, who in such great numbers are flocking to our shores.

#### MANUFACTURES.

Our State possesses more than usual natural advantages to make it a large and prosperous manufacturing commonwealth. Its geographical and central position between the East and West; nearly surrounded by the great lakes, with many beautiful rivers watering the country, and finding their outlets into these lakes, furnishing facilities for commerce and affording great hydraulic power; its present and prospective lines of railroad—furnishing easy communication with every portion of the State, and all parts of the continent; its noble forests of pine and other timber, now so largely exported to other States

and other countries, for manufacturing purposes; its rich mines of iron and copper; its beds of coal and gypsum; its inexhaustible supply of saline water and undeveloped quarries of stone; its fertile territory, adapted to the cultivation of a great variety of grains, vegetables and fruit, and its healthful climate—all indicate that Michigan, should become a manufacturing as well as an agricultural State.

It is *diversified* industry that enriches a country; that has so greatly enriched England, France and many of the older States of our own country.

Manufactures furnish employment to old and young, and support a larger population than is ever found in strictly agricultural countries. Just in proportion as the manufactures of the State are increased, a market is furnished for its agricultural and other products. These markets will be at home, at its own doors, and must necessarily give increased value to our farms, our forests, our mines, and to all of the products of the State.

Some of the neighboring States have encouraged the establishing of manufactures among them, by discriminating legislation; may it not be the case that the legislation of our own State, may have had a tendency to repel, rather than attract, the investment of capital among us, in this important branch of industry?

I trust that the laws bearing on this subject, will be carefully reviewed, and such legislation adopted, as will tend to foster, and encourage the investment of capital among us, in manufactures, and in all the varied forms of industry.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

I submit to you the importance of providing a thorough and complete Geological survey of the State. Many years ago, in our early history, this work was partially prosecuted by the late Dr. Douglass Houghton, whose sudden death put a stop to this important work. Small appropriations were subsequently made, but no general survey has been effected. The developments made by the very partial work hitherto done, have many



times repaid the comparatively small expenditure. But what is needed, is a thorough and comprehensive examination of the whole State.

Great and varied as are its present resources, we know as yet but little of the hidden mysteries, which lie undeveloped within its borders.

#### NATIONAL BANKS.

The provisions of Act No. 122, laws of 1867, imposing a specific tax of one per cent., upon banking associations, organized under the laws of the United States, doing business in this State, have met with but partial compliance. Of the forty-two National Banks in Michigan, about one-third only, have paid all of the four installments of the tax; some have paid three, others two; some one installment, and a few are delinquent for the whole tax.

National Banks, pay a large tax to the General Government, but there can be no good reason why the large amount of capital invested in these associations, should be exempt from a just share of the burden of State or local taxation, imposed upon other property; and certainly, there can be no justice or propriety in allowing a *portion* of them to go untaxed, while others comply with the requirements of law.

In order that there may be no question as to the legality of the tax, under the State laws, I recommend that the General Banking Law of the State, be so amended, that capital invested in Banks organized under that law, may be assessed and taxed in the same manner, and to the same extent, as other property or capital. I also recommend that such amendments be made to the law providing for taxing National Banks in this State, as will subject the shares of such Banks to the same taxation as is imposed on other moneyed capital.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Convention for the revision of the Constitution of the State, which was held at the Capital in May, 1867, in accordance with the provisions of law, adopted and submitted to

the people a Constitution, in many of its features, wholly different from that under which the people of the Commonwealth, have lived and greatly prospered for the last eighteen years. The proposed Constitution was rejected.

The fact, that at the general election of 1866, a majority of the voters declared in favor of a Convention, for the revision of the Constitution, indicated at least the desire that some changes should be made in the organic law of the State.

That some of the features incorporated in the revised Constitution, were improvements, there can be but little doubt. It is not probable that another Convention will be authorized for many years. Yet, changes will be required from time to time, to adapt the provisions of the fundamental law to the progressive improvements and spirit of the age. These changes may be effected by the separate submission of any proposed amendment.

That the compensation paid to the Judges of the State Courts and State Officers is too small, seems to me to admit of little question. The fact that the principal clerks in the State Offices, receive larger remuneration for their services, than the heads of the departments—the responsible officers—indicates clearly, the inadequacy of the present salaries.

“There are unquestionable indications that the salaries of the Judiciary are not such, as are sure to attract to places on the bench, those who are in all respects best qualified to fill them.” Many of the clerks employed in ordinary mercantile and other business establishments, receive larger compensation, than is paid to the Judges of our State Courts, and yet, as upon the Judiciary depends to a very great degree, the safety of the people and the strength of the State, it should be composed of men of the purest character, and the highest legal accomplishments. In my opinion, the salaries paid to our Judges are too small, and if continued as at present, will result in lowering the proper standard of the bench.

Among the provisions contained in the rejected Constitution, was one, to extend the right of suffrage to a class of citizens,

who had been deprived of it because of their color. Impartial suffrage, or the right to vote without restrictions as to color, is exercised in about one-half of the States of the Union; in others, colored persons vote under certain restrictions. Although there are but few in our State, it seems to me, that justice requires that they should be enfranchised. Universal suffrage is one of the most potent influences for universal acquiescence in the laws.

I would respectfully recommend that two amendments of the Constitution, be submitted to the people at the next general election; one for such amendment of the ninth article, as would leave the salaries to be fixed by the Legislature. The second, to strike out the word *while*, wherever it occurs in the Constitution.

I would commend to your consideration, the propriety of amending section No. 1976, of the Compiled Laws, so as to require all land grant railroad companies to report to the office of the Auditor General, the amount of lands reserved by them; number of acres confirmed to them, and the number of acres sold. Some other amendments might also be found advisable, as applicable to this class of railroad companies.

Some amendments seem to be required to Act No. 194, of 1867, to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths, to make it effective. Although the Secretary of State, in compliance with law, furnished full sets of blanks and books to the County Clerks and Supervisors, no returns have been received from many of the counties, and some of the returns, made are less full than is required. The value of the statistics, depends upon their completeness and accuracy.

Additional amendments are needed to the law of 1859, for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, and defining their powers and duties, as amended by Act No. 228, of 1867. For full information relative to the defects in these laws, I respectfully refer you to the Secretary of State, in whose Department they belong.

Of the various State Boards authorized by law, the Board of Auditors is the only one required to publish a report of its proceedings. Some of them, are not required by any provision of law, to report to the Legislature, or to any of the State authorities. It not unfrequently occurs, in the transaction of the business of the State, that reference must necessarily be made by one Department to the transactions of another, and for want of such reports, inconvenience is frequently experienced. I recommend the passage of an Act, requiring all State Boards to make annual or biennial reports.

After an interval of four years, the people of the United States, have again been called upon to elect, by their suffrages, the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. With an unanimity rarely witnessed, they have called to the highest place in the gift of the American people, a man who owes his position to his own abilities, and to the recognition by a grateful people, of *services*, such as few men in the world's history, have been permitted to render to their country.

For four years our country was devastated by rebellion and civil war. The war had long been suppressed; the spirit of rebellion, strife and discord still existed. The people desired *peace*, and have intrusted the administration of the Government to one who is pledged to peace. Let us hope that the questions which have so long agitated and divided the country, are now to be settled forever! That peace, quietness and loyalty may be found in every part of the land!

#### SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES:

The people of the State have intrusted to you grave responsibilities; they have a right to expect in return such careful and well-matured legislation, as will tend to the development of the many and rich resources, not of any one section only, but of the whole State, and of all its great and varied interests.

It should however be borne in mind, that the tendency of the times and of legislation, has been to extravagance, to the lavish

expenditure of the public money, and to the increase of the public debt.

It should not be forgotten, that the heavy expenditures and large indebtedness of the General Government, of States, and of communities, growing out of the late civil war, have imposed upon the people increased burdens and taxation, and furnish imperative reasons, for the practice of a rigid, but wise economy, in legislative expenditures and appropriations.

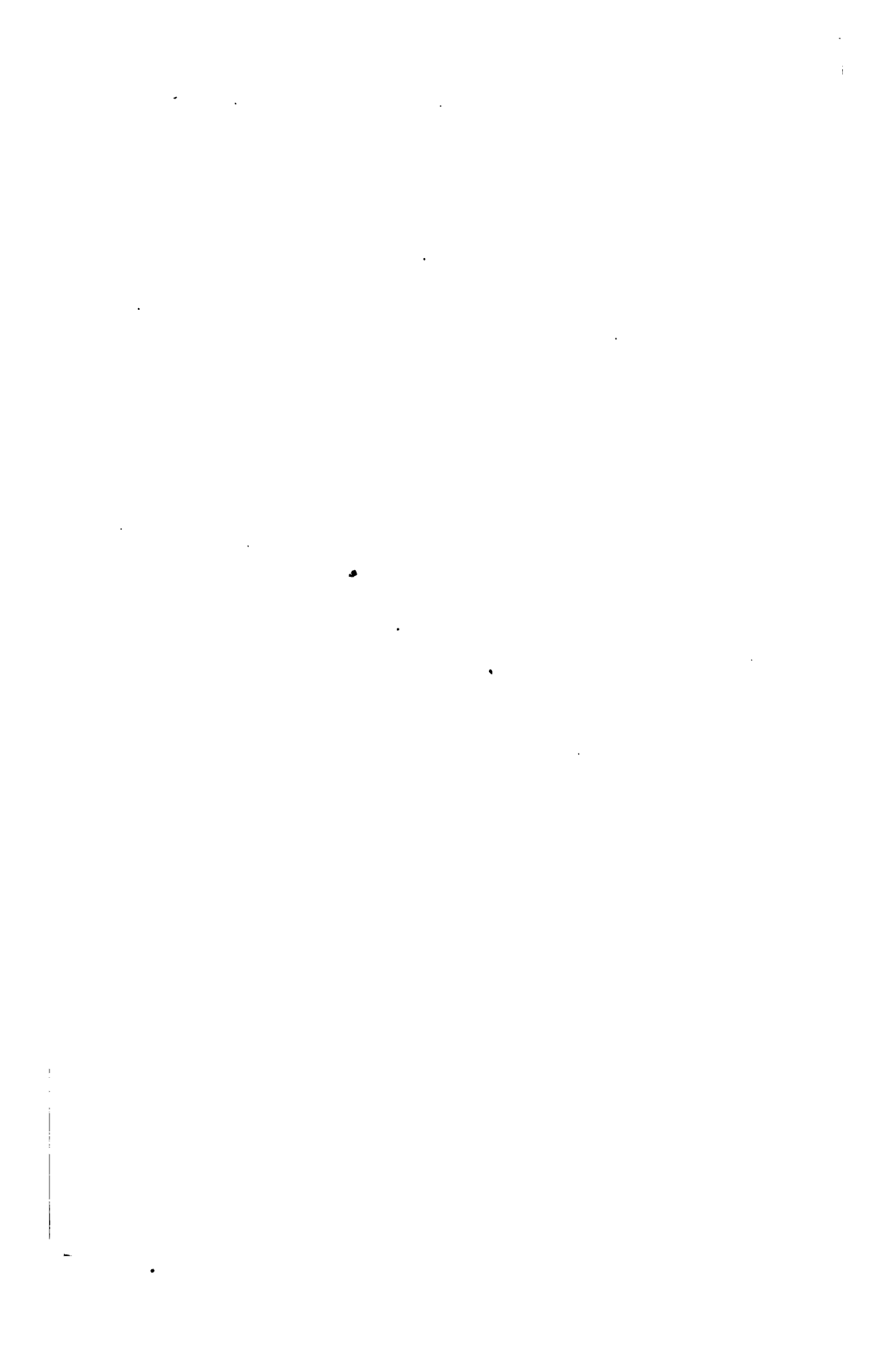
I need not assure you, that I fully appreciate the responsible duties devolving upon you, as representatives of the people, and of my earnest coöperation with you, in all that shall tend to the true interest and prosperity of the State.

HENRY P. BALDWIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
*Lansing, January 6, 1869.* }







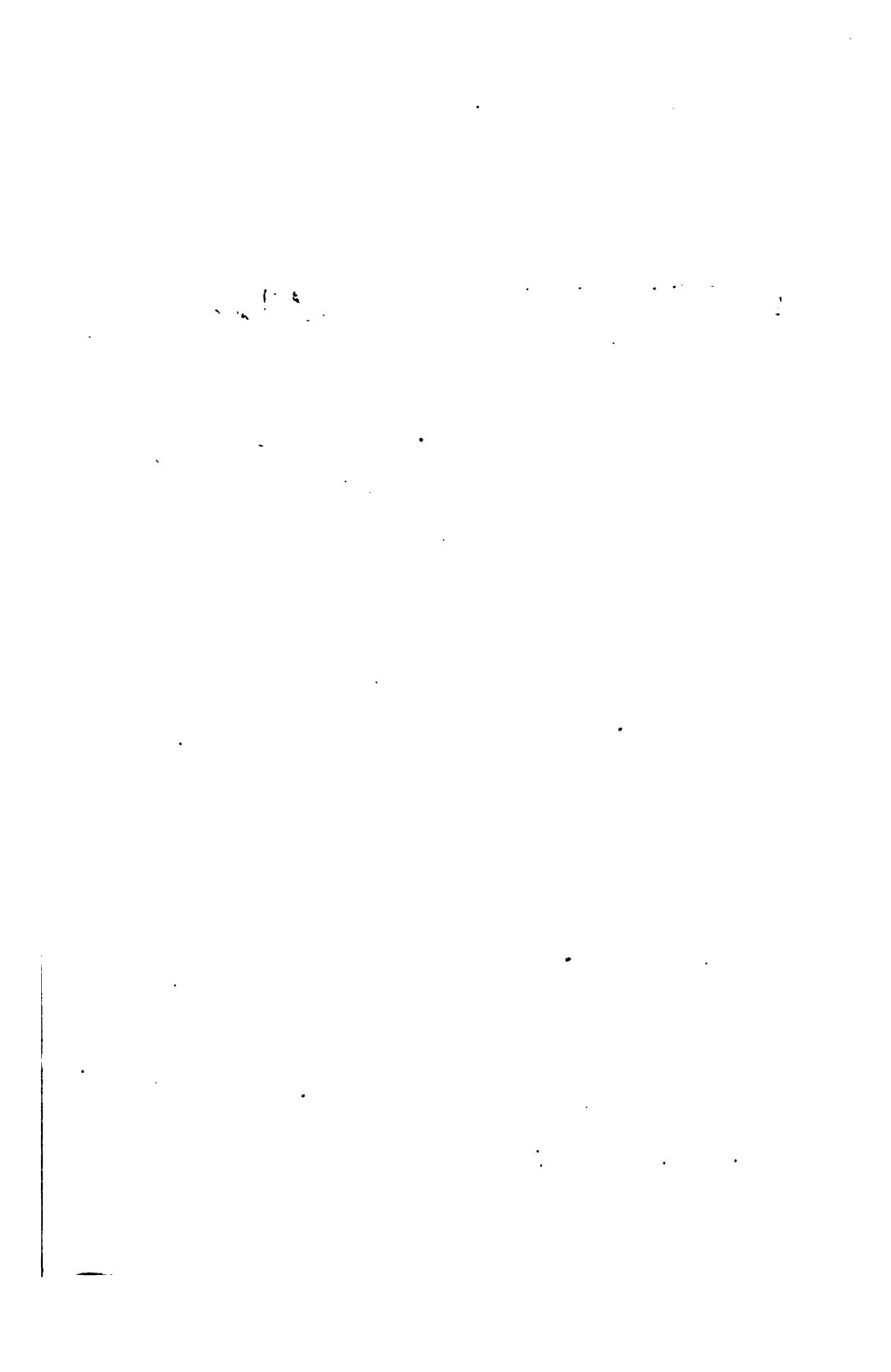


ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
AUDITOR GENERAL  
OF THE  
STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
FOR THE YEAR 1868.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:  
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1868.



# REPORT.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Lansing, Michigan, November 30, 1868.* }

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Michigan:*

In conformity with the requirements of law, the Auditor General has the honor to make the following report for the fiscal year just closed:

The total receipts of the Treasury, from all sources, during the year, amounted to .....	\$2,222,627 47
To which add the amount in the Treasury at the close of last previous fiscal year, .....	582,111 44

Which gives for the amount of funds available during the year, .....	2,804,738 91
--	--------------

Against this amount, Warrants were drawn by the Auditor General, amounting to .....	1,674,511 76
---	--------------

Leaving charged to the State Treasurer at the close of business, this day, .....	*\$1,130,227 15
--	-----------------

Against this amount there stands the following past matured indebtedness, subject to payment on demand:

Past due Interest on State debt, ....	\$16,235 25
Past due State debt, .....	42,578 49
To Normal School, .....	14,459 29
Appropriation to Asylum for Insane,	24,000 00
"        " Reform School, ...	10,054 70
"        " Soldiers' Home, ...	10,000 00

Internal Improvement Warrants, and Interest, .....	8,000 00
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\* To this amount add for cash in Treasury, \$2 52, amount of outstanding warrant.

Tax sale certificate holders,.....	\$35,728 98
Railroad and Light House Deposits,	2,172 32
Agricultural College Fund, from sale of land,.....	2,300 00

Total past matured indebtedness, \$165,529 03

There will also have matured on the first day of January, 1869, the following items of indebtedness, funds for the payment of which must be drawn from the balance now in the Treasury:

Interest on War Loan,.....	\$37,852 50
“ “ War Bounty Loan,*....	
“ “ Two Million Loan,....	52,230 00
“ “ Renewed Loan,.....	6,000 00
Interest on Canal Loan, (payable from Canal fund,).....	2,580 00
War Loan Bonds, drawn October 1, 1868, under Sec. 7, Act 5, 1861, Ex. Session,.....	185,000 00
University Interest,.....	7,500 00
Amount to Counties from Canal Fund,	6,605 15
Add to meet awards of Board of Auditors, .....	10,000 00
And for payment of salaries of State Officers, .....	12,000 00

Giving for amount of indebtedness,  
past matured and maturing Jan-  
uary 1, 1869,.....

\$485,296 63

There will yet remain, after providing, from the amount on hand November 30th, 1868, for all payments of matured indebtedness, and indebtedness maturing January 1, 1869, a balance in the Treasury of.....

\$644,930 47

\* Falling due May 1, '69 (\$16,205 00).

## STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

## THE BONDED DEBT.

The total bonded debt of the State amounted, on  
 the 30th day of November, 1867, to.....\$3,901,242 70  
 And on the 30th day of November, 1868, to.....\*3,614,078 49

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Showing a reduction during the fiscal year just  
 closed, of..... \$287,164 21

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The reduction has been made by payments as follows:

By payment of Two Million Loan Bonds, due January, 1868,.....	\$189,000 00
By payment of War Bonds, drawn October, 1867, due January, 1866,.....	18,500 00
By payment of matured adjusted Bonds,.....	1,000 00
“ “ “ full-paid Five Million Loan Bonds,.....	9,000 00
By payment of unrecognized Five Million Loan Bonds (\$53,000), paid at.....	30,664 21
By purchase of Renewal Loan Bonds, due July, 1878,.....	16,000 00
By purchase of Two Million Loan Bonds, due Jan., 1873,.....	2,000 00
By purchase of Two Million Loan Bonds, due Jan., 1878,.....	6,000 00
By purchase of Canal Bonds, due July, 1879,....	14,000 00
Total reduction, as above,.....	\$287,164 21

---

In this connection it is not deemed improper to introduce a statement showing the amount of the bonded debt of the State on the 30th day of November, 1860—the close of the year previous to that in which the war commenced—and the amount of the same debt at the close of each fiscal year since that date; it

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\* *Note.*—Of this sum, bonds to the amount of \$42,578 49, being past due, bear no interest

shows, also, the balance charged to the State Treasurer at the close of each fiscal year, through the same period.

DATE.	Balance charged to State Treasurer.	Amount of Bonded Debt.	Change in Bonded Debt during each Year.
1860,	\$70,361 62	\$2,388,842 79	Increase.
1861,	*28,334 53	2,836,264 24	\$447,421 45
1862,	200,207 49	2,981,038 55	144,774 31
1863,	353,603 95	2,993,299 80	12,261 25
1864,	440,044 75	3,541,149 80	547,850 00
1865,	468,399 29	3 880,399 80	339,250 00
1866,	579,004 80	3,979,921 25	99,521 45
			Decrease.
1867,	582,111 44	3,901,242 70	78,678 55
1868,	1,130,227 15	3,614,078 49	287,164 21

\* Treasury overdrawn by this amount.

From this statement it appears that the debt had reached its maximum in the year 1866—at its close amounting to.....\$3,979,921 25  
While on the 30th day of November, 1860, it amounted to..... 2,388,842 79

Showing an increase to November 30th, 1866, of.\$1,591,078 46

Since November 30th, 1866, the bonded debt has been reduced \$365,842 76, as appears from the following:

Amount of bonded debt November

30, 1866,.....\$3,979,921 25

Amount do. November 30, 1868,.. 3,614,078 49

Reduction since November 30, 1866,..... 365,842 76

Deducted gives for the increase of the bonded

debt since November 30, 1860,..... \$1,225,235 70

The indebtedness incurred by the State on account of war expenses is covered by the following Loans:

War Bounty Loan,..... \$1,240,000 00

War Loan,..... 1,249,400 00

\$2,489,400 00

The bonds of which are yet outstanding to the following amounts:

War Bounty Loan Bonds,.....	\$ 468,000 00	
War Loan Bonds,.....	1,082,100 00	
		<u>\$1,545,100 00</u>

Giving for the amount of war debt redeemed,..	<u>\$944,300 00</u>
---	---------------------

Combining with these results the amount of interest paid on account of the war debt, and it appears that the amount expended in meeting the obligations of the war debt would, had it been so applied, have discharged the whole amount of the State debt (other than the war debt), and left remaining in the State Treasury a net balance of \$541,840 43.

Amount of bonded debt, Nov. 30,

1868,.....	\$3,614,078 49
------------	----------------

Deduct amount of outstanding

War Bonds,.....	1,545,100 00
-----------------	--------------

And we have for amount of debt,

exclusive of War Loans,.....	\$2,068,978 49
------------------------------	----------------

There has been paid for redemp-

tion of War Loans,.....	\$944,300 00
-------------------------	--------------

For interest on War Loans,.....	536,289 25
---------------------------------	------------

Giving for expenditure on account of War Loans,	<u>1,480,589 25</u>
---	---------------------

Had this amount been used in paying other

loans, it would have reduced them to.....	<u>\$588,389 24</u>
---	---------------------

Which, had there been no war expenses, would (with the same expenditures as have already been made) have been the amount of the State bonded debt at this date.

There is, however, cash in the Treasury, am'ting to \$1,130,229 67

Deducting.....	<u>588,389 24</u>
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And there would have remained, after discharg-

ing the whole bonded debt of the State, a net

cash balance in the Treasury of.....	<u>\$541,840 43</u>
--------------------------------------	---------------------

## REDUCTION OF THE BONDED DEBT.

The funds at hand, together with those to accrue from taxes already levied, will, with the aid of appropriate legislation, assure a reduction of the bonded State debt, during the coming year, of from \$900,000 to \$1,000,000, as is shown by the following exhibit of the condition of, and anticipated increment to the Sinking Funds, through which this reduction of the debt may be effected. Through the

*War Loan Sinking Fund.*

By payment of War Loan Bonds, drawn Oct., 1868,	\$185,000 00
By use of money now in this Fund, as provided by Sec. 7, Act 5, Laws of 1861, (Ex. Session),...	420,088 07
By use of the proceeds of the 1-16 mill tax to be received during the year,.....	19,247 87
<hr/>	
Giving, for the reduction to be effected through this Fund during the year,.....	\$624,285 94
Through the	

*Two Million Loan Sinking Fund.*

By use of balance in Fund,.....	\$ 75,402 04
By use of the proceeds of the $\frac{1}{8}$ mill tax to be received during the year,	38,495 73
By use of amount transferable (esti- mated) from the Trust to the Sinking Fund,.....	189,200 00
<hr/>	
Giving for the amount from this Fund, applicable to the reduction of the State debt,.....	303,097 77
<hr/>	
Total amount by which the State debt may be reduced during the coming year, from means already at hand, or safely anticipated,.....	\$927,883 71
<hr/>	

So large a reduction, however, can hardly be reached except through the aid of appropriate legislation. The Two Million Loan Sinking Fund can now only furnish means to be used in the purchase of the Bonds of the State. The experience of



the past year, however, has demonstrated that Michigan State Stocks cannot be purchased, in any considerable quantity, except at a premium. This fact points to the legislation necessary to secure the maximum reduction of the State debt from the means pledged to that purpose. The War Loan Bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the State, within or at the expiration of twenty-five years from the first day of January, 1861. These are the only Bonds of the State, the period of whose redemption can be affected by legislative action. If, then, the Legislature will enact that so much of the Two Million Loan Sinking Fund as cannot be invested in the purchase of bonds of the State prior to the 30th day of September of each year shall be transferred to the War Loan Sinking Fund, to be used in the payment of the principal of the War Loan, in the manner provided in the act authorizing the said Loan, the prompt and certain reduction of the State debt, by the full amount of the receipts to the two Sinking Funds, will be secured.

There may arise, however, emergencies under which large amounts of the Bonds of the State would be thrown upon the market—amounts, which, under present laws, would exceed the ability of the State Treasurer to purchase. A financial crisis, so extended in its sweep as to embrace the whole country in its threatened disaster, would force a movement in securities which else would have remained quiet. It was through the aid of such a crisis—temporary in its duration and local in its character—that the State Treasurer was enabled to reach \$32,000 of the \$39,000 of the Bonds of the State, purchased by him during the year just closed. Equal and more stringent emergencies may hereafter arise, inuring, under favorable laws, to the benefit of the State in proportion as their effect is extended and prolonged.

As the power to prematurely retire the State debt, except by the purchase of State Bonds, will have been expended in the redemption of the War Loan, it is believed to be the dictate of sound policy to use, to the greatest extent possible, the means

applicable to the discharge of the State indebtedness; in the purchase of Bonds other than those of the War Loan.

In aid of such a scheme it is recommended that the Legislature authorize the transfer to the Two Million Loan Sinking Fund, from time to time, of any balance standing to the account of the War Loan Sinking Fund, subject, however, to a transfer to the War Loan Sinking Fund of the whole amount standing to the account of the Two Million Loan Sinking Fund on the 30th day of September of each year. Such action on the part of the Legislature would enable the State Treasurer to cause any embarrassment in the general money market of the country to inure to the benefit of the State.

The above recommendation is based upon the idea that the true policy for the State is to use its surplus means, to the last dollar, if possible, and at the earliest day practicable, in the reduction of the State debt; and that it is not good policy to accumulate and hold heavy balances in the State Treasury, as on so much of which balances as might safely have been used in the reduction of the State debt, the State is, under the present, and perhaps the highest attainable rate of interest on her surplus funds, virtually paying two and three per centum.

Without such legislation, the continued accumulations to the Sinking Funds will not surely be used in the premature discharge of the State debt, as is evinced by the experience of the past year, during which the State Treasurer, though with ample means at his disposal, and after a continued and persistent effort, could only reach, by purchase, \$39,000 of the State Bonds. The ill success of his earnest effort is not, however, without its lesson. It verifies, by the strength of a credit which is but an outgrowth thereof, the wisdom of the present financial policy of the State, and affords proof that positive and permanent legislative provisions for the discharge of her indebtedness enhances the value of her Stocks, and induces capitalists to absorb her Bonds as a source of permanent and secure investment. With such a credit, no emergency can arise under which the finances of the State will suffer more

than a temporary embarrassment. With such an assurance of her good faith, the wealth of her people will be cheerfully poured into her treasury.

The legislation invoked will, it is confidently believed, not only provide for a more rapid reduction of the debt, but it will also further strengthen the credit of the State, and place and retain her stocks among the most desirable securities of the country.

#### DEPOSIT DEBT.

The Deposit debt of the State is made up of the following items:

Railroad deposits,.....	\$2,157 32.
Light-house deposit,.....	15 00.
Agricultural College Fund deposit,.....	2,800 00

On these deposits the State pays no interest. The first and second named are payable on demand, accompanied by proper vouchers. The third represents the proceeds from the sale of the Agricultural College Lands to this date. Under the law, the proceeds from the sale must be "invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks." It is believed that the purposes of the law and the interest of the Agricultural College would be subserved by placing the proceeds from the sale of these lands among the Trust Funds of the State, the State using the receipts from this source, as is now provided in the case of the Trust Funds.

#### STATE REVENUE.

The chief sources of revenue to the State are the following:

SPECIFIC TAXES;

THE TRUST FUND;

DIRECT TAXATION.

#### SPECIFIC TAXES.

The revenue to the State from Specific taxes, during the present year, is shown by the following statement:\*

---

\* For detail of Specific Taxes, see table "H."

Received from Railroad and Railway Companies,	\$173,681 30
"    "    State Bank,.....	900 00
"    "    National Banks,.....	34,881 47
"    "    Telegraph Companies,.....	126 13
"    "    Express    "    .....	1,937 11
"    "    Insurance    "    .....	67,267 56
"    "    Mining    "    .....	5,253 87
Total, .....	<u>\$283,547 44</u>
Less amount of Mining tax, to be refunded to counties in the Upper Peninsula,.....	2,595 37
Showing, as net revenue to the State,.....	<u>\$280,952 07</u>
During the year 1867, the amount received was	250,425 42
Showing an increase for the year of.....	<u><u>\$30,526 65</u></u>

It is a Constitutional provision that all Specific State Taxes, except those received from the Mining Companies of the Upper Peninsula, shall be applied in paying the interest on the Trust Funds, and the interest and principal of the State debt. The receipts from this source during the past year have been applied as follows:

For the payment of interest on the Trust Funds,	\$188,585 21
"    "    "    "    State debt,..	139,771 48
	<u>\$278,356 69</u>
Add portion of Mining tax not applicable to the payment of interest,.....	5,190 75
Total, as above,.....	<u><u>\$283,547 44</u></u>

#### RAILROAD AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Many of the Railroad Companies in the State fail to make the report required by section 1976 of the Compiled Laws. Others, though making a report, fail to comply with the requirements of the law, and it is with difficulty that the matter contained therein can be arranged as is required by section 1977, *Ibid*, as

will be seen by reference to the "Compilation of the Annual Reports of the Railroad Corporations in this State," which accompanies this Report. It is believed that the remiss action in some cases is because of the intention on the part of the companies to keep from the public any official knowledge of the condition of their affairs; in other cases, with the design to escape the taxation imposed by the law. When the present Auditor General took charge of this Department, a number of the Railroad and Railway Companies in the State, although they had been in operation for years, had never made a report upon which a tax could be assessed, and to that time had escaped all taxation. A reference to the report from this Department for the year ending November 30, 1866, shows that to that time but twelve of the twenty-two Railroad and Railway Companies whose lines were opened for use through a part or the whole length thereof, had reported as required by law. The remaining ten, neglecting to report, had escaped taxation. By incessant importunities an addition of six companies was made to the list during the year 1867, and by a similar process seven additional companies were induced to make their reports during the present year, and become tax-paying corporations. There yet remains one company whose line was in use prior to December 31, 1867—the only one it is believed—from which no report has been received, viz: the Chicago and Northwestern.

Having once received a report from a company, another is not so material to this Department as to the companies, so far as it affects the assessment of the tax, for, under the provisions of section 989 of the Compiled Laws, it becomes the duty of the Auditor General to ascertain the amount of the specific tax of any corporation failing to make the required report, as appears from its last report, and to issue his warrant for double the amount of said tax. Warrants were issued against two corporations during the past year, as directed by said section 989, *Ibid*, and tax to double the amount of that of the last previous year collected.

It is believed that if the penalty imposed by section 1977.

*Ibid*, could be collected as summarily as in the other case, that there would be more promptness on the part of the companies whose lines are yet "airy nothings."

*Land Grant Railroad Companies.*

Considerable trouble is experienced in the tax department of this office from the return for non-payment of taxes on lands reserved by, or confirmed to, the various Land Grant Railroad Companies. These lands, under the law, are exempt from taxation until disposed of by the companies to which they may be confirmed. They are assessed, taxed, returned, and sold for delinquent taxes. It is a matter of rumor that in some instances the taxes are levied with the consent of the companies for the purpose of inducing the opening of roads in the vicinity of their lands. The roads secured, the taxes are not paid, and when sold for taxes, the companies have only to point to the law exempting their lands from taxation, and the Auditor General must issue a Certificate of Error, which in effect is a cancelment of the sale for taxes. Much and perhaps all of the difficulty which arises from this class of lands might be avoided if all the corporations holding lands within the State, exempt from taxation, were required to file in the Auditor General's Office a sworn list of all lands owned by said corporations, corrected by supplemental lists during the month of March of each year. A penalty subjecting all the lands, of all corporations failing to file such a list within the time required by law, to local and State taxation, would be sufficient to ensure promptness on the part of corporations.

These companies—the land grant—now are subject to the same rate of taxation as are the other general-law companies in the State, viz: a tax of one per cent. on the amount of paid in Capital Stock of the company, expended on that part of the road opened for use. It may not be amiss to trace the process by which these companies escaped the obligation they voluntarily took upon themselves, to pay into the Treasury of the State a specific annual tax of one per cent. upon the cost of the

road and its equipments and appurtenances of whatever kind. Act No. 126, Laws of 1857, granted the lands to the several land grant companies. Section 20 of said Act recites that "in consideration of the grants of land and other privileges hereby conferred upon the several railroad companies named in section two of this (said) act, the several railroad companies are hereby required \* \* \* to pay into the treasury of this State a specific annual tax of one per cent. upon the cost of the road and its equipments and appurtenances of whatever kind." This section was amended by Act 191 of the same year, but not in the above provisions. Section 7, *Ibid*, exempts the lands granted to said companies from taxation, for seven years from the first day of September, 1857.

This Act of 1857 is amended by Act 157, Laws of 1859, section 2 of which provides that these companies shall be subject to the same rate of taxation only and in the same manner as is provided in section 1989 of the Compiled Laws. Section 3, *Ibid*, excepted from the operation of this Act, Act No. 191, Laws of 1857, which left the original provision in regard to the taxation of the roads still in force.

The next step was the passage of Act No. 204, Laws of 1859, which repeals section 20, of Act No. 126, Laws of 1857. Now, Act No. 191, Laws of 1857, which is excepted from the operation of Act No. 157, Laws of 1859, is an amendment of section 20, of Act No. 126, Laws of 1857. The companies effect a repeal in Act 204, Laws of 1859, of the provision which was excepted from amendment by Act No. 157, of the same year. By this repeal, section 2, of Act 157, of 1859, applies to these roads, and from the date of the approval of Act No. 204, of 1859, they were released from the payment of a tax which they voluntarily assumed when they accepted the grants of land tendered them by the Act of 1857, and are subject now to the same rate of taxation as are the roads which have been built without the aid of so valuable subsidies.

The repealing clause in Act 204, Laws of 1859, it is believed, goes farther, in its effects, than the parties, in whose interest it

was enacted, intended. Section 20, of Act No. 126, Laws of 1857, as amended by Act 191, of the same year, is the section under which the railroad companies of the Upper Peninsula have claimed and been conceded exemption from the payment of State Specific taxes. But Act 204, 1859, repealed this section; hence the companies then existing in the Upper Peninsula were subject to taxation, from the time the law of 1859 took effect.

And the effect of this repealing clause does not rest here. By section 3, Act No. 148, Laws of 1865, it is provided that the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Company and the L'Anse and Ontonagon Railroad Company, shall have and enjoy the same exemption from taxation as was given to the railroad companies in the Upper Peninsula by this same section 20, of Act 126, Laws of 1857. But this section was repealed by Act No. 204, 1859, six years previous to the approval of the said Act of 1865.

And further: Act No. 155, Law of 1867, extends to the Peninsula Railroad Company the same exemption from taxation as was granted the Ontonagon and Marquette, and the L'Anse and Ontonagon Railroad Companies, by section 3, of Act No. 148, Laws of 1865. But the Law of 1865 bases its exemption on a repealed statute. The Act of 1867 has only the same foundation.

The above laws concerning the taxation of the land grant railroad companies have been cited and their provisions pointed out because it is understood that one, and perhaps others, of these companies will appeal to the Legislature for further concessions and immunities; and also to indicate somewhat of the confusion which now exists in the laws bearing on the taxation of these companies, and especially of those whose roads are located in the Upper Peninsula.

To adapt section 1976 of the Compiled Laws more fully to the circumstances of the Land Grant Railroad Companies, it is recommended that the said section be so amended as to require the said companies to report the whole number of acres of



land covered by their reservations respectively; the whole number of acres confirmed to each; the number of acres sold, with the amount received therefor, and the number of acres that the said companies have contracted to sell.

## MINING COMPANIES.

The total amount of specific tax charged against the Mining Companies of the Upper Peninsula, is .....	\$8,584 65
Of which there has been paid, .....	5,190 75
Balance unpaid .....	<u>\$3,393 90</u>

One-half of the tax received from these companies goes to the credit of the counties in which the mines are situated. But there is a difficulty in the distribution of these amounts to the proper counties. There is no official information at hand by which the counties wherein the mining lands are situated can be determined. The County Clerks of the counties in the Upper Peninsula have been asked to furnish lists of the mining companies in their respective counties. But three lists have been furnished as yet. It is suggested to the Legislature that it impose, as a penalty for the non-supplying of such lists by the counties, that they lose the benefit of the one-half of the tax paid, to which by law they are now entitled.

The same difficulty, as with railroad companies holding lands which are exempt from taxation, is experienced by the tax department of this office in dealing with mining companies' lands. The same remedy is asked, viz: The filing of sworn lists of the lands held by the various mining companies, subjecting their lands to local and State taxation as a penalty for non-compliance with the law.

In addition to the above receipts, there was paid into the Treasury from mining (coal) companies in the Lower Peninsula, \$63 12.

## BANKS.

## STATE BANK.

There is now within the State but one bank doing business under the laws of this State. From this bank—the Jackson City—there was paid into the Treasury during the past year, \$900.

## NATIONAL BANKS.

The account with the National Banks in the State for the two years since the approval of the Act requiring them to pay a State Specific Tax of one per cent. on the amount of their paid in capital, less the amount of real estate owned by each of the several National Banks, may be stated as follows:

Amount of tax charged against the banks for the year 1867, was .....	\$48,051 36
Amount charged for 1868,.....	49,755 25
Total amount charged during the two years, ..	\$97,806 61
There was paid in 1867,.....	\$33,312 30
“ “ “ “ 1868,.....	34,381 47
	<hr/> 67,693 77
Leaving yet unpaid,.....	<hr/> \$30,112 84

Great difficulties are in the way of the collection of this tax from the National Banks, for though a large proportion of them have promptly, and it is believed, cheerfully paid the tax imposed by the Law of 1867, yet others have paid but reluctantly the tax to which they are subject under a law framed to the wishes of a considerable portion of the leading bankers of the State. Three banks—one at Tecumseh and two at Pontiac—are yet delinquent for the whole amount of the tax charged against them, for the two years.

The law itself is defective, in that it provides for the filing of no report upon which the tax can be computed, and the Auditor General has been compelled to seek the necessary data upon which to compute this tax from other sources than the records of his own office.

It is claimed by the National Banks that the law of 1867 imposes a tax from which they are exempted by the National law under which they are doing business. The decisions of the courts of other States and of the United States confirm the correctness of the grounds upon which they base their claim. But, it is to be remembered, that the State law of 1867, as it stands, is such a law as was asked for by the banks—or a portion of them at least—and is on the Statute Book because of the impotency of bankers, in the stead of a law which would have imposed a tax upon the shares of the capital stock of the National Banks, owned by individuals.

That the shares in the capital stock of National Banks are liable to be taxed under adequate State laws, has been affirmed by the courts of several of the States, and by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is suggested that the Legislature make suitable provision for the assessment of a tax on the shares of the stock of these banks. But as a system of specific taxes is highly preferable to any other, wherein such a system is applicable, it would perhaps be advisable to so frame the law as to impose a tax as above suggested, provided the banks failed to pay the tax required by the Law of 1867, on or before the first day of April of each year.

To aid the Legislature in any action which it may, in its wisdom, deem for the interests of the State, a full statement of the condition of each National Bank in the State, as appeared from their several reports to the Comptroller of the Currency, on the first Monday of October, 1868, is added to the tables which usually accompany the reports from this Department.

#### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Three Express Companies have paid the tax imposed by Act No. 140, of the Laws of 1867, as follows:

American Express Company,.....	\$ 627 48
Merchants' Union Express Company,.....	1,085 62
United States Express Company,.....	274 01
Total receipts, .....	<u>\$1,987 11</u>

From which, since the tax is one per cent. on the gross receipts of said companies within the State, it would appear that the business of the three companies named, reached in the year 1867, \$198,711.

## TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

But one Telegraph Company has paid a tax as required by Act No. 123, Laws of 1867. It is believed that, were there a definite penalty attached to the non-compliance with that part of the said law requiring a report from the companies, with a provision that the said penalty should be collected in the manner provided in section No. 989, of the Compiled Laws, the reports, upon which the tax must be estimated, could be secured.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The specific tax receipts from Insurance Companies, during the year just closed, amount to \$67,267 56, against \$52,210 22 for the year previous; showing an increase in the revenue from this source for 1868, over that for 1867, of \$15,057 34.

## THE TRUST FUNDS.

The total receipts to the State through the Trust Funds, amounted on the 30th day of November, 1867, to.....	\$1,875,539 76
The receipts to the State through the various Trust Funds, during the year just closed, were as follows:	
Through the Primary School Fund, \$112,077 73	
"    "    Five ¢ Cent. Primary School Fund,.....	33,775 85
Through the Normal School Fund,	760 00
"    "    University Fund,....	7,114 97
	<hr/>
Total revenue from Trust Funds for the year,	153,728 55
	<hr/>
Aggregate receipts of the State from the Trust Funds, November 30th, 1868,.....	<u><u>\$2,029,268 31</u></u>

Heretofore, the receipts to the State from the Trust Funds have been classed among the items of State indebtedness. They have not been so classed in this report, but are claimed as a source of legitimate revenue to the State—as legitimate and real as is the revenue which comes into the State Treasury through the avenue of direct taxation. And when received and appropriated to the proper purpose—the reduction of the State debt—it has served the purpose of money which else must have reached the Treasury through the tax-collector. By the amount of the receipts from this source then, are the people relieved from the burthen of taxation. Nor is this relief apparent or temporary only; for, as under the present policy of using these receipts, the amount so used is never to be refunded, but must be and remain a perpetual fund, it follows that the relief is perpetual. Hence, as the amount so received and used does not represent, on the part of the State, an obligation to pay, but only to hold in perpetuity, it is not a debt. Hence it can never become a burthen to the tax-payers of the State.

The total of the balances standing to the credit of the Trust Funds does not, then, represent an obligation, to the discharge of which the faith of the State is pledged, but measures the amount of taxation which has been saved the people through the conversion of those receipts into a revenue to the State.

Only the interest upon these balances—to the payment of which the faith of the State is pledged—can ever become a burthen to the tax-payers of the State. But, as the receipts to the Treasury through these funds are not the proceeds of taxation, it follows that even the payment of the interest thereon is not such a burthen until the amount of interest paid upon these receipts shall equal their several amounts. Thus, in the case of the seven  $\frac{7}{8}$  cent. funds—Primary School and University—the payment of the interest thereon does not increase the aggregate taxation of the State until after the expiration of fourteen and two-sevenths years; in the case of the six  $\frac{7}{8}$  cent. fund—Normal School—not until the expiration of sixteen and two-thirds years; and in that of the five  $\frac{7}{8}$  cent. fund—Five  $\frac{7}{8}$  Cent. Primary

School—not until the expiration of twenty years from the date of the receipts to the Treasury through these sources.

Placing the Trust Funds among the sources of revenue to the Treasury, determines the benefit already received by the taxpayers of the State, from the policy of so treating and using the money derived from this source. It also determines the heavy burthen which would be imposed upon them by substituting, for the present policy, one which would require the investment of, not only the amounts now standing to the credit of these funds, but also the future receipts thereto. Such a change would add, at once, \$2,029,268 31 to the tax on the property of the State, and would also deprive the people of the benefit of the annual revenue to the State which would accrue from this source.

With a full knowledge of the radical departure from the hitherto treatment of the receipts to the Treasury through the Trust Funds—a departure which transforms them from a debt to a revenue—the Auditor General places his views before the Legislature, with all deference to its superior wisdom, yet with full confidence in the correctness of the position assumed, and asks that it consider well before it adopts any proposed scheme which shall deprive the State of so considerable a source of revenue as are the Trust Funds, or which would add millions to the heavy amount now necessary to be drawn from the people of the State through the avenue of direct taxation.

#### DIRECT TAXATION.

The net receipts to the State Treasury from the source of direct taxation, amount to \$865,048 43, against \$590,619 89 for the previous year.

The amount of tax apportioned to the counties in September last, was \$713,747 84—less by \$166,991 46 than the amount apportioned in September, 1867. The items of the taxes apportioned for each of the years above designated, with the laws under which they were severally levied, are shown by the following

STATEMENT:

	1867.	1868.
Act No. 122, Laws of 1861, $\frac{1}{4}$ mill, .....	\$38,495 73	\$38,495 73
Act No. 5, Laws of 1861, (Extra Session,) 1-16 mill, .....	19,247 87	19,247 87
Act No. 16, Laws of 1862, State Military Fund, ..	24,674 25	24,674 25
Act No. 59, Laws of 1867, Aid to University, .....	15,398 30	15,398 30
Asylum for Insane, .....	50,000 00	.....
Act No. 160, Laws of 1867, General Tax, .....	692,923 15	615,931 69
Asylum for the D., D. and the B., .....	40,000 00	.....
<b>Total State Tax, .....</b>	<b>\$880,739 30</b>	<b>\$713,747 84</b>

It is believed that the receipts from this source will, during the coming year, equal the whole amount of the State tax levied in September last.

Direct taxation is placed last in the sources of State revenue, because its legitimate province is to supply deficiencies in the Treasury which remain after the other sources of revenue have been exhausted. Though last to be considered—though it is the item in the revenue which is thrown in to supply the vacuum in all estimates of necessary receipts to the Treasury—yet to the mass of the people it ranks as first in importance, because its burthens are directly felt by every tax-payer in the State.

To devise a system of taxation by which the burthens imposed through the law which shall develop and give it force—a system which shall impose its burthens equitably, so as to make taxation bear most heavily where it can be the more easily borne—a system which shall oppress no one in its operation, and yet gather from every citizen of the State an equitable portion of the State's revenue, is an object worthy of, and requiring the closest thought of the legislator.

Such a scheme is surrounded with difficulties. Conflicting interests must be heeded, and the varying conditions of the people must be protected. If the surplus revenue of the capitalists may be invested in non-taxable securities, generous exemptions should shield the homes and necessities of the poor from the grasp of the tax-gatherer. Only through the means of

such exemptions is the poor man shielded from paying an undue portion of the revenue for the support of a government from which he derives but small protection in comparison with the more wealthy citizen; for while alike to the rich and to the poor the law extends its protection to life and liberty, yet in the interests of the rich, chiefly, it extends its guarantees of property; provides for the opening up of new avenues of commerce and wealth; grants vast subsidies; charters vast enterprises, and legalizes overpowering monopolies. Nor does discrimination stop here. Loans which the necessities of the Treasury may compel the State to authorize, become, under a system of equal taxation, sources of oppression to the poor, while to the rich they open avenues to secure investment and large revenue.

More heavily than upon any other class, does a system of equal rather than equitable taxation weigh upon the comfort and prosperity of the hardy pioneer, whose bone and muscle must open to cultivation the yet uncut forests of the State. The tax-collector summarily collects, by levy and sale if necessary, the pittance of tax apportioned to him, while the more wealthy non-resident's lands by which he is surrounded, the value of which is enhanced by every stroke of the pioneer's axe, are guarded against a summary process, and the payment of the taxes thereon deferred to the pleasure of the absent owner.

Equity requires that the burthen thereof should fall more heavily upon those whose interests are most fostered and protected by taxation, and who secure from the expenditure of the revenue from this source the most compensatory advantages.

The general tax law of this State, though free in its main features from serious objection, yet in its details contains provisions which disturb its equitable working. To some of these provisions your attention will be called hereafter, and such changes suggested as experience would indicate as desirable, in order that the burthen of taxation may be more equitably distributed, and a prompter and more thorough collection of the taxes imposed, insured.



For the purpose of reaching a reliable conclusion in a matter that has thus far been shrouded in uncertainty, and the treatment of which has been based upon the traditions of this Department, rather than upon tangible and positive evidence, much labor and care has been given to the compilation of the following statement,\* which gives the amount of State tax apportioned to the counties for 1850, and each succeeding year to and including 1867; and the net cash receipts to the State from the said apportionments:

## STATEMENT.

YEAR.	Amount of State Tax Apportioned to Counties.	Amount Received into State Treasury.
1850,.....	\$113,769 56	\$137,379 96
1851,.....	106,000 00	128,897 24
1852,.....	110,000 00	174,159 61
1853,.....	10,000 00	63,523 96
1854,.....	30,000 00	38,047 15
1855,.....	40,000 00	54,716 46
1856,.....	65,000 00	55,385 04
1857,.....	85,065 20	113,487 86
1858,.....	85,065 20	135,106 81
1859,.....	202,663 00	208,019 04
1860,.....	154,663 00	166,823 91
1861,.....	464,166 50	460,619 60
1862,.....	483,173 48	478,813 80
1863,.....	440,000 79	425,899 22
1864,.....	470,000 79	517,121 59
1865,.....	642,467 75	632,723 08
1866,.....	581,922 97	590,619 89
1867,.....	880,739 30	865,048 43
	\$4,964,697 54	\$5,241,392 65

In studying the above statement it must be kept in mind that the amounts found in the right hand column do not indicate the collections made during the year opposite to which they are placed. Thus, the amount found in this column opposite 1850, shows the net cash receipts into the Treasury through the

\* See Appendix for a full statement of apportionments and receipts from 1840 to 1867, inclusive.

means of direct taxation during 1851. It is placed opposite to 1850, because practically, not strictly, it is the amount collected on the tax apportioned in 1850. So of the other amounts; they are placed opposite the year next preceding the one in which they were collected, thus bringing them opposite the year in which they were assessed, and by which they are designated.

The introduction of the above statement in this place is for the purpose of calling the attention of the Legislature to a growing cause of disaffection toward this Department, on the part of the counties, because of a non-compliance with the requirements of the law in the matter of the annual settlements between the several counties and the State. The terms of the law require the State to carry the uncollected taxes of the counties. The counties demand a compliance with the law. It has been claimed by this Department that a compliance therewith was an impossibility—that even an attempt at such a result would bankrupt the State Treasury, and lead to financial embarrassment from which the State could only be extricated by heavily increased taxation. To get at this matter and find a remedy for the disaffection, is the end sought in the compilation of the above statement.

It is assumed at the outset that the counties ask but justice at the hands of the State on the one hand, and seek to do justice to the State on the other. Between the two organizations there are no divided interests; there can be none. The scheme that is the best for the State is best for the counties, because the State must derive its support largely from the counties.

Comparing the net receipts to the State Treasury, during the years embraced in the statement, with the tax assessed during the same period, and we have the following result:

Total net receipts,.....	\$5,241,392 65
“ amount assessed,.....	4,964,697 54
<hr/>	
And there remains as excess of receipts over the amount of tax assessed,.....	\$276,695 11
Deduct for amount due tax certificate holders,.	35,728 98
<hr/>	
And there remains a net excess of.....	<u>\$240,966 13</u>

Or an average excess in the net amount collected over the whole amount of State taxes assessed, of 4.85 per centum.

Against this excess there stands as the amount required to make such a settlement with the counties as the terms of the law would require, the following:

Unsold State tax lands,.....	\$261,524 60
Bids to the State, Oct. 1, 1868,.....	149,223 88
Total,.....	<u>\$410,747 98</u>
If we deduct net balance as above,.....	<u>240,966 13</u>

There would be a deficiency in the receipts from

taxation, of.....	<u><u>\$169,781 85</u></u>
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This result verifies the claim that the State could not, without higher rates of taxation, carry the uncollected taxes of the counties; but it indicates, it is believed, the key to the solution and settlement of this matter. The excess of the tax receipts above the assessment, approximates the amount of the unsold State Tax Lands. If, then, the Legislature will so amend the law as to require the counties to carry their uncollected taxes until the expiration of the time within which the lands sold for taxes can be redeemed—at which time the lands previously bid to the State become State Tax Lands—requiring the State to assume at this time the yet unpaid taxes, and to pay to the counties the full amount of the taxes then assumed, it is believed that the difficulty will be adjusted on a proper and equitable basis. The State cannot carry all of the uncollected taxes, as now required by law. The counties should be required to carry no more than a just proportion of them; so much, they should be willing to carry.

Such a change need not be accompanied with embarrassment to the Treasury, as it is believed that with certain changes in other parts of the tax law, which will be asked for by the Auditor General, prompter payments of taxes than heretofore have been induced will follow, and the sale of State Tax Lands accelerated.

This statement may also be of use to the Legislature. Heretofore, from want of the information contained therein, from twenty-five to thirty per centum has been added to the amount of tax which it was estimated would be necessary to supply the Treasury with the requisite funds. This addition was made on the assumption, that there would be from one-fourth to one-third less tax collected than should be levied. This statement shows the assumption to have been at fault, and that although in some years the total net tax collections did not reach the amount of taxes levied, yet as a rule, the collections are in excess of the levy.

As the figures in the statement show the net cash receipts to the Treasury from the source of taxation, they are presented as an accurate exhibit of the power of the present law to collect the taxes levied under its provisions.

The excess of the tax collections over the tax levies, accrues from interest on the delinquent taxes returned for collection, and from the fees provided by law to defray the expenses of such collections; and it determines that the tax collecting department of the Auditor General's office is not a burthen upon the people at large, but that its expenses are paid by those of the non-resident land owners who neglect to pay their taxes to the Township Treasurers, and voluntarily allow their lands to be returned to this office for non-payment of taxes thereon.

#### THE SINKING FUNDS.

##### *Two Million Loan Sinking Fund.*

Act No. 122, Laws of 1861, authorized a loan of two million dollars. For the purpose of redeeming this loan, a Sinking Fund was created, from which the State Treasurer should, from time to time, purchase the bonds authorized by said Act, or such other bonds as in his discretion he should deem for the best interests of the State. To supply the fund, the law provided for a tax of one-eighth of one mill on the taxable property of the State, and also that the receipts from the educational funds

should be placed to its credit. There also accrued to this fund, by Act No. 22, Laws of 1864, \$35,000.

*War Loan Sinking Fund.*

The War Loan Sinking Fund was created by the provisions of Act No. 5, Laws of 1861 (extra session), and is the source whence the payment of the War Loan Bonds is made. It looks for its supply to a tax of one-sixteenth of one mill upon the taxable property of the State. This is its determined source. But, by special enactments,\* the Legislature has appropriated thereto the surplus of all appropriations for the payment of interest on the public debt which have been made since 1861.

*Canal Fund.*

The Canal Fund represents the receipts from tolls from the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal. By Act No. 175, Laws of 1859, a Canal Loan was authorized. This Act pledged all the tolls and other income from the said canal—after paying therefrom the necessary expenses for the care and operation of the same—to the payment of said bonds, principal and interest, as the same shall fall due. Fourteen thousand dollars were taken from this fund during the past year, and used by the State Treasurer in the purchase of \$14,000 of the bonds to the payment of which the fund is pledged.

It is believed that it would be to the interest of the Fund, of the Canal and of the State, to authorize the purchase by the State Treasurer, from time to time, of Canal Bonds to the amount standing to the credit of this fund—not required for operating the Canal—if in his discretion he deems it for the best interest of the State. By such a provision the State debt may be reduced, within the coming year, \$24,000, in addition to the amount stated on page 8, ante.

The last fiscal year closed with a cash balance in the Treasury, of \$582,113 96, since which time there has been a steady increase therein, until at this date it stands at \$1,130,229 67.

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\*Note.—Vide Act 4, Ex. Ses., 1861; 86, 1863; 312, 1865; 126, 1867.

So large an increase in the Treasury balance led to inquiry as to its legitimacy. It was apparent that the Legislature had very largely overestimated the necessities of the Treasury, or that the receipts thereto had been withheld from their legitimate destination. Attention was turned to the Sinking Funds. An examination into the condition thereof was made, and the transfers thereto, and the expenditures therefrom, closely inspected. The result of this examination, with the computations and transfers which led to such a result, are shown in full in statements appended hereto.

At the outset of the examination it became apparent that in opening the War Loan Sinking Fund account, cognizance was not taken of the Constitutional provision for the use of so much of the Specific tax as was applicable to the payment of the interest upon the State debt. It is held by the Auditor General that the Constitutional appropriation for the payment of interest upon the State debt should have been exhausted before expending any portion of the legislative appropriation therefor. And the action of the several Legislatures is construed as leading to the same determination; for, without this constitutional appropriation, no provision has been made for the payment of the annual interest upon the Trust Funds, and none for the payment of the interest upon the War Bounty Loan since 1864.

This omission on the part of the several Legislatures to provide, by special Acts, for the payment of so large amounts of interest, is evidence that each Legislature has anticipated the use of the specific taxes in the manner provided by the Constitution, and in the computations made in connection with the examination as to the condition of the Sinking Fund above named, the specific tax, or so much thereof as was applicable to the payment of the interest upon the State debt, has been applied to that purpose. By the amount so used has the surplus of the several appropriations for the payment of the interest on the Renewal Loan, the Two Million Loan and the War Loan, been increased. And, since such surplus has, by the Acts making the appropriations for the payment of the interest on

the above loans, been appropriated to the payment, from time to time, of the principal of the War Loan, it follows that the amount applicable to such payment has been increased by the same amount. Hence, the War Loan Sinking Fund shows a balance larger by the same amount.

Act No. 125, Laws of 1867, appropriates money for the payment of the interest on the War Loan, the Two Million Loan and the Renewal Loan, for the years 1867 and 1868, and requires the transfer of so much of the amounts therein appropriated as may not be required for the payment of the interest on the loans designated, to the War Loan Sinking Fund. A strict compliance with the said Act of 1867, would require the transfer of \$121,460 50 to the said Sinking Fund, in addition to the amount now transferred. This addition would have raised the balance of said fund from \$420,038 07, as it now stands, to \$541,498 57.

The transfer of this amount was omitted, because for a previous year there was found to have been a double appropriation for the payment of two installments of the interest on the War Loan, and also of one installment of the interest on the Two Million Loan. Hence, the following amounts, which a strict compliance with the law of 1867—disregarding previous laws—would require should be transferred to the said Sinking Fund, have been omitted in making up this Sinking Fund account, as presented in the tables appended, viz:

For payment of interest on War Loan for January, 1869,.....	\$ 37,852 50
For payment of interest on War Loan for July, 1869,.....	31,377 50
For payment of interest on Two Million Loan for January, 1869,.....	52,230 00
Giving, for the portion of the surplus of the appropriation for the payment of the interest on the War Loan, the Renewal Loan, and the Two Million Loan for the year 1868, not transferred	_____
to the War Loan Sinking Fund,.....	<u>\$121,460 00</u>

The amount received during the year in part liquidation of the claim of this State against the General Government on account of war expenses, has been transferred to the Two Million Loan Sinking Fund. The precedent established for the use of money received from the United States, to reimburse the State for its expenditures on account of the war, is against such a transfer, and it lacks the sanction of the law. But without the transfer of this amount thereto, the Two Million Loan Sinking Fund would have shown a deficiency of \$113,498 81.

If the Legislature deems this transfer not for the best interest of the State, a resolution to that effect will secure an immediate re-transfer of the amount to another fund.

The appended exhibits of these Sinking Funds, together with the above statement in regard to their receipts and disbursements, it is believed, show their true condition—a condition which, without in any manner embarrassing the finances of the State, provides for a reduction in the State debt, as shown on page 8, ante, of \$927,383 71 during the ensuing year. And should the Legislature deem the transfer of the remaining unexpended portion of the interest appropriation for the year 1868 to the War Loan Sinking Fund advisable, (which transfer would not embarrass the finances of the State,) a still further reduction of said debt would be assured, within the same period.

#### WAR FUND.

The resources of the War Fund during the year, have been \$148,927 79; the expenditures therefrom, \$127,726 25—leaving a balance thereto of \$21,201 54. The following liabilities must be met from this balance:

Interest on War Bounty Bonds, past due,.....	\$13,650 00
“ “ Bonds, past due,.....	1,685 25
Gettysburg Cemetery, Act 118, 1865,.....	854 80
<b>Total liability of War Fund,.....</b>	<b><u>\$16,190 05</u></b>



From which it appears that there is a net balance in the Fund of \$5,011 49.

Since the passage of the act creating it, (Act 5, Ex. Sess. 1861,) the transactions of the War Fund, to the close of the present fiscal year, are as follows:

*Receipts.*

Face of Bonds issued,.....	\$2,489,400 00
From premiums on Bonds issued,.....	10,145 50
“ accrued interest on Bonds issued,.....	16,784 72
Reimbursed by General Government,.....	92,000 00
Transferred from Gen'l Fund for int. on Bonds,.	551,565 00
Sundries,.....	195 75
Total receipts,.....	<u>\$3,160,090 97</u>

*Expenditures.*

State Paymaster, Act 1, Extra Ses-	
sion, 1861,.....	\$103,285 07
Arms and equipments, Act 5, <i>Ibid.</i> ,.	494,041 35
Quartermaster General, “ 5, “ .	1,950,000 00
Soldiers' Relief, Act 31, 1863,.....	20,000 00
Gettysburg Cemetery, Acts 1, 1864,	
and 118, 1865,.....	5,145 20
Interest,.....	536,289 25
Discount on Bonds issued,.....	30,128 56
Total expenditure,.....	<u>3,138,889 43</u>
Leaving a balance as above, of.....	<u><u>\$21,201 54</u></u>

**MILITARY FUND.**

This Fund was depleted at the close of the last fiscal year, by transferring to the Asylum Fund, for the benefit of the Asylum for the Insane, the balance which then stood to its credit. Its supply is provided for by Act No. 16, Laws of 1862, and is derived from a tax of fifteen cents for each person who voted for the office of Governor of this State at the gubernatorial election

next preceding the date of the apportionment of said tax; said tax being apportioned among the counties in the same manner as other State taxes.

There has accrued to this fund during the year,

from the above tax,..... \$24,674 25

From this there was transferred to

the Soldiers' Home Fund,..... \$10,000 00

Paid Q. M. G. estimates,..... 7,000 00

17,000 00

Balance to credit of fund, Nov. 30th, 1868,.... \$7,674 25

This Fund was created as a source from which to defray the State military expenses. The military expenditures of the past year, except the salaries of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Inspector General, have been made from this fund, leaving a balance as above shown. The expenses of the Military Department will probably not, for coming years, exceed those of the last year. The Fund then would furnish means for the payment of the salaries of the above named officers of the department in whose behalf the Fund is kept furnished. It is therefore recommended that the salaries of all officers of the Military Department of the State Government be hereafter paid from the Military Fund. Such an arrangement would show, from the examination of a single account, the entire expense, from year to year, of maintaining the military system of the State.

#### SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

The balance to the credit of this Fund November 30, 1867, has not yet been disturbed. As the emergency which this Fund was created to meet has passed away, it is recommended that the balance to the credit of the Fund, be transferred whence it came.

#### SOLDIERS' HOME FUND.

To this Fund \$10,000 were passed during the year 1867, as provided by Act No. 36, Laws of 1867, for current expenses

of the "Soldiers' Home" for said year, \$7,000 of which was paid from the Treasury on the requisition of the State Military Board. A transfer of \$10,000 was also made for the year 1868, \$3,000 of which has been drawn from the Treasury in the same manner as of 1867. There now remains \$3,000 of the transfer of 1867, and \$7,000 of the transfer of 1868. As these appropriations were made for the support and care of maimed and needy Michigan soldiers during the years 1867 and 1868, it is questionable whether a warrant can be drawn against the balance of the Fund, for expenses incurred after December 31, 1868. It is hoped that the Legislature will remove the doubt by early action, as calls made in behalf of men who would be entitled to the aid furnished through this fund during the past two years, should be promptly responded to.

#### SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

The debit balance of the Suspense Account has been reduced \$7,903 48. This reduction was effected by the payment of a judgment collateral to Hazelton's certificate of deposit. The balance yet to the debit of this account, is \$33,001 31.

#### CLAIM AGAINST THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

During the past year, there has been received from the General Government, \$188,900 85. The balance of the claim of the State is yet pending.

#### DELINQUENT STATE CLAIMS.

Since January 1st, 1867, settlements have been effected in cases of preëxisting claims of the State which were at that date outstanding, and cash received into the State Treasury because of such settlements, amounting to \$224,385 10, as will appear from the following statement:

United States indemnity,.....	\$ 10,475 82
Escheats,.....	2,160 68
United States war expenses,.....	188,900 85

Detroit city railway tax of 1863, \$	70 00	
“ “ “ 1864,	159 93	
“ “ “ 1865,	214 93	
	<hr/>	\$444 86
Interest on same,.....	52 62	
	<hr/>	\$497 48
East Saginaw city railway tax of 1865,	\$3 00	
Interest on same,.....	21	
	<hr/>	3 21
Of Isabella county—relief of sufferers rel'd,.....	\$500 00	
Interest on same,.....	332 50	
	<hr/>	832 50
Ontonagon county, tax sales in 1865,..	\$1,044 02	
“ “ “ 1866,..	1,478 26	
Interest on same,.....	15 06	
	<hr/>	2,537 34
Collected of F. & P. M. R. R. Co., on judgment, collateral to Hazelton & Co., .....	\$7,903 48	
Interest on judgment against F. & P. M. R. R. Co., collateral to Hazelton & Co., ctf. of deposit,.....	11,073 74	
	<hr/>	18,977 22
Total cash collections,.....	<hr/>	<u>\$224,385 10</u>

In addition to the above, the State has received from the United States as indemnity for lands sold by the General Government after they had been ceded to this State, 19,349.87 acres of land.

#### INSTITUTION FOR DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

Seventy-seven thousand and five hundred dollars were paid from the State Treasury during the fiscal year, under the provisions of Act 152, laws of 1867, as follows:

Sec. 1—For current expenses,.....	\$27,500 00
" 2—For west wing,.....	40,000 00
" 3—For furniture, team, &c.,.....	10,000 00
Total, .....	<u>\$77,500 00</u>

All appropriations to this Institution are now paid in full.

#### ASYLUM FOR INRANE.

Seventy-one thousand dollars were paid from the State Treasury during the fiscal year, under the provisions of the following Acts:

Act 87, 1867—For payment of arrears,.....	\$12,000 00
Sec. 1, Act 115, 1867—For north wing, &c.,.....	59,000 00
Total, .....	<u>\$71,000 00</u>

There remains \$12,000, under Sec. 1, Act 115, 1867, unexpended; also, \$12,000 under Sec. 3, of same Act, for finishing and furnishing chapel and kitchen.

#### STATE PRISON.

Twenty-two thousand dollars were paid from the State Treasury during the fiscal year, on account of current expenses of the State Prison.

There was also paid during the same period, under the provisions of Act No. 146, laws of 1867, for building for insane convicts, \$7,000.

#### ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL.

The net receipts from canal tolls during the fiscal year, amounted to \$18,959 67, falling short of the net receipts of the previous year, \$4,945 94.

There was apportioned to the counties in January last, under the joint resolution No. 2, laws of 1863, \$10,880 61, leaving a balance to the credit of the counties, on account of the canal tax, of \$18,151 95. Add to this balance the interest for one year, at seven per cent, (\$1,270 64,) for the indebtedness to the counties on the first of January, 1868. There will be appor-

tioned \$6,605 15 among the counties under the above resolution, the coming January, which will leave a balance yet to the credit of the counties, of \$12,817 44.

#### MICHIGAN REPORTS.

This Department has to do with the Michigan Reports only so far as keeping the accounts with the several volumes as they are issued, in such a manner as to show the cost thereof, and also the payments to the credit of each volume as made by the Reporter, under whose supervision each was published. The account with each volume is shown in statement "R" of the Appendix.

#### STATE ROADS.

Act No. 471, Vol. 2, Laws of 1867, provides for the improvement of the Newaygo and Northport, and the Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay State roads; also, for laying out and constructing a State road from some point at or near the head of Grand Traverse Bay, in Grand Traverse county, to some point at or near Houghton Lake, to be known as the Traverse Bay and Houghton Lake State road. The non-resident highway taxes, assessed within certain limits, were appropriated to the purpose of improving and constructing said roads. The money accruing for the purposes designated in said Act, was to be disbursed by commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, said commissioners to render to the Auditor General a full and detailed statement once in each year, of all moneys received and disbursed by them respectively, together with a full and correct account of their own claims for services and expenditures. Under the above mentioned Act a report has been received at this office from the Commissioner, W. H. Fife, on the Traverse Bay and Houghton Lake State road, an abstract of which, showing the receipts and expenditures of said Commissioner, may be found in the Appendix to this Report.

No other reports under the above named Act, have been received at this office.

## COUNTY TREASURERS.

Except by the Treasurers of Iosco and Shiawassee counties, the returns of lands delinquent for taxes of 1867, were made within the time limited by law. The returns from the above named counties not having been received within the legal time for making such reports, the lands thence returned were not allowed to go to sale.

Settlements for the tax sales were effected with all the County Treasurers within the time fixed by law, except with the Treasurers from the counties of Chippewa, Iosco,\* Manitou, Mason, Ontonagon and Shiawassee.\*

## REGISTERS IN CHANCERY.

The law provides that the Clerk of the Circuit Court in each county shall be, by virtue of his office, the Register in Chancery for such county. It also provides that before entering upon the duties of his office, each of said Registers shall execute a bond to the people of this State, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and that such bonds shall be filed with the Auditor General. No such bonds have been filed during the past two years, by the Clerks for the counties of Antrim, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clinton, Delta, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Huron, Iosco, Keewenaw, Leelanaw, Mackinaw, Manistee, Manitou, Marquette, Mason, Monroe, Muskegon, Ontonagon and St. Joseph.

## ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Estimates appended are for the years 1869, 1870 and 1871. They are made on the basis of present laws and the status under said laws, and for their accuracy rest entirely upon the continuance of the laws under which they are made. Should the Legislature so change existing laws as to affect either the receipts or the expenditures, for either or all of the years covered by these Estimates, cognizance must be taken of such changes in any Estimate as to the aggregate amount of taxation requisite

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\* For sales of State Tax Lands.

to meet the necessities of the State Treasury during the years included in said estimates.

With a continuance of the practice—which has attached to recent legislation—of providing, in each appropriation Act, for a tax from which to meet the liabilities incurred thereby, and that the liabilities shall not accrue until after the collection of the said tax, it is believed that for each of the years designated above, a general tax of one mill on each dollar of the valuation of the taxable property of the State, will be ample to meet all demands upon the Treasury, which may be made under existing laws.

For details of Estimates, reference is made to Statements found on pages 32 and 33 of Appendix.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX LAW.

Act No. 86, Laws of 1853, forms the basis of the present tax system of this State, and though the details thereof have been changed, the general principles of the system yet remain undisturbed. The amendments to the Tax Law herein recommended are with a view to perfecting and rendering more efficient some of its essential features. Indeed, it is not deemed good policy to change any provision of the law, as it now stands, except to render more efficacious the agencies through which it operates—to induce promptness in the payment of taxes levied under its provisions, or to secure an early realization by the State on the lands returned to this Department as delinquent for the taxes levied thereon.

Several of the amendments to the original Tax Law have been declared void by the Supreme Court of this State, on the ground of their being in conflict with various provisions of the Constitution. Such of the amendments as have been declared void, are as if they had not been; hence they amended nothing; hence the original sections were revived and are now in force, except in so far as they may be affected by more recent legislation; a fact which seems to have escaped the attention of former Legislatures, as some of the features of the old law, thus re-



vived, are deemed specially obnoxious to the well working of the system.

The amendments proposed will be stated under heads indicating the subject matter thereof, rather than by reference to special clauses in the law which it is deemed desirable to reach through the legislation invoked.

#### INTEREST.

Penalties should be attached to tardiness on the part of taxpayers, in meeting and discharging their just obligations to the State. Such penalties are more easily attached, and more surely collected, by adding a determined per centum to all taxes remaining unpaid after such time as is by law provided. The penalty now attached to such delinquency, is an addition to the tax as levied and returned, and remaining unpaid on the first day of February next after the said taxes were levied, of fifteen per cent per annum, computed from said first day of February to the time of the payment of the taxes so returned. This penalty is not deemed sufficient, and it is recommended that, for all taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of June next after the said taxes were levied, a penalty, to be computed at the rate of thirty per cent. per annum, and from the first day of February, as above, be attached. It is also recommended that the interest on redemptions be increased from twenty-five per cent. to fifty per cent.

#### STATE BIDS.

Lands bid in by the State at the tax sales are known as State Bids until the expiration of the period within which they may be redeemed, at which time they become

#### STATE TAX LANDS.

Of these lands there now remains a large quantity undisposed of, the charges against which amount to \$261,524 60, being an increase over the amount charged against the same class of lands on the 30th day of November, 1867, of \$38,101 95. The changes which have taken place in the amounts as charged

against this class of lands, on the 30th day of November, 1855, and on the same day of each year since, is shown by the following statement:

YEAR.	Amount charged.	Increase during Year	Decrease during Year.
Nov. 30, 1855,.....	\$8,452 93	.....	.....
" 30, 1856,.....	8,469 01	\$16 08	.....
" 30, 1857,.....	16,749 02	8,280 01	.....
" 30, 1858,.....	26,631 70	9,882 68	.....
" 30, 1859,.....	32,382 03	5,750 33	.....
" 30, 1860,.....	38,893 43	6,511 40	.....
" 30, 1861,.....	69,387 64	30,494 21	.....
" 30, 1862,.....	99,563 02	30,176 38	.....
" 30, 1863,.....	102,095 39	2,532 37	.....
" 30, 1864,.....	94,311 09	.....	\$7,784 30
" 30, 1865,.....	130,207 57	35,896 48	.....
" 30, 1866,.....	165,359 27	35,151 70	.....
" 30, 1867,.....	223,422 65	58,063 38	.....
" 30, 1868,.....	261,524 60	38,101 95	.....

The above statement indicates an annual average increase of \$19,390 13 in the amount charged against the State Tax Lands.

This increase, it is believed, may not only be checked, but the amount also greatly reduced, by so amending section 135 of the Tax Law, as to require the Auditor General to go into the Courts and quiet the title of the State to all State Tax Lands. The amendment to this section of the Tax Law, adopted in 1858, provided that: Any description of land bid off to the State at the annual sales, which shall have remained undisposed of for five years from the date when it was so bid off, shall vest in the State an absolute title in fee simple. But the Supreme Court has declared the amendment void, on the ground of its taking private property without due process of law.

An amendment as above suggested would remove this objection, by giving the holder of the original title to such lands an opportunity to appear in open Court, to defend his interests against the adverse tax title of the State. Such an amendment would compel the payment of the charges against the land, or

the loss thereof, through a decree of the Courts, which would vest in the State a title obtained by a due course of law. When the titles to these lands are once quieted, a large portion of them would at once be taken from the hands of the State, and pass into the hands of men of small means, and who, could they be assured of undisturbed possession thereto, would purchase with a view to settlement thereon.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature will give to this matter the consideration which its importance demands. The continued increase of the amount charged against the State Tax Lands, unless checked soon, will lead to embarrassment in the relations between the Counties and the State; will accumulate a charge against the lands, which, finally exceeding their value, will render the sale thereof impossible, and permit the accumulation of large numbers of descriptions on the books of this Department, which have no land answering thereto; while the proposed change would, it is believed, remove in a large measure, the present cause of the difficulty between many of the Counties and the State; prevent the accumulation of such an amount of charges against the said lands as to render them unsalable, and relieve the State Tax Land Book of a large portion of the descriptions therein, which, covering no land, are entirely worthless.

#### REDEMPTION.

The annual tax sale takes place on the first Monday in October. The right of redemption runs for one year from the day of sale, which for different years would expire at different dates. A change in the law is suggested, which would cause the time of redemption to expire on the thirtieth day of September next after the sale of any lands for taxes. It is also recommended that the Redemption Law be so amended as to provide that, when any land sold for taxes by virtue of any law of this State, shall belong to heirs, any one of whom may not be of lawful age, the same land may be redeemed at any time within one year after the youngest heir becomes of age.

## EXPENSE OF SALES.

The expense of sales accrues under section 77 of the Tax Laws, and is determined by estimates made by the Auditor General. But these estimates can never be correct. An accurate estimate of the expenses attending the sale of lands for delinquent taxes is impossible, and can only be approximately so, and as an excess of the expenses charged against a description of land would render the sale thereof void, it becomes necessary to fix the charges below the actual expense incurred.

It would be very much better if the Legislature would determine the proper amount to be entered against each description of land for expense of sale, and amend the above cited section, by substituting such amount in place of the estimate as now required.

## DRAIN COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS.

The Drain Law requires that a copy of the Drain Commissioners' Report to the Board of Supervisors shall be forwarded to the Auditor General. In accordance with the requirements of the law, a large number of such reports have been received at this Department. But from the want of uniformity or system as to the size and the form in which said reports are made, it has been found impossible to file them away in a manner convenient of access. It is suggested that the Legislature prescribe a form for the reports, and a scale to which the accompanying maps shall be drawn, or that it so amend the law as to require the Auditor General to fix the form and scale as above. The Drain Law is one of the most important now on the Statute Books, and the business which it brings into this office renders a system in the manner of doing it an absolute necessity; but under the utter want of uniformity in the reports received, a satisfactory system is an absolute impossibility.

The duties of this Department—many times perplexing—often complicated—at all times are of a character which not only require constant and watchful attendance on the part of the head thereof, but also the willing and earnest support of his assistants, and the Auditor General desires, in concluding his report, to heartily acknowledge the invaluable aid in the discharge of his official duties, rendered by a faithful and efficient Deputy, and also by the promptness, efficiency and willing coöperation of the clerical force of his Department.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY,  
*Auditor General.*

#### **ERRATA.**

On page 15 of Report, third line from commencement of paragraph, between the words "same," where it occurs the second time in the line, and "is," read "manner as."

On page 27 of Report, twelfth line from bottom of page, for "and to any to the counties," read "and to pay to the counties."

(Page 46, Appendix.) Owosso First National Bank, "last half of 1867 tax, and entire of 1868 tax" unpaid, should read, "entire of 1868 tax."

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## APPENDIX.

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# APPENDIX.

## STATEMENT

*Of Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1868.*

	EXPENDITURES.	RECEIPTS.
The balance in the hands of the State Treasurer on Nov. 30th, 1867, exclusive of amount to meet outstanding warrant upon General Fund, was.....		\$582,111 44
Normal School Interest Fund,.....	\$18,515 00	1,887 28
Two Million Loan Sinking Fund,.....	198,000 00	189,114 60
Primary School Fund,.....	3,308 90	115,398 63
Primary School Interest Fund,.....	153,396 70	54,000 70
War Fund,.....	127,726 25	25,000 00
Asylum Fund,.....	148,526 00	3,548 03
General Fund,.....	510,832 65	1,347,521 51
Swamp Land Fund,.....	362,818 38	425,324 84
Normal School Fund,.....		760 00
Internal Improvement Fund,.....	40,964 21	11,453 28
University Interest Fund,.....	89,849 96	10,369 45
St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Fund,.....	21,774 52	14,449 67
Soldiers' Home Fund,.....	3,000 00	
War Loan Sinking Fund,.....	43,500 00	
Agricultural College Fund,.....		2,300 00
University Fund,.....		7,114 97
Suspense Account,.....		7,903 43
Military Fund,.....	7,000 00	
Lighthouse Deposit,.....		15 00
Swamp Land Interest Fund,.....	401 99	6,079 66
State Building Fund,.....	2 25	418 90
* Balance charged State Treasurer Nov. 30th, 1868,....	1,130,227 15	
	\$2,804,738 91	\$2,804,738 91

\* To this amount add for outstanding warrant, \$2 52; making actual cash balance in hands of State Treasurer, \$1,130,229 67.

## STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

## The Bonded Debt is as follows:

Two Million Loan Bonds, 6's, due Jan. 1, 1873,.....	\$ 497,000 00
"    "    6's,    "    1, 1878,.....	494,000 00
"    "    6's,    "    1, 1883,.....	750,000 00
Renewal Loan Bonds,    6's, due July 1, 1873,.....	200,000 00
War Loan Bonds,        7's, due Jan. 1, 1886,.....	1,081,500 00
War Bounty Loan Bonds, 7's, due May 1, 1890,.....	463,000 00
Canal Bonds,            6's, due July 1, 1879, guaranteed by State,.....	86,000 00
<hr/>	
Total Interest Bearing Debt,.....	\$3,571,500 00
Matured Adjusted Bonds, interest stopped, payable on demand,.....	3,000 00
Matured, full p'd Five Million Loan Bonds, int. stopped, payable on demand,.....	3,000 00
War Loan Bonds, interest stopped, payable on demand,.....	600 00
Two Million Loan Bonds, due January 1, 1863, interest stopped, payable on demand,.....	3,000 00
Outstanding part-paid (unrecognized) Bonds, \$57,000 00 adjustable at....	33,975 00
<hr/>	
Total Bonded Debt of the State,.....	\$3,614,075 00

## APPENDIX.

3

## LEDGER BALANCES—NOV. 30th, 1893.

	Dr.	Cr.
* State Treasurer, .....	\$1,130,227 15	.....
General Fund, .....	.....	\$1,163,441 46
Primary School Fund, .....	.....	1,403,243 80
Primary School Interest Fund, .....	.....	81,257 33
Primary School Five % Cent Fund, .....	.....	135,000 00
Swamp Land Fund, .....	.....	116,123 09
Swamp Land Interest Fund, .....	.....	105,249 02
University Fund, .....	.....	305,902 56
University Interest Fund, .....	.....	614 33
Normal School Fund, .....	.....	44,461 95
Normal School Interest Fund, .....	.....	14,459 29
Agricultural College Fund, .....	.....	2,300 00
Asylum Fund, .....	.....	82,477 09
State Building Fund, .....	.....	26,672 71
Internal Improvement Fund, .....	2,457,325 91	.....
War Fund, .....	.....	21,201 54
War Loan Sinking Fund, .....	.....	605,633 07
Two Million Loan Sinking Fund, .....	716,306 02	.....
Sta. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Fund, .....	.....	33,980 22
Military Fund, .....	.....	7,674 25
Soldiers' Home Fund, .....	.....	10,000 00
Soldiers' Relief Fund, .....	.....	7,000 00
Contingent Fund, .....	.....	392 35
Suspense Account, .....	33,001 31	.....
Treasury Notes, .....	.....	739 09
Michigan Central Railroad Deposits, .....	.....	1,947 62
Michigan Southern Railroad Deposits, .....	.....	146 72
St. Joseph Valley Railroad Deposits, .....	.....	55 00
Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Deposits, .....	.....	8 58
Lighthouse Deposit, .....	.....	15 00
Land Warrants, .....	.....	1,002 56
Land Warrants—Second Series, .....	.....	666 06
Internal Improvement Warrants, .....	.....	3,552 75
Swamp Land Warrants, .....	.....	945 99
* To this amount add for outstanding warrant, \$3 52; making actual cash balance in hands of State Treasurer, \$1,130,229 67.	\$4,317,320 39	\$4,317,320 39



## APPENDIX.

5

## GENERAL FUND.

Ca.

1898.			
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1897, exclusive of outstanding warrant,.....		\$1,189,096 02
	" Railroad Specific Tax, (H.).....	\$178,081 30	
	" Bank " (H.).....	35,281 47	
	" Insurance, " (H.).....	67,267 56	
	" Mining, " (H.).....	5,253 87	
	" Telegraph, " (H.).....	126 13	
	" Express, " (H.).....	1,387 11	283,847 44
	" Sales of Lands for Taxes, in October,.....	\$186,286 56	
	" Sundry Counties, Taxes collected, &c.,.....	622,771 13	
	" Delinquent Taxes collected,.....	155,663 93	
	" " " " interest on,.....	9,419 72	
	" Expense of sales,.....	1,648 63	
	" Office charges,.....	4,692 13	
	" Redemption of sales to individuals,.....	16,966 23	
	" " State bids,.....	22,947 77	
	" State bids sold,.....	14,965 01	
	" " " interest on,.....	2,423 53	
	" State Tax Lands sold,.....	22,255 35	
	" " " interest on,.....	1,022 06	1,012,111 70
	" United States of America, (Act 119, 1867,).....		1,361 60
	" Sale of Compiled Laws,.....		91 50
	" Sundries, (G,).....		43,733 09
	" Tax Histories, &c.,—Auditor's office,.....		1,935 76
	" Fees and charges—State Land Office,.....		1,000 92
	" Fees—Secretary of State's office,.....		179 65
	" State Salt Spring Lands and interest,.....		2,144 25
	" Refunded by Isabella county, under Act 29, 1866,.....		500 00
	" Discount on Renewal Loan Bonds—retired before maturity,....		560 00
	" Amount transferred from St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Fund,....		10,830 61
			\$2,547 222 74

## AUDITOR GENERAL.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Dr.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	To balance, Nov. 30, 1867, including outstanding warrants,.....	\$2,407,964 96
	" paid adjusted bonds,.....	81,664 21
	" " Full-Paid Five Million Loan Bonds,.....	9,000 00
	" " Interest on adjusted and full-paid Five Million Loan Bonds,.....	300 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,448,969 17

## ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL FUND.

Dr.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	To paid interest on Canal Loan Bonds,.....	\$6,000 00
	" salary of Superintendent,.....	1,500 00
	" am't transferred to General Fund, under Joint Res. No. 2, 1863,	10,830 61
	" paid Canal Bonds,....	14,900 00
	" " expenses of Canal Board,.....	267 53
	" " advertisement of Rate of Toll,.....	7 00
	" balance,.....	25,990 22
		<hr/>
		\$60,595 35

## STATE BUILDING FUND.

Dr.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	To paid for Supervisors' appraisals,.....	\$ 2 25
	" balance,.....	26,672 71
		<hr/>
		\$26,674 96

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Cr.

1968.		
Nov. 30.	By Cash of United States, five per cent. on sale of Public Lands, ..	\$10,552 81
	" Internal Improvement Lands sold, .....	730 45
	" Asset Lands sold, .....	150 00
	" am't trans. from Gen. Fund, under Sec. 1, Art. XIV, Constit'n,	300 00
	" balance, including outstanding warrants, .....	2,487,325 91
		<hr/>
		\$2,448,960 17

## ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL FUND.

Cr.

1968.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1967, .....	\$52,145 08
	" cash received on account of tolls, .....	18,950 67
	" discount on Canal Bonds purchased and retired, .....	490 00
		<hr/>
		\$66,585 35

## STATE BUILDING FUND

Cr.

1968.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1967, .....	\$26,255 97
	" receipts during fiscal year, .....	418 99
		<hr/>
		\$26,674 96

## SWAMP LAND FUND.

Dr.

NOVEMBER 30, 1868.	Cash.	Warrants, Act 117, '59, etc.	Warrants, Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867.	Total.
To am'ts expended on State Roads, viz:				
Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay,.....		\$1,391 96	\$7,831 20	\$9,223 16
Alma & Clinton,.....			13,850 00	13,850 00
Almont & Cass River,.....			6,359 00	6,359 00
Berlin & Georgetown,.....		350 00	3,400 00	3,750 00
Big Rapids and Grand Rapids,.....		1,250 00	2,125 00	3,375 00
East Saginaw & Junction,.....		64 00	4,054 00	4,118 00
Duncan, Alpena & Sauble,.....		4,940 87	5,168 20	9,409 07
East Saginaw & Sauble,.....	\$105 89	395 00	680 88	1,181 77
Bay de Noc & Green Bay,.....		21,065 48	35,200 00	56,265 48
Englishville & Croton,.....		90 50	9,375 00	9,465 50
Greenbush & Gratiot,.....		297 50		297 50
Greenville & Big Rapids, am't transfer'd to correct Land Office error, in 1866,.....		465 00		465 00
Greenville & Big Rapids,.....			7,904 50	7,904 50
Ionia & Smyrna,.....			9 70	9 70
Ionia, Houghton Lake & Mackinac, .....			120 00	120 00
Ionia & Vermontville,.....		27 68	1,947 17	1,974 83
St. Louis & Pine River,.....			1,121 68	1,121 68
Lexington & Flint River,.....		550 00	2,800 00	3,350 00
Saginaw, Gratiot & Newaygo,.....		580 00	4,906 75	5,106 75
Emmet & Grand Traverse,.....		127 54	19,000 00	19,127 54
Keweenaw Bay,.....		8,334 16		8,334 16
Mineral Range,.....		2,889 17	5,720 00	8,609 17
Midland & Isabella,.....			2,400 00	2,400 00
Muskegon & Cedar Springs,.....			6,505 24	6,505 24
Newaygo & Dayton,.....		32 27	2,392 50	2,424 77
Newaygo & Northport,.....		17 68	32,905 78	33,923 46
New Haven & Fairfield,.....		1,400 00		1,400 00
Ontonagon & State Line,.....			204 00	204 00
Ovid & St. Charles,.....			5,250 00	5,250 00
Amount carried forward,.....	\$105 89	\$43,989 39	\$189,833 00	\$234,928 88



## 9

**Cr.**

2

Dr.

## SWAMP LAND FUND—CONTINUED.

NOVEMBER 30, 1886.	Cash.	Warrants, Act 117, '59, etc.	Warrants, Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867.	Total.
Amount brought forward,.....	\$105 89	\$42,989 89	\$180,830 00	\$324,925 88
Port Austin & Sanilac,.....		100 00	3,673 90	3,773 90
Port Huron, Bay City & Lansing,.....	90 00	2,093 76	26,915 00	29,098 76
Bridgeton & Osceola,.....			10,000 00	10,000 00
Port Sanilac & Tuscola,.....		1,849 15	7,782 23	9,631 48
Portage River,.....		307 50	139 30	437 80
Tuscola & Saginaw Bay,.....		1,750 00	3,112 50	4,862 50
Saginaw & Gratiot,.....		1,082 90	3,712 50	5,375 40
Sand Beach & Bay City,.....		4,540 52		4,540 52
Sanilac & Bay,.....		250 00		250 00
White Rock & Bingham,.....		3,251 00	3,000 00	6,251 00
State Ditches,.....		27 13	13,780 75	13,807 88
Lapeer & Tuscola,.....			3,851 92	3,851 92
Capac & Clyde,.....		4,000 00	4,775 75	8,775 75
Ingham & Clinton,.....			3,005 50	3,005 50
Sanilac & Huron,.....			4,166 40	4,166 40
Ithaca & Alma, am't transfer'd to correct Land Office error, in 1867,.....		1,335 30		1,335 30
Ithaca & Alma,.....		50 00	2,591 66	2,641 66
Cass River & Bay City,.....			6,972 50	6,972 50
Mecosta & Osceola,.....		50 00		50 00
Allegan & Lake Shore,.....			83 10	83 10
Montcalm & Gratiot,.....			474 04	474 04
Midl. City, Holton Lake & G'd Trav. Bay,.....			11,831 68	11,831 68
Clio & Chesaning,.....			270 00	270 00
Shiawassee,.....			300 00	300 00
Incidental expenses,—advertising,....	494 55			494 55
Expenses of selecting Indemnity lands,.....	1,212 50			1,212 50
Refunded,.....	520 01			520 01
Exp. of Swp. L'd State R'd Com'r's Office,.....	762 01			762 01
Clerks to Swamp L'd State Road Com'r,.....	1,153 86			1,153 86
Salary of Swamp Land State Road Com'r,.....	1,833 33			1,833 33
Am't transfer'd to 5 pr. ct Prim. School Fund, under Sec. 5, Act 31, 1839,.....	33,775 85			33,775 85
Balance,.....				116,123 09
	\$39,948 00	\$66,856 65	\$291,260 43	\$513,188 17

## 11

**CR.**

[illegible]

## SWAMP LAND INTEREST FUND.

Dr.		
1888.		
Nov. 30.	To Supervisors' appraisals,.....	\$194 50
	" paid for advertising Forfeited Lands,.....	91 00
	" erroneous payment refunded,.....	116 49
	" balance,.....	105,249 02
		<hr/>
		\$106,651 01

## UNIVERSITY FUND.

Dr.		
1888.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$305,903 56
		<hr/>
		\$305,903 56

## UNIVERSITY INTEREST FUND.

Dr.		
1888.		
Nov. 30.	To amount paid University of Michigan,.....	\$39,744 37
	" paid for supervisors' appraisals,.....	34 00
	" erroneous payments refunded,.....	69 85
	" paid for advertising Forfeited lands,.....	1 75
	" balance,.....	614 33
		<hr/>
		\$40,464 39

## SWAMP LAND INTEREST FUND.

		Cr.
1908.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1907,.....	\$89,515 04
	" receipts during fiscal year,.....	6,079 06
	" am't transferred from Prim. School Interest Fund, to correct Land Office error,.....	56 29
		<hr/> \$105,651 01

## UNIVERSITY FUND.

		Cr.
1908.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1907,.....	\$298,847 50
	" receipts during fiscal year,.....	7,114 97
		<hr/> \$305,962 56

## UNIVERSITY INTEREST FUND.

		Cr.
1908.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1907,.....	\$ 1,900 26
	" receipts during fiscal year,.....	10,300 45
	" am't transferred from General Fund—Int. on Univ. Fund,.....	28,124 58
		<hr/> \$40,464 29

## NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

Dr.

1888.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$44,461 95
		\$44,461 95

## NORMAL SCHOOL INTEREST FUND.

Dr.

1888.		
Nov. 30.	To paid on certificates of State Board of Education,.....	\$12,500 00
	“ “ Supervisors' appraisals,.....	11 50
	“ “ for advertising Forfeited Lands,.....	3 50
	“ balance,.....	14,450 20
		\$27,974 20

## PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

Dr.

1888.		
Nov. 30.	To erroneous sales refunded,.....	\$2,208 20
	“ balance,.....	1,488,552 80
		\$1,490,761 00

## NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

		Cn.
1908.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1897,.....	\$43,701 96
	" receipts during fiscal year,.....	790 00
		<hr/> \$44,491 96

## NORMAL SCHOOL INTEREST FUND.

		Cn.
1908.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1897,.....	\$13,440 49
	" receipts during fiscal year,.....	1,887 28
	" am't transferred from General Fund—Interest on N. E. Fund,...	2,648 52
	" " " Act 147, 1897,.....	10,000 00
		<hr/> \$27,976 29

## PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

		Cn.
1908.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1897,.....	\$1,381,106 07
	" cash received during fiscal year, on lands,.....	112,325 96
	" " " from escheats,.....	2,160 68
		<hr/> \$1,495,592 70

## PRIMARY SCHOOL INTEREST FUND.

Dr.

1898.		
Nov. 30.	To amount paid counties, apportioned by Supt. Public Instruction,	\$151,690 50
	“ “ for advertising Forfeited Lands,.....	120 75
	“ “ for Supervisors' appraisals,.....	461 50
	“ “ erroneous payments refunded,.....	1,063 95
	“ am't trans. to Swamp Land Interest, to correct Land Office error,	56 29
	“ balance,.....	81,257 38
		<hr/>
		\$234,610 37

## FIVE PER CENT. PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

Dr.

1898.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$155,600 00
		<hr/>
		\$155,600 00

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

Dr.

1898.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$2,300 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,300 00



## PRIMARY SCHOOL INTEREST FUND.

		Cr.
1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$72,796 56
	" cash received during fiscal year,.....	54,030 70
	" am't transferred from General Fund—Int. on Prim. School Fund,.....	99,806 76
	" " " under Act 31, 1868,.....	8,006 36
		<hr/>
		\$234,610 37

## FIVE PER CENT. PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

		Cr.
1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$151,824 15
	" am't transferred from Swamp Land Fund,.....	33,775 85
		<hr/>
		\$185,600 00

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

		Cr.
1868.		
Nov. 30.	By sale of Agricultural College Lands,.....	\$2,300 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,300 00

## WAR LOAN SINKING FUND.

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30	To balance, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$638,311 87
	" paid War Loan Bonds,.....	43,500 00
	" am't transferred to Two Million Loan Sinking Fund, .....	133,900 85
	" balance,.....	605,638 07
		<hr/>
		\$1,474,350 79

## WAR FUND.

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30.	To paid estimates of Quartermaster General,.....	\$18,500 00
	" paid interest on War Loan,.....	76,291 25
	" " " War Bounty Loan,.....	32,935 00
	" balance, .....	21,201 54
		<hr/>
		\$148,927 79

## MILITARY FUND.

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30.	To paid estimates of Quartermaster General,.....	\$7,000 00
	" am't transferred to Soldiers' Home Fund, under Act 36, 1867,...	10,000 00
	" balance, .....	7,674 25
		<hr/>
		\$24,674 25

## WAR LOAN SINKING FUND.

	Cr.
1863.	
Nov. 30. By am't trans. from General Fund, under Sec. 6, Act 5, Ex. Ses. '61,	\$19,247 87
"      "                    "                    Act 125, Extra Ses. 1867,	11,274 50
" am't reimbursed by United States,.....	188,900 85
" am't trans. from Two Million Loan Sinking Fund,.....	848,000 00
"      "                    General Fund, excess of appropriations over accrued interest,.....	406,927 57
	<hr/> \$1,474,350 79

## WAR FUND.

	Cr.
1868.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$14,759 29
" War Bounty Bonds issued,.....	25,000 00
" am't transferred from General Fund, under Act 125, 1867,.....	109,168 50
	<hr/> \$148,927 79

## MILITARY FUND.

	Cr.
1863.	
Nov. 30. By am't transferred from General Fund, under Sec. 93, Act 16, '62.,	\$24,674 25
	<hr/> \$24,674 25

**TWO MILLION LOAN SINKING FUND.**

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov 30.	To paid Two Million Loan Bonds,.....	\$128,000 00
	" am't trans. from War Loan Sinking Fund,.....	848,000 00
		\$1,046,000 00

**SOLDIER'S RELIEF FUND.**

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30.	To balance, .....	\$7,000 00
		<u>\$7,000 00</u>

**SOLDIERS' HOME FUND.**

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30.	To paid requisitions of State Military Board, .....	\$3,000 00
	“ balance, .....	10,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$13,000 00

## TWO MILLION LOAN SINKING FUND.

		Cr.
1866.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$66,623 65
	“ am't trans. from General Fund, under Soc's 4 and 5, Act 122, '61,.....	38,495 73
	“ “ “ “ Act 22, 1864,.....	35,000 00
	“ discount on Two Million Loan Bonds purchased and retired,.....	213 75
	“ am't trans. from War Loan Sinking Fund,.....	188,900 85
	“ balance,.....	716,866 02
		<hr/> \$1,046,000 00

## SOLDIER'S RELIEF FUND.

		Cr.
1866.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov 30, 1867,.....	\$7,000 00
		<hr/> \$7,000 00

## SOLDIERS' HOME FUND.

		Cr.
1866.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov 30, 1867,....	\$8,000 00
	“ am't transferred from Military Fund, under Act 36, 1867,.....	10,000 00
		<hr/> \$13,000 00

## ASYLUM FUND.

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30.	To paid Asylum for Insane, under Act 87, 1867,.....	\$12,000 00
	“ “ “ “ 115, 1867,.....	59,000 00
	“ “ Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Sec. 1, Act 152, 1867,	27,500 00
	“ “ “ “ under Sec. 2, Act 152, 1867,	40,000 00
	“ “ “ “ “ 3, “ “	10,000 00
	“ advertising forfeited lands,.....	7 00
	“ supervisors' appraisals,.....	19 00
	“ balance,.....	82,477 69
		<hr/>
		\$231,003 69

## CONTINGENT FUND.

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$392 35
		<hr/>
		\$392 35

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT WARRANTS.

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$40,964 21
	“ balance,.....	3,553 75
		<hr/>
		\$44,517 96

## ASYLUM FUND.

	Cr.
1868.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$147,955 66
" receipts during fiscal year,.....	3,548 03
" am't trans. from General Fund, under Sec. 3, Act 115, '67, Insane,	12,000 00
"         "         "         "         1, Act 152, 1867, Deaf,	
Dumb and Blind,.....	27,500 00
" am't trans. from General Fund, under Sec. 2, Act 152, 1867,.....	40,000 00
	\$221,003 69

## CONTINGENT FUND.

	Cr.
1868.	
Nov. 30. By balance. Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$392 35
	\$392 35

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT WARRANTS.

	Cr.
1868.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$3,558 75
" warrants issued during fiscal year,.....	40,964 21
	\$44,517 96

## LAND WARRANTS.

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30.	To balance, .....	\$1,602 56
		<hr/> \$1,602 56

## LAND WARRANTS—SECOND SERIES.

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30.	To balance, .....	\$656 06 .
		<hr/> \$656 06

## SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—Act 117, 1850.

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year, .....	\$65,183 75
	" balance, .....	845 99
		<hr/> 66,029 74



## LAND WARRANTS.

		Cr.
1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$1,002 56
		<hr/> \$1,002 56

## LAND WARRANTS—SECOND SERIES.

		Cr.
1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$656 06
		<hr/> \$656 06

## SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—Act 117, 1859.

		Cr.
1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1867.	\$1,970 90
	“ warrants issued during fiscal year,.....	61,055 75
		<hr/> \$63,026 74

## SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—SECOND SERIES—Act 107, 1861.

Dr.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year, .....	\$200 00
		<hr/> \$200 00

## SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—THIRD SERIES—Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867.

Dr.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year, .....	\$291,260 43
		<hr/> \$291,260 43

## MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

Dr.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	To balance, .....	\$146 72
		<hr/> \$146 72

## SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—SECOND SERIES—Act 107, 1861.

		Cr.
1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$200 00
		<hr/> \$200 00

## SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—THIRD SERIES—Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867.

		Cr.
1868.		
Nov. 30.	By warrants issued during fiscal year,.....	\$291,260 43
		<hr/> \$291,260 43

## MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

		Cr.
1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$146 72
		<hr/> \$146 72

## ST. JOSEPH VALLEY RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$55 00
		<hr/> \$55 00

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$1,947 <sup>00</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
		<hr/> \$1,947 <sup>00</sup> / <sub>100</sub>

## OAKLAND AND OTTAWA RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$8 58
		<hr/> \$8 58

## ST. JOSEPH VALLEY RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

		Cr.
1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$55 00
		\$55 00

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

		Cr.
1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$1,947 02
		\$1,947 02

## OAKLAND AND OTTAWA RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

		Cr.
1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$8 58
		\$8 58

## LIGHT HOUSE DEPOSIT.

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$15 00
		\$15 00

## TREASURY NOTES.

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$750 00
		\$750 00

## SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
1868.		
Nov. 30.	To balance, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$40,904 79
		\$40,904 79

## LIGHT HOUSE DEPOSIT.

	Cr.
1868.	
Nov. 30. By cash of U. S., award for Granite Light House Site—Act 119, 1867,	\$15 00
	<hr/> \$15 00

## TREASURY NOTES.

	Cr.
1868.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$730 00
	<hr/> \$730 00

## SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

	Cr.
1868.	
Nov. 30. By Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Co. judgment, collateral to Hazelton's certificate of deposit,.....	\$7,903 48
" balance,.....	33,001 31
	<hr/> \$40,904 79

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

	From Nov. 30, '68, to Nov. 30, '69.	From Nov. 30, '69, to Nov. 30, '70.	From Nov. 30, '70, to Nov. 30, '71.
Salaries of State Officers, .....	\$32,325 00	\$32,325 00	\$32,325 00
"    Extra Clerks, .....	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00
Exp. of Supreme and Cir. Courts,	37,000 03	37,000 00	37,000 00
Awards of Board of Auditors,...	85,000 00	45,000 00	85,000 00
Coroners' Fees, .....	1,50 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
Teachers' Institutes, .....	1,300 00	1,300 00	1,300 00
Trustees of Asylums, .....	400 00	400 00	400 00
State Reform School—cur. exp.,	35,000 00	35,000 00	35,000 00
State Ag. College,           "	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
Asylum for Insane,       "	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00
"    D. D. and B,       "	33,000 00	33,000 00	33,000 00
Wolf Bounty, .....	300 00	300 00	300 00
Expenses of the Legislature,...	45,000 00	.....	45,000 00
Military Expense, .....	29,000 00	19,000 00	10,000 00
Int. on War Loan, .....	62,750 00	62,750 00	62,750 00
"    Bounty Loan, .....	32,410 00	32,410 00	32,410 00
"    Two Million Loan, .....	104,480 00	104,480 00	104,480 00
"    Renewal Loan, .....	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00
"    Primary School Fund, ...	109,427 07	119,402 07	129,727 07
"    5 ¢ ct. Prim.       "    ...	10,642 50	11,530 00	12,530 00
"    Normal School Fund, ....	2,708 72	2,775 72	2,847 71
"    University Fund, .....	28,872 38	29,783 38	30,692 38
"    State Debt—past due, ....	16,235 25	.....	.....
Bonds—past due, .....	42,578 49	.....	.....
War Bonds, drawn Oct. 1, 1868, ..	185,000 00	.....	.....
Normal School—past due, .....	14,450 00	.....	.....
Bal. due Insane Asylum app'n, ..	24,000 00	.....	.....
"    Reform School,       "    ..	10,064 70	.....	.....
Tax Sales—certificate holders, ...	35,728 98	.....	.....
War Loan Sinking Fund, .....	420,338 07	19,947 87	25,000 00
Two Million Loan Sinking Fund, ..	308,007 77	201,985 17	225,797 16
Swamp L'd St. R'd Com'rs salary,	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
"    "    "    Clerks, .....	1,100 00	1,100 00	1,100 00
"    "    "    Exp's., .....	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00
Agricultural College Fund, .....	2,300 00	.....	.....
Interest on Canal Bonds, .....	2,580 00	.....	.....
Due Counties from Canal Fund, ...	6,605 15	.....	.....
Int. Impt. Warrants and Int., ....	8,000 00	.....	.....
Treasury Notes, .....	730 60	.....	.....
State Prison Current Expenses, ...	.....	.....	.....
	\$1,779,598 08	\$345,909 21	\$963,839 32



## ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS.

	From Nov. 30, '68, to Nov. 30, '69.	From Nov. 30, '69, to Nov. 30, '70.	From Nov. 30, '70, to Nov. 30, '71.
Cash in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868,	\$1,130,327 15	.....	.....
State Tax levied in 1868,.....	713,747 84	.....	.....
Specific Tax, estimated at.....	237,000 00	\$300,000 00	\$300,000 00
From P. E. Lands, estimated at	175,000 00	165,090 00	170,000 00
" Normal School L'ds, "	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
" University Lands, "	13,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00
¼ Mill Tax, Act 122, 1861,.....*	.....	38,495 73	50,000 00
1-16 Mill Tax, Act 5, Ex. Ses. '61, *	.....	19,247 87	25,000 00
15 cts. per voter, (military tax.) *	.....	33,808 40	33,808 40
1-20 Mill Tax, (University aid,).. *	.....	15,398 30	15,398 30
Swamp Land Fund, (cash,).....	35,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
" " Interest,.....	6,000 00	5,800 00	5,800 00
Sale of State Salt Spring Lands, and interest,.....	2,000 00	1,800 00	1,800 00
Sale of St. Building L'ds and Int.,	500 00	500 00	500 00
Int. on Surplus funds deposited,.	15,000 00	12,000 00	9,000 00
	\$2,373,674 99	\$626,245 30	\$645,101 70

\* These items are included in State Tax levied in 1868, as above given.

[A.]

## STATEMENT

*Of Sales of State Tax Lands, at the Annual Tax Sales, October 5th, 1868.*

COUNTIES.	Am't offered.	Amount above Mini'mum	Am't Sold.	Redeemed or Discharg'd	Withheld.	Unsold.
Allegan, .....	\$4,622 58	.....	\$396 20	\$402 24	\$47 29	\$3,574 85
Alpena, .....	4,760 67	.....	904 72	43 40	562 29	3,389 26
Antrim, .....	1,797 33	.....	49 43	27 25	.....	1,730 65
Barry, .....	702 13	.....	110 98	.....	3 22	567 63
Bay, .....	8,087 71	.....	433 63	474 23	245 91	6,933 94
Berrien, .....	8,307 81	.....	125 89	120 19	3 22	8,053 51
Branch, .....	1,276 32	.....	29 45	.....	.....	1,246 87
Calhoun, .....	873 04	.....	96 98	.....	.....	776 06
Cass, .....	525 16	.....	31 23	4 42	.....	489 62
Cheboygan, .....	514 64	.....	22 27	.....	5 31	487 06
Chippewa, (no ret's,) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton, .....	528 77	.....	.....	.....	1 63	527 14
Delta, .....	2,209 91	.....	8 02	66 90	.....	2,134 99
Eaton, .....	37 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 00
Emmet, .....	5 00	.....	2 84	.....	.....	2 16
Genesee, (no State tax lands.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Traverse, .....	1,652 62	.....	16 81	.....	15 11	1,630 70
Gratiot, .....	7,505 39	.....	1,003 25	323 21	323 37	5,766 56
Hilledale, .....	633 58	.....	.....	.....	4 50	629 08
Houghton, .....	16,909 03	.....	240 26	.....	4 21	16,664 56
Huron, .....	6,473 59	.....	76 48	87 38	.....	6,309 73
Ingham, .....	549 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	549 40
Ionia, .....	2,311 54	.....	49 73	1 18	.....	2,260 63
Iosco, (no returns,) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isabella, .....	8,917 74	.....	59 59	104 53	4 89	8,748 74
Jackson, .....	2,366 07	.....	22 83	.....	77 64	2,265 60
Kalamazoo, .....	232 37	.....	43 25	.....	.....	189 12
Kent, .....	1,231 85	.....	179 85	267 06	3 96	825 98
Keweenaw, .....	2,766 03	.....	64 71	431 40	.....	2,269 92
Lapeer, .....	2,944 93	.....	171 33	218 58	.....	2,555 02
Leelanaw, .....	3,546 93	.....	121 34	31 79	.....	3,393 80

[ A. ]

## STATEMENT—Continued,

*Of Sales of State Tax Lands, at the Annual Tax Sales, October 5th, 1888.*

COUNTIES.	Am't offered.	Amount above Min'um	Am't Sold.	Redeemed or Discharg'd	Withheld.	Unsold.
Lenawee, .....	\$843 72	.....	\$196 90	.....	.....	\$646 82
Livingston, .....	1,009 50	.....	9 52	.....	.....	1,009 98
Mackinac, .....	534 18	.....	299 84	.....	.....	534 73
Macomb, .....	1,343 23	.....	30 56	\$5 57	\$2 20	1,304 50
Manistee, .....	4,404 14	.....	823 89	.....	50 02	3,530 23
Manitou, (not adj'd.), .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette, .....	5,916 43	.....	207 51	241 20	.....	5,467 72
Mason, (no returns,) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mecosta, .....	11,049 09	.....	445 50	272 09	33 72	10,298 68
Menominee, .....	2,904 67	.....	120 12	.....	62 92	1,321 63
Midland, .....	21,712 10	.....	1,545 88	205 58	46 49	19,914 15
Monroe, .....	14,062 16	.....	790 40	797 38	8 75	12,495 63
Montcalm, .....	7,464 77	\$6 00	788 85	1,138 37	149 01	5,394 54
Muskegon, .....	5,520 67	.....	728 05	363 51	118 01	4,511 10
Newaygo, .....	6,103 06	.....	364 91	290 28	39 85	5,438 07
Oakland, .....	667 53	.....	27 45	3 78	.....	667 30
Oceana, .....	6,381 29	.....	179 98	287 72	26 79	5,886 80
Ontonagon, (not adj'd) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa, .....	3,999 57	.....	421 25	337 00	12 48	3,228 84
Saginaw, .....	32,909 91	.....	1,578 83	4,933 44	189 26	26,108 88
Sanilac, .....	24,159 98	.....	952 24	451 66	116 01	22,640 07
Shiawassee, (no ret's) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair, (not adj'd,) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph, (no St. tax lands.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuscola, .....	27,157 08	.....	564 07	.....	519 00	26,073 41
Van Buren, .....	687 76	.....	11' 06	.....	.....	676 71
Washtenaw, .....	106 04	.....	45 02	.....	8 65	52 37
Wayne, .....	23,347 02	.....	1,134 61	2,245 86	488 35	19,477 00
	\$294,762 89	\$6 00	\$15,683 89	\$14,346 15	\$3,204 25	\$261,524 60

[ R. ]

## STATEMENT

*Of Tax Sales, October 5, 1868, for Taxes of 1867, and unsold Descriptions of previous years.*

COUNTIES.	Amount Advertised.	Paid County Treasurers before Sale.	Am't Sold.	Bids to the State.	Paid or dis- charged at A. G. Office.
Allegan,.....	\$10,375 77	\$3,556 75	\$4,690 02	\$2,245 11	\$383 29
Alpena,.....	3,929 55	453 02	515 24	2,416 18	545 11
Antrim,.....	2,255 22	125 23	182 81	1,541 78	405 40
Barry,.....	4,841 92	885 83	2,880 76	826 99	248 84
Bay,.....	15,329 51	6,143 13	1,521 33	6,744 06	920 40
Berrien,.....	3,199 80	867 29	831 82	1,351 34	140 85
Branch,.....	1,294 88	400 88	668 03	206 82	19 16
Calhoun,.....	1,683 01	286 72	1,341 83	21 24	33 23
Cass,.....	1,077 42	309 85	341 46	303 18	62 96
Cheboygan,.....	794 29	135 31	46 59	439 59	122 80
Chippewa, (no returns,)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton,.....	8,535 02	1,388 84	4,559 45	2,019 09	567 04
Delta,.....	904 93	237 03	516 84	177 25	33 81
Eaton,.....	3,279 92	496 85	2,195 16	290 51	297 40
Emmet,.....	192 30	69 88	7 39	1 15	113 88
Genesee,.....	12,693 31	2,785 99	8,420 31	566 22	920 79
Grand Traverse,.....	2,712 53	516 69	677 37	959 91	553 56
Gratiot,.....	10,320 14	1,826 46	6,080 13	1,686 79	726 76
Hillsdale,.....	1,164 31	380 44	636 53	130 69	46 65
Houghton,.....	10,621 79	2,496 94	645 23	5,494 93	984 69
Huron,.....	5,933 74	1,633 03	125 53	3,735 75	439 46
Ingham,.....	7,009 59	686 85	5,401 06	299 94	621 74
Ionia,.....	3,926 08	785 31	2,629 11	243 15	268 49
Iosco, (no returns,)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isabella,.....	10,194 97	3,305 72	850 13	5,721 50	317 62
Jackson,.....	2,943 42	1,047 53	1,580 15	150 04	125 70
Kalamazoo,.....	1,091 96	371 35	520 43	183 71	16 47
Kent,.....	12,341 24	3,689 12	7,416 92	599 41	385 73
Keweenaw,.....	5,847 42	653 83	645 24	4,476 72	71 68
Lapeer,.....	6,517 12	2,218 01	2,843 96	1,269 91	185 24
Leelanaw,.....	1,716 84	180 70	216 97	911 50	407 67

[ P. ]

## STATEMENT—CONTINUED,

*Of Tax Sales, October 5, 1868, for Taxes of 1867, and unsold Descriptions of previous years.*

COUNTIES.	Amount Advertised.	Paid County Treasurers before Sale.	Am't Sold.	Bids to the State.	Paid or dis- charged at A. G. Office.
Lemawsee,.....	\$10,462 51	\$2,027 04	\$8,461 65	\$519 87	\$1,462 96
Livingston,.....	997 63	179 79	712 29	34 33	80 22
Mackinac,.....	449 52	35 06	239 33	151 11	33 02
Macomb,.....	1,891 34	260 60	1,328 65	296 79	5 40
Manistee,.....	4,548 14	382 45	1,116 76	2,667 52	381 41
Manitou, (not adjusted),					
Marquette,.....	4,358 69	671 49	549 07	2,923 27	494 86
Mason, (no returns),					
Mecona,.....	7,577 56	782 40	503 47	5,152 55	1,139 14
Menominee,.....	2,060 30	182 80	155 10	1,858 33	364 07
Midland,.....	27,499 18	8,905 62	2,446 98	19,518 94	1,327 59
Monroe,.....	13,180 55	2,072 74	4,129 59	6,274 74	703 48
Montcalm,.....	8,576 94	2,027 59	2,876 42	3,068 35	604 53
Neenah,.....	10,557 81	2,930 02	3,786 11	3,488 55	408 13
Neenawgo,.....	7,434 30	1,585 86	945 45	4,081 87	851 32
Oakland,.....	3,411 16	751 83	2,016 72	121 74	521 37
Oconomowoc,.....	5,166 32	888 02	677 47	2,957 22	643 61
Ontonagon, (not adj'd.),					
Ottawa,.....	12,299 80	5,110 15	5,555 65	1,222 47	461 63
Baginaw,.....	48,540 41	13,518 13	6,729 19	23,160 50	5,132 57
Sanilac,.....	12,678 51	1,664 48	1,584 32	7,045 93	2,443 78
Shawano, (no returns),					
St. Clair, (not adjusted )					
St. Joseph,.....	1,438 46	254 37	512 95	696 22	24 42
Tacoma,.....	12,915 50	1,811 69	1,556 35	8,919 39	628 07
Van Buren,.....	8,008 57	1,390 04	3,669 23	2,647 65	301 66
Washtenaw,.....	1,344 32	227 41	320 35	63 50	233 06
Wayne,.....	16,131 16	2,969 43	5,564 97	7,336 11	280 65
	\$374,478 58	\$84,501 61	\$112,286 72	\$149,223 38	\$28,461 87

[ C. ]

## STATEMENT

*Of Delinquent Taxes of 1867, Returned to Auditor General's Office, and of Balance due to and from the several Counties, November 30, 1868.*

COUNTIES.	1867. Taxes Returned.	Dr. Nov. 30th, 1868.	Cr. Nov. 30th, 1868.
Alegan, .....	\$16,499 12	\$14,248 00	.....
Alcona, .....	12,785 68	.....	\$5,042 27
Antrim, .....	5,452 55	.....	2,963 13
Barry, .....	6,801 58	.....	745 48
Bay, .....	28,892 85	.....	13,090 27
Berrien, .....	4,251 41	1,261 73	.....
Branch, .....	1,940 13	.....	851 22
Calhoun, .....	2,467 32	.....	779 16
Cass, .....	1,464 34	7 53	.....
Cheboygan, .....	2,763 21	.....	929 33
Chippewa, .....	472 83	84 13	.....
Clinton, .....	12,312 45	3,662 34	.....
Delta, .....	1,116 60	.....	2,821 37
Eaton, .....	5,782 80	6 28	.....
Emmet, .....	126 35	50 18	.....
Genesee, .....	10,591 81	10,334 79	.....
Grand Traverse, .....	4,545 80	520 68	.....
Gratiot, .....	18,256 47	.....	7,571 41
Hilldale, .....	1,772 99	2,782 19	.....
Houghton, .....	12,106 68	190 00	.....
Huron, .....	9,111 25	.....	621 82
Ingham, .....	10,443 56	2,230 02	.....
Ionia, .....	7,205 51	3,082 00	.....
Iscoco, .....	8,936 09	.....	7,541 24
Isabella, .....	13,151 98	.....	17,216 56
Jackson, .....	4,001 67	13,160 87	.....
Kalamazoo, .....	1,695 71	77 56	.....
Kent, .....	17,456 84	7,848 00	.....
Keweenaw, .....	7,536 84	14,028 84	.....
Lapeer, .....	12,766 06	5,822 63	.....
Leelanaw, .....	1,610 61	.....	2,933 25

[ C. ]

## STATEMENT—CONTINUED,

*Of Delinquent Taxes of 1867, Returned to Auditor General's Office, and  
of Balances due to and from the several Counties, November 30, 1868.*

COUNTIES.	1867. Taxes Returned.	Dr. Nov. 30th, 1868.	Cr. Nov. 30th, 1868.
Lenawee.....	\$12,516 02	\$1,328 06	
Livingston.....	1,404 79	4,066 98	
Mackinac.....	1,771 89		\$919 24
Macomb.....	4,523 97	6,542 96	
Manistee.....	8,887 13		7,431 28
Manitou.....	568 95		497 14
Marquette.....	9,680 61		6,796 65
Mason.....	4,153 93		5,093 92
Macosta.....	22,507 57		15,940 09
Memphrisc.....	2,439 63		1,264 13
Midland.....	49,479 00		29,064 84
Monroe.....	14,701 42	796 56	
Montcalm.....	17,617 29		9,966 61
Muskegon.....	12,478 46	2,120 58	
Newaygo.....	17,283 23		11,089 69
Oakland.....	4,027 43		779 62
Oceana.....	10,532 85		9,174 80
Ontonagon.....	14,735 41		26,043 06
Ottawa.....	14,174 02	16,619 94	
Saginaw.....	60,646 50		35,639 29
Shiawassee.....	20,108 97		29,686 87
Shiawassee.....	9,771 89	15,877 46	
St. Clair.....	18,157 01	5,265 67	
St. Joseph.....	1,779 34		28 53
Tuscola.....	19,737 86		33,827 75
Van Buren.....	6,302 81	728 53	
Washtenaw.....	2,060 82	1,312 60	
Wayne.....	20,897 15		2,647 92
	\$631,569 05	\$128,715 84	

[ R. ]

## STATEMENT

*Of the Salaries of State Officers and other Officers, provided by law to be paid from General Fund, showing the Appropriations for 1868, and the amount paid during the last fiscal year.*

	APPROPRIA- TIONE.	AMOUNTS PAID.
Governor, H. H. Crapo.....	\$1,000 00	\$500 00
Secretary of State, O. L. Spaulding,.....	800 00	800 00
State Treasurer, E. O. Grosvenor,.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Auditor General, Wm. Humphrey,.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Commissioner State Land Office, B. D. Pritchard,.....	800 00	800 00
Superintendent Public Instruction, O. Hosford,.....	1,000 00	916 88
State Librarian, J. E. Tenney,.....	600 00	600 00
Attorney General, W. L. Stoughton,.....	800 00	666 60
Adjutant General, J. Robertson,.....	1,200 00	1,260 00
Quartermaster General, Friend Palmer,.....	600 00	625 00
Officers Asylum for Insane,.....	5,800 00	5,830 00
Commissioner on D., D. and B. Institution,.....	800 00	800 00
Governor's Private Secretary,.....	600 00	800 00
Secretary of State Board of Agriculture,.....	1,000 00	1,083 29
Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction,.....	1,000 00	1,260 00
Deputy Secretary of State,.....	1,000 00	999 97
Deputy State Treasurer and Book-keeper, .....	2,400 00	2,399 98
Deputy Auditor General, Book-keeper and four principal Clerks, ..	6,200 00	6,200 00
Deputy Land Commissioner and Book-keeper,.....	2,000 00	1,487 63
Inspector General,.....	125 00	112 60
Clerk to Attorney General,.....	600 00	500 00
	<b>\$30,325 00</b>	<b>\$28,591 65</b>



[ E. ]

## STATEMENT

*Of the Expenses of the Judiciary.*

Chief Justice, Geo. Martin and T. M. Cooley,.....	\$2,813 50
Associate Justice, J. V. Campbell,.....	2,500 00
"    "    I. P. Christiancy,.....	2,500 00
"    "    T. M. Cooley and B. F. Graves,.....	2,291 67
F. Johnson, Judge 1st Circuit,.....	1,500 00
N. Bacon, " 2d " .....	1,500 00
C. I. Walker and H. B. Brown, Judge 3d Circuit,.....	1,500 00
K. Lawrence, Judge 4th Circuit,.....	1,500 00
G. Woodruff, " 5th " .....	1,500 00
J. B. Dewey, " 6th " .....	1,500 00
J. Turner, " 7th " .....	1,625 00
L. B. Lovell, " 8th " .....	1,500 00
F. J. Littlejohn, " 9th " .....	1,500 00
J. G. Sutherland, " 10th " .....	1,375 00
D. Goodwin, " 11th " .....	1,500 00
O. E. Eddle, " 12th " .....	1,500 00
J. G. Ramsdell, " 13th " .....	1,500 00
M. B. Hopkins, " 14th " ..	1,500 00
G. H. Swift, Recorder City of Detroit,.....	1,500 00
Wm. Jennison, Reporter Supreme Court,.....	800 00
Sheriff's Fees, Rent, Advertising, &c.,.....	1,968 08
Publishing Reports, Vols. 16 and 16,.....	2,498 48
	<hr/>
	\$37,870 73

[ F. ]

## STATEMENT

*Of Amounts paid on General Fund Appropriations.*

For State Reform School, Acts 100 and 195, of 1867,.....	\$44,787 08
“ State Agricultural College, Act 74, of 1867,.....	20,000 00
“ Constitutional Convention, 1867, Act 118, 1867,.....	8,581 71
“ Teachers’ Institute, Act 239, 1861,.....	1,400 00
“ Expenses of locating Agricultural College Land Grant, Act 140, 1862,.....	1,080 00
“ New building for State Prison, Act 146, 1867,.....	7,000 00
“ Antietam National Cemetery, Act 22, 1867,.....	101 00
	<hr/>
	\$77,950 80

[ G. ]

## STATEMENT

*Of General Fund Receipts (not enumerated elsewhere).*

Sale of Michigan Reports, Vol. 5,.....	\$25 00	
“ “ “ 6,.....	25 00	
“ “ “ 7,.....	25 00	
“ “ “ 8,.....	25 00	
“ “ “ 9,.....	25 00	
“ “ “ 10,.....	75 00	
“ “ “ 12,.....	450 00	
“ “ “ 14,.....	192 00	
“ “ “ 15,.....	997 75	\$1,832 75
Peddlers' Licenses,.....		381 00
Interest on Funds deposited,.....		29,369 94
Int. on over due Specific Tax—Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co.,.....	288 01	
“ “ “ Jackson, Lausling & Saginaw “.....	24 56	
“ “ “ Detroit & Milwaukee R. R. Co.,....	299 27	
“ “ “ Saginaw Street Railroad Co.,.....	36	
“ “ “ Pt. Huron & Gratiot St. R. R. Co.,.....	1 54	
“ “ “ Bay City & Portsmouth “.....	1 90	
“ “ “ Kalamazoo & Schoolcraft “.....	14 93	
“ “ “ Schoolcraft & Three Rivers “.....	16 80	
“ “ “ Bay City & East Saginaw “.....	91	656 37
Int. from Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co., on judgment, collateral to E. H. Hazelton's certificate of deposit,.....		11,073 74
Int. from Ontonagon county, on tax sales of 1865, 1866 and 1867,.....		61 98
“ Manitou “ “ 1867,.....		1 21
“ Isabella “ on Co. orders given under Act 29, 1859,.....		323 50
Surplus Books and Documents,.....		45 20
Sale of out-building,.....		30 00
		<b>\$42,783 69</b>

[ H. ]

## STATEMENT

*Showing Specific Taxes collected during the Year, and Corporations paying the same.*

## RAILROAD COMPANIES.

TITLE.	WHEN DUE.	AM'T PAID.	UNPAID.
Michigan Central,.....	Last w'k Jan	\$79,259 82	.....
" Southern,.....	"	35,544 30	.....
Erie and Kalamazoo,.....	"	3,308 94	.....
St. Joseph Valley,.....	February 1.	.....	\$1,281 75
Amboy, Lansing and Traverso Bay,.....	July 1.	.....	6,541 85
Chicago, Detroit and Canada Grand Trunk Junction,.....	"	10,747 86	.....
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo,.....	"	4,141 00	.....
Detroit and Milwaukee,.....	"	23,971 48	*2,502 02
Flint and Pere Marquette, tax of 1867, \$3,007 20;			
tax of 1868, \$3,937 52,.....	"	6,944 72	.....
Flint and Holly,.....	"	5,000 00	.....
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw,.....	"	2,692 94	1,754 89
Kalamazoo and Schoolcraft,.....	"	800 00	.....
Bay de Noquet and Marquette,.....	"	.....	8,000 00
Schoolcraft and Three Rivers,.....	"	900 00	.....
Paw Paw,.....	"	20 88	.....
Grand Rapids and Indiana,.....	"	.....	65 15
Bay City and East Saginaw,.....	"	31 33	.....
Bay City and Portsmouth, Street,.....	1st M. in July	120 00	.....
Corlies and Thunder Bay, " .....	"	.....	50 00
Detroit City, " .....	"	459 86	.....
East Saginaw City, " .....	"	3 00	.....
Fort Street and Elmwood, " .....	"	530 00	.....
Grand Rapids, " .....	"	153 00	.....
Port Huron and Gratiot, " .....	"	87 75	.....
Saginaw, " .....	"	25 00	.....
.....	.....	\$173,631 80	\$20,195 16

\* Paid since close of fiscal year.

## BANKS.

## STATE BANKS.

TITLE.	WHEN DUE.	AM'T PAID.	UNPAID.
Jackson City Bank,.....	2d M. in Jan.	\$800 00	.....

## NATIONAL BANKS.

Albion, National Exchange Bank of.....	Apr. 1, Oct. 1	.....	Entire of 1868 tax.
Ann Arbor, First National Bank of.....	"	\$514 71	.....
Bay City, " " " .....	"	450 00	.....
Battle Creek, " " " .....	"	.....	Last half of '67 tax and entire of '68 tax
Coldwater, Coldwater National Bank of.....	"	.....	Last half of '67 tax and entire of '68 tax
Constantine, First National Bank of.....	"	.....	Last half of '67 tax and entire of '68 tax
Corunna, " " " .....	"	609 81	.....
Dowagiac, " " " .....	"	.....	Last half of '67 tax and entire of '68 tax
Detroit, American National Bank of.....	"	3,750 00	.....
Detroit, National Insurance Bank of.....	"	2,479 44	.....
Detroit, First National Bank of.....	"	.....	Entire of 1868 tax
Detroit, Second National Bank of.....	"	10,000 00	.....
East Saginaw, First National Bank of.....	"	.....	Last half of '67 tax and entire of '68 tax
East Saginaw, Merchants National Bank of....	"	2,000 00	.....
Fenton, First National Bank of.....	"	.....	Last half of '67 tax and entire of '68 tax
Flint, " " " .....	"	500 00	October installment
Grand Rapids, City National Bank of.....	"	2,900 00	.....
" " First National Bank of.....	"	.....	Last half of '67 tax and entire of '68 tax
Hilledale, First National Bank of.....	"	.....	Entire of 1868 tax
" Second " " .....	"	.....	Last half of '67 tax and entire of '68 tax
Houghton, First National Bank of.....	"	1,572 00	.....
Ionia, " " " .....	"	853 16	.....
Jackson, People's National Bank of.....	"	1,500 00	.....
" First National Bank of.....	"	500 00	Entire tax of 1868
Kalamazoo, Michigan National Bank of.....	"	440 00	October installment
" First National Bank of.....	"	1,000 00	.....
Lansing, Second " " .....	"	429 50	.....
Lowell, National Bank of.....	"	.....	Last half of '67 tax and entire of '68 tax

## AUDITOR GENERAL.

[ H. ]

## STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

## NATIONAL BANKS.

TITLE.	WHEN DUE.	AM'T PAID.	UNPAID.
Marquette, First National Bank of.....	Apr 1, Oct. 1		Last half of '67 tax and entire of '68 tax
Marshall, National Bank of Michigan.....	"	\$423 00	Entire of 1868 tax
" First National Bank of.....	"	841 46	.....
Monroe, " " ".....	"	1,500 00	.....
Owosso, " " ".....	"	500 00	Entire of 1868 tax
Paw Paw, " " ".....	"		Last half of '67 tax and entire of '68 tax
Pontiac, " " ".....	"		Entire of '67-8 tax
" Second " ".....	"		Entire of '67-8 tax
Romeo, First National Bank of.....	"	470 42	October installment
St. Johns " " ".....	"	215 97	Entire of 1868 tax
Sturgis, " " ".....	"	400 00	Entire of 1868 tax
Tecumseh, First National Bank of.....	"		Entire of '67-8 tax
Three Rivers, " " ".....	"	485 00	Entire of 1868 tax
Ypsilanti, " " ".....	"		Last half of '67 tax and entire of '68 tax
		\$34,381 47	

## TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

TITLE.	WHEN DUE.	AM'T PAID.	UNPAID.
Northwestern,.....		\$126 13	.....

## EXPRESS COMPANIES.

American,.....		\$637 48	.....
Merchants' Union,.....		1,036 62	.....
United States,.....		274 01	.....
		\$1,987 11	

[ H. ]

## STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TITLE.	WHEN DUE.	AM'T PAID.	UNPAID.
Elia, New York,.....	.....	\$ 5 25	.....
“ Hartford, Conn.,.....	.....	2,609 34	.....
“ Life, Hartford, Conn.,.....	.....	2,331 00	.....
Agricultural, Watertown, New York,.....	.....	14 05	.....
Albany City, Albany, N. Y.,.....	.....	566 55	.....
American, Providence, R. I.,.....	.....	15 93	.....
American Exchange Fire,.....	.....	66 18	.....
Astor Fire, N. Y.,.....	.....	101 31	.....
Atlantic Fire, Brooklyn, New York,.....	.....	108 75	.....
Atlantic Mutual Life, Albany, N. Y.,.....	.....	313 43	.....
Atlantic Fire and Marine, Providence, R. I.,.....	.....	72 24	.....
Baltic Fire,.....	.....	100 07	.....
Berkshire Life,.....	.....	34 50	.....
Brooklyn Life, Brooklyn, N. Y.,.....	.....	35 32	.....
Buckeye, Cleveland, O.,.....	.....	52 42	.....
Buffalo Germania,.....	.....	28 51	.....
Buffalo City,.....	.....	62 53	.....
Capital City, Albany, New York,.....	.....	34 50	.....
Charter Oak Life, Hartford, Conn.,.....	.....	438 70	.....
“ “ Fire and Marine, Hartford, Conn.,.....	.....	87 42	.....
Citizens', New York City,.....	.....	217 13	.....
City Fire, Hartford, Conn.,.....	.....	423 43	.....
Cleveland, Cleveland, O.,.....	.....	113 36	.....
Commerce, Albany, N. Y.,.....	.....	395 55	.....
Commercial Fire, New York,.....	.....	35 61	.....
“ Mutual, Cleveland, O.,.....	.....	521 30	.....
Commonwealth Fire, Brooklyn, N. Y.,.....	.....	103 71	.....
Connecticut Fire, Hartford,.....	.....	151 59	.....
“ General Life, Hartford, Conn.,.....	.....	60 49	.....
Connecticut Mutual Life, Hartford, Conn.,.....	.....	8,004 95	.....
Continental Life, Hartford, Conn.,.....	.....	253 94	.....
Continental, New York,.....	.....	606 84	.....

[ H. ]

## STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TITLE.	WEEK DUE.	AM'T PAID.	UNPAID.
Continental Life, New York,.....		\$38 49	.....
Corn Exchange, New York City,.....		286 16	.....
Economical Mutual Life, Providence,.....		24 61	.....
Enterprise, Cincinnati,.....		1,126 28	.....
Equitable Life Assurance, N. Y.,.....		420 27	.....
Excelsior Life, N. Y.,.....		21 85	.....
Excelsior Fire,.....		104 34	.....
Fulton Fire,.....		148 21	.....
Germania Life, New York City,.....		426 78	.....
Glenn's Falls, New York,.....		54 43	.....
Globe Mutual Life, New York City,.....		18 24	.....
Guardian Mutual Life, New York City,.....		166 74	.....
Hahnemann Life, Cleveland, O.,.....		147 64	.....
Hartford Life and Accident, Hartford, Conn.,.....		90 45	.....
Hartford Fire, Hartford, Conn.,.....		1,978 21	.....
Home Mutual Life, Cincinnati,.....		61 12	.....
Home, New Haven, Conn.,.....		972 02	.....
Home, New York City,.....		4,361 05	.....
Home Life, Brooklyn, New York,.....		28 11	.....
Hope, Providence, R. I.,.....		122 27	.....
Howard, New York,.....		239 85	.....
Insurance Company of America,.....		1,856 61	.....
International, New York City,.....		822 73	.....
Iron Fire, New York City,.....		980 89	.....
Knickerbocker Life, New York City,.....		78 00	.....
Lamar Fire, New York City,.....		14 85	.....
Liverpool, London and Globe, New York City,.....		565 55	.....
Lorillard Fire, New York City,.....		1,392 83	.....
Lumbermans', Chicago, Ill.,.....		710 92	.....
Manhattan, New York City,.....		987 12	.....
Manhattan Life, New York City,.....		105 23	.....
Market Fire, New York City,.....		118 55	.....



[ H. ]

## STATEMENT--CONTINUED.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TITLE.	WHEN DUE.	AM'T PAID.	UNPAID.
Massachusetts Mutual Life, Springfield,.....		\$116 94	
Mercantile Fire, New York City,.....		114 39	
"    Mutual, New York City,.....		79 63	
Merchants', Chicago, Ill.,.....		343 64	
"    Hartford, Conn.,.....		736 70	
"    Providence, R. I.,.....		64 21	
Mutual, Buffalo, N. Y.,.....		47 77	
"    Benefit Life, Newark, N. J.,.....		3,843 38	
"    Life, New York City, .....		3,211 30	
"    Life, Chicago,.....		213 31	
Massachusetts Fire and Marine, Providence, R. I.,.....		60 47	
National, Boston, Mass.,.....		83 92	
"    Life, New York City,.....		49 37	
New Jersey Mutual, Newark,.....		28 30	
"    "    "    Life, Newark,.....		46 40	
New England Mutual Life, Boston, Mass.,.....		730 60	
New York Central, Union Springs,.....		324 33	
New York Life, New York City,.....		4,293 53	
New York Branch of North British and Mercantile, London and Edinburgh,.....		63 53	
North American Life and Accident, Philadelphia, Pa.,.....		5 38	
"    "    Fire,.....		371 09	
"    "    "    New York,.....		647 61	
"    "    Life, New York City,.....		374 65	
North-western Mutual Life, Milwaukee, Wis.,.....		1,911 61	
Norwich Fire,.....		44 91	
Phoenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.,.....		1,114 67	
"    Mutual Life, Hartford, Conn., .....		630 98	
"    Hartford, Conn., .....		1,515 54	
Provident Life and Trust, Philadelphia, Pa.,.....		55 50	
"    "    Investment, Chicago, Ill.,.....		127 70	
Providence Washington, Providence, R. I.,.....		101 25	
Putnam Fire, Hartford, Conn.,.....		837 83	

[ H. ]

## STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TITLE.	WHEN DUE.	AM'T PAID.	UNPAID
Railway Passenger, Hartford, Conn.,.....		\$70 28	.....
Relief Fire, New York City,.....		55 77	.....
Republic, Chicago,.....		37 52	.....
Resolute Fire,.....		191 20	.....
Rock River, Beloit, Wis.,.....		27 75	.....
Roger Williams, Providence, R. I.,.....		14 56	.....
Security, New York City,.....		1,668 76	.....
"    Life and Annuity, New York City,.....		131 50	.....
Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield, Mass.,.....		385 79	.....
Standard Fire, New York City,.....		77 40	.....
State Fire, Cleveland, O.,.....		137 39	.....
Sun,           "           " .....		40 77	.....
Teutonia,       "       " .....		93 00	.....
Tradesman Fire,.....		9 30	.....
Travelers, Hartford, Conn.,.....		652 65	.....
Underwriters Agency, New York,.....		2,575 71	.....
Union Mutual Life and Marine, Boston,.....		400 41	.....
United States Casualty,.....		90 17	.....
"       "       Life, New York City,.....		224 04	.....
"       "       Branch of Queen, Liverpool and London,.....		59 21	.....
Universal Life, New York City,.....		47 31	.....
Washington Life, New York,.....		40 62	.....
"       New York City,.....		105 76	.....
Western Life, Cincinnati, O.,.....		2 57	.....
Western, Buffalo, New York,.....		261 17	.....
Winnebago Fire,.....		325 89	.....
World Mutual Life, New York,.....		33 79	.....
Yonkers and New York Fire, Yonkers, N. Y.,.....		339 39	.....
		\$67,267 56	.....

[ H. ]

## STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

## MINING COMPANIES.

Date to which Tax is Computed.			TITLE.	WHEN DUE.	AM'T PAID.	UNPAID.
1887.	Dec.	31.	Albany and Boston,.....	July.	\$23 48	.....
1888.	March	31.	Etina, .....	"	23 57	.....
"	"	31.	Amygdaloid,.....	"	60 62	.....
1887.	Dec.	31.	Bay State,.....	"	.....	\$42 79
1888.	July	1.	Caledonia,.....	"	9 84	.....
"	"	1.	Calumet, .....	"	406 91	.....
"	"	1.	Central, .....	"	501 36	.....
1887.	"	1.	Central City, (Coal,).....	"	12 17	.....
1888.	"	1.	" " .....	"	50 96	.....
1887.	Dec.	31.	Concord .....	"	.....	19 61
1888.	July	1.	Copper Falls,.....	"	.....	846 66
"	"	1.	Douglas, .....	"	28 13	.....
"	"	1.	Eagle River,.....	"	.....	8 16
1887.	Dec.	31.	Franklin,.....	"	525 92	.....
1888.	July	1.	Hancock,.....	"	.....	320 26
"	"	1.	Hocla,.....	"	182 10	.....
1887.	"	1.	Iron Mountain,.....	"	81 87	.....
1888.	"	1.	" " .....	"	79 84	.....
1887.	Dec.	31.	Mass, .....	"	.....	3 77
1888.	July	1.	Meenard,....	"	2 07	.....
1887.	Dec.	31.	Minnesota, .....	"	141 19	.....
"	"	31.	National,.....	"	.....	248 17
"	"	31.	North Cliff,.....	1st M. July.	.....	509 85
1888.	July	1.	Ogima,.....	July.	.....	74 76
1887.	Dec.	31.	Pennsylvania, .....	"	.....	122 50
1888.	July	1.	Petherick,.....	"	.....	4 50
1887.	Dec.	31.	Pewabic, .....	"	622 58	.....
"	"	31.	Pittsburgh and Boston,.....	1st M. July.	.....	1,109 08
"	"	31.	Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline,....	July.	632 18	.....
1888.	July	1.	" " " .....	"	662 26	.....
1887.	Dec.	1.	Quincy,.....	"	720 75	.....
"	"	31.	" .....	"	39 38	.....

## AUDITOR GENERAL.

[ H. ]

## STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

## MINING COMPANIES.

Date to which Tax is Computed.		TITLE.	WHEN DUE.	AM'T PAID.	UNPAID.
1867. Dec. 1.		Ridge Copper,.....	July.	\$69 01	.....
" " 31.		" " .....	"	2 06	.....
" " 31.		Bookland,.....	"	.....	\$36 40
1868. July 1.		Saint Clair,.....	"	.....	49 00
" " 1.		Sheldon and Columbia,.....	"	116 44	.....
" " 1.		South Pewabic,.....	"	250 86	.....
1867. Dec. 31.		Superior,.....	"	.....	13 65
				\$5,253 87	\$3,363 90

[ H. ]

## STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

NON-PRODUCING MINING COMPANIES WHICH HAVE FILED REPORTS, AS REQUIRED BY LAW.

Adams.	Great Western.	North Western.
Agawam.	Hanover.	Ontonagon Copper.
Allouez.	Highland Copper.	Osege.
Atlas.	Hope Copper.	Ossipee.
Astec.	Hulbert.	Pontiac.
Boston Copper.	Humboldt Copper.	Resolute.
Carp River.	Hungarian Copper.	Rhode Island.
Chippewa.	Indiana.	Seneca.
Copper Harbor Copper.	Iroquois.	Silver Creek.
Coulter Copper.	Kearsgage.	Shirley.
Decotah.	Kniokeroocker.	South Side.
Dana.	Madison.	Star Copper.
Devon.	Magnetic Iron.	St. Louis Copper.
Dudley.	Manhattan.	St. Mary's Copper.
Empire Copper.	Mandan.	Toltec Consolidated.
Empire.	Meadow.	Tremont.
Eureka Copper	Medora.	Union Copper Land.
Fire Steel.	Merrimac.	Victoria.
Flint Steel River.	Naumkeag.	Vulcan.
Girard. .	New England.	Washington Copper.
Glade.	New York.	West Minnesota.
Globe Copper.	New Jersey.	Winthrop.
Grafton.	Noble Copper.	Wyoming.

## [ I. ]

## STATEMENT,

*Showing the Capital Stock of each of the National Banks doing business in this State, the value of real estate owned by said Banks, the amount of Capital Stock subject to tax under Act No. 122, Laws of 1867, and the amount of Specific Tax charged against them on the books in the Auditor General's Office for the year 1868.*

NAME.	Amount of Capital Stock Paid in.	Am't of Real Estate owned by Bank.	Amount subject to Taxation.	Amount charged against Bank.
Albion, National Exchange Bank,...	\$50,000 00	.....	\$50,000 00	\$500 00
Ann Arbor, First National Bank,....	125,000 00	\$16,058 72	108,941 28	1,089 41
Battle Creek, " " " ....	100,000 00	10,000 00	90,000 00	900 00
Bay City, " " " ....	100,000 00	10,000 00	90,000 00	900 00
Coldwater, Coldwater National Bank,	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
Constantine, First National Bank,...	50,000 00	1,000 00	49,000 00	490 00
Corunna, " " " ....	50,000 00	5,578 18	44,428 82	444 28
Dowagiac, " " " ....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	500 00
Detroit, American National Bank,...	250,000 00	.....	250,000 00	2,500 00
" National Insurance Bank,...	200,010 00	51,640 43	148,369 47	1,483 66
" First National Bank,.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
" Second National Bank, ....	1,000,000 00	17,638 18	982,366 82	9,823 67
East Saginaw, First National Bank,...	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
" Merchants' National Bank,.....	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00	2,000 00
Fenton, First National Bank,.....	100,000 00	7,300 00	92,700 00	927 00
Flint, " " " ....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
Grand Rapids, City National Bank, .	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00	2,000 00
" First " " ..	150,000 00	14,000 00	136,000 00	1,360 00
Hillsdale, " " " ..	50,000 00	5,436 00	44,564 00	445 64
" Second " " ..	100,000 00	4,500 00	95,500 00	955 00
Houghton, First National Bank,.....	100,000 00	2,300 00	107,700 00	1,077 00
Ironia, " " " ....	100,000 00	12,982 85	87,017 15	870 17

[ L ]

## STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

NAME.	Amount of Capital Stock Paid in.	Am't of Real Estate owned by Bank.	Amount subject to Taxation.	Amount Charged Against Bank.
Jackson, People's National Bank,...	\$100,000 00	.....	\$100,000 00	\$1,000 00
“ First “ “ ....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
Kalamazoo, Mich., “ “ ....	100,000 00	\$12,000 00	88,000 00	880 00
“ First “ “ ....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
Lansing, Second “ “ ....	50,000 00	6,000 00	44,000 00	440 00
Lowell, National Bank,.....	50,000 00	3,800 00	46,200 00	462 00
Marquette, First National Bank,....	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00	2,000 00
Marshall, National Bank of Mich.,...	100,000 00	16,000 00	84,000 00	840 00
“ First National Bank, ....	100,000 00	3,617 28	96,382 72	963 82
Monroe, “ “ “ ....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
Owosso, “ “ “ ....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	500 00
Paw Paw, “ “ “ ....	50,000 00	3,000 00	47,000 00	470 00
Pontiac, “ “ “ ....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
Pontiac, Second “ “ ....	100,000 00	3,000 00	97,000 00	970 00
Romeo, First “ “ ....	100,000 00	5,916 28	94,083 72	940 84
St. Johns, “ “ “ ....	50,000 00	1,800 00	48,200 00	482 00
Sturgis, “ “ “ ....	100,000 00	8,000 00	92,000 00	920 00
Tecumseh, National Bank,.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	500 00
Three Rivers, First National Bank,...	100,000 00	3,215 00	96,785 00	967 85
Ypsilanti, “ “ “ ..	75,000 00	9,211 75	65,788 25	657 88
	\$5,210,010 00	\$234,484 72	\$4,975,525 28	\$49,755 28

( E. )  
STATEMENT  
Of Apportionment of State Tax, for the Year 1868.

COUNTIES.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate, as Equalized by State Board of Equalization, in '66.	¼ Mill. Act 123, 1861. \$38,496 73.	1-16 Mill. Act 6, 1861. \$10,247 87.	Act 16, 1862. \$34,674 25.	Act 59, 1867. \$315,398 30.	Act 160, 1867. \$615,931 06.	Total State Tax for 1868, \$712,747 84.
Allegheny, ..	\$5,941,781 06	\$742 72	\$371 86	\$473 06	\$297 08	\$11,853 57	\$12,770 70
Alpena, ..	1,747,848 32	218 48	109 24	170 04	87 88	3,493 70	4,060 84
Antrim, ..	564,628 32	70 56	35 58	46 22	28 21	1,123 86	1,308 13
Barry, ..	3,387,808 32	422 47	211 74	271 43	179 88	6,775 62	7,861 64
Bay, ..	2,501,968 32	312 74	156 37	200 46	128 08	5,003 96	5,798 61
Berrien, ..	8,101,461 66	1,012 68	506 84	649 09	405 72	16,202 93	19,776 76
Branch, ..	6,999,973 32	875 00	437 50	530 84	350 00	13,999 93	16,223 27
Calhoun, ..	12,366,068 32	1,544 82	772 41	990 19	617 92	24,717 33	29,643 66
Cass, ..	7,079,061 06	884 88	442 44	567 17	363 94	14,158 11	16,406 54
Cheboygan, ..	162,861 06	19 12	9 66	12 26	7 68	305 72	364 28
Chippewa, ..	166,466 00	21 06	10 53	13 50	8 41	336 91	390 41
Clinton, ..	4,197,218 32	524 66	262 33	336 28	209 86	8,804 43	9,737 56
Delta, ..	256,650 60	32 09	16 04	20 56	12 83	518 30	594 81
Easton, ..	4,467,860 00	653 49	327 24	387 97	238 38	8,935 73	10,854 61

[ L ]

## STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

NAME.	Amount of Capital Stock Paid In.	Am't of Real Estate owned by Bank.	Amount subject to Taxation.	Amount Charged Against Bank.
Jackson, People's National Bank,...	\$100,000 00	.....	\$100,000 00	\$1,000 00
“ First “ “ .....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
Kalamazoo, Mich., “ “ .....	100,000 00	\$12,000 00	88,000 00	880 00
“ First “ “ .....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
Lansing, Second “ “ .....	50,000 00	6,000 00	44,000 00	440 00
Lowell, National Bank,.....	50,000 00	3,800 00	46,200 00	462 00
Marquette, First National Bank,....	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00	2,000 00
Marshall, National Bank of Mich.,..	100,000 00	16,000 00	84,000 00	840 00
“ First National Bank, .....	100,000 00	3,617 23	96,382 72	963 82
Monroe, “ “ “ .....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
Owosso, “ “ “ .....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	500 00
Paw Paw, “ “ “ .....	50,000 00	3,000 00	47,000 00	470 00
Pontiac, “ “ “ .....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
Pontiac, Second “ “ .....	100,000 00	3,000 00	97,000 00	970 00
Romeo, First “ “ .....	100,000 00	5,916 23	94,083 77	940 84
St. Johns, “ “ “ .....	50,000 00	1,800 00	48,200 00	482 00
Sturgis, “ “ “ .....	100,000 00	8,000 00	92,000 00	920 00
Tecumseh, National Bank,.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	500 00
Three Rivers, First National Bank,..	100,000 00	3,216 00	96,784 00	967 85
Ypsilanti, “ “ “ ..	75,000 00	9,211 75	65,788 25	657 83
	<u>\$5,210,010 00</u>	<u>\$234,494 72</u>	<u>\$4,975,525 28</u>	<u>\$40,755 25</u>



[ K. ]

STATEMENT  
Of Apportionment of State Tax, for the Year 1868.

COUNTIES.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate, as Equalized by State Board of Equalization, in '66.	¼ Mill. Act 122, 1861. \$33,495 73.	1-16 Mill. Act 5, 1861. \$19,247 87.	Act 16, 1862. \$24,674 25.	Act 50, 1867. \$15,396 30.	Act 160, 1867. \$615,931 60.	Total State Tax for 1868, \$713,747 84.
Allegheny,.....	\$5,941,781 66	\$742 72	\$371 36	\$473 06	\$297 08	\$11,863 57	\$13,770 70
Alpena,.....	1,747,849 32	218 48	109 24	1'0 04	87 38	3,495 70	4,060 14
Antrim,.....	564,428 32	70 56	35 58	46 22	28 21	1,123 86	1,308 13
Barry,.....	3,337,308 32	423 47	211 74	271 43	119 33	6,775 63	7,861 64
Bay,.....	2,501,963 32	312 74	156 37	200 46	128 08	5,003 96	5,798 61
Berrien,.....	8,101,461 66	1,012 68	506 34	649 09	455 72	16,202 93	18,776 76
Branch,.....	6,990,973 92	875 00	437 50	530 84	350 00	13,999 93	16,223 27
Calhoun,.....	12,368,693 32	1,644 82	773 41	990 18	617 92	24,717 33	28,642 66
Cass,.....	7,070,061 66	884 88	442 44	567 17	363 94	14,158 11	16,406 64
Cheboygan,.....	152,861 66	19 12	9 56	12 25	7 68	305 72	354 28
Chippewa,.....	168,456 00	21 06	10 53	13 50	8 41	336 91	390 41
Clinton,.....	4,197,213 32	524 66	263 33	336 28	209 85	8,304 43	9,727 55
Delta,.....	256,650 60	32 09	16 04	20 56	13 82	513 30	594 81
Eaton,.....	4,667,860 00	563 49	279 24	357 97	223 38	8,935 73	10,354 81

[ K. ]  
STATEMENT—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate, as Equal- ized by State Board of Equal- ization, in '06.	¼ Mill. Act 122, 1861. \$38,495 73.	1-16 Mill. Act 5, 1861. \$19,247 87.	Act 16, 1862. \$24,674 25.	Act 59, 1867. \$15,398 30.	Act 160, 1867. \$615,931 69.	Total State Tax for 1868, \$713,747 84.
Sauilac,.....	\$2,473,403 32	\$309 80	\$154 90	\$198 57	\$123 01	\$4,356 81	\$5,743 99
Shiawassee,.....	3,737,351 66	473 42	239 71	333 44	159 36	7,574 70	8,777 63
St. Clair,.....	6,306,531 66	788 32	394 16	505 28	315 32	12,613 06	14,516 14
St. Joseph,.....	9,229,741 66	1,153 72	576 86	739 49	461 45	18,459 48	21,391 00
Tuscola,.....	2,422,453 32	302 80	151 40	194 09	121 11	4,844 91	5,614 31
Van Buren,.....	4,923,238 32	615 78	307 89	394 68	246 30	9,852 48	11,417 13
Washtenaw,.....	17,189,765 00	2,148 72	1,074 36	1,377 24	859 48	34,379 53	39,539 33
Wayne,.....	41,371,718 32	5,171 46	2,585 73	3,314 70	2,068 58	82,743 44	95,883 91
	\$307,905,842 92	\$38,495 73	\$19,247 87	\$24,674 25	\$15,398 30	\$515,931 69	\$713,747 84

L.]

## STATEMENT,

*Showing the transfers to, and payments from the Two Million Loan Sinking Fund for each year, since and including 1863, and citing the law under which the transfers and payments were made, and the condition of the Fund at the close of each year included in the statement.*

	TRANSFERS AND PAYMENTS.	CONDITION OF FUND AT CLOSE OF EACH YEAR.
1863 By $\frac{1}{2}$ Mill Tax, Sec. 4, Act 122, 1861,.....	\$21,506 98	
" receipts from Educational Funds,.....	*76,197 82	\$97,704 80
Temporary Loan Bonds called, ... ..	\$60,000 00	
War Loan Bonds purchased,.....	71,000 00	121,000 00
Overdrawn,.....		\$23,295 20
1864 By $\frac{1}{2}$ Mill Tax, Sec. 4, Act 122, 1861,.....	\$21,506 98	
" receipts from Educational Funds,.....	*168,696 51	\$180,203 49
War Bounty Bonds purchased,.....	\$230,000 00	
Overdrawn in previous year,.....	22,295 20	253,295 20
Overdrawn, .....		\$73,091 71
1865 By $\frac{1}{2}$ Mill Tax, Sec. 4, Act 122, 1861,.....	\$21,506 98	
" receipts from Educational Funds,.....	*186,002 83	
" tax for War Bounty Loan Int., Act 22, 1864,	85,030 00	\$241,509 81
War Bounty Bonds purchased,.....	\$270,000 00	
Overdrawn in previous years,.....	73,091 71	343,091 71
Overdrawn, .....		\$101,681 90
1866 By $\frac{1}{2}$ Mill Tax, Sec. 4, Act 122, 1861,.....	\$21,506 98	
" receipts from Educational Funds,.....	*110,940 43	\$132,447 41
War Bounty Bonds purchased,.....	\$252,000 00	
Overdrawn in previous years,.....	101,681 90	353,581 90
Overdrawn, .....		\$221,134 49
1867 By $\frac{1}{2}$ Mill Tax, Sec. 4, Act 122, 1861,.....	\$38,495 73	
" receipts from Educational Funds,.....	*207,239 39	\$245,735 12
Deduct am't overdrawn at close of last yr. ....		221,134 49
Surplus, .....		\$24,600 63
1868 By $\frac{1}{2}$ Mill Tax, Sec. 4, Act 122, 1861,.....	\$38,495 73	
" receipts from Educational Funds,.....	*123,191 08	
" " U. S. War Exp. reimbursed,...	188,900 85	
" discount on Bonds purchased,.....	213 76	\$353,801 41
Surplus, .....		360,801 41
Credit balance, .....		\$375,402 04
Two Million Loan Bonds maturing Jan. 1, '68,	\$250,000 00	
War Bounty Bonds purchased,.....	25,000 00	
Two Million Loan Bonds purchased,.....	9,000 00	
Renewal Loan Bonds purchased,.....	16,000 00	\$300,000 00
Credit balance, .....		\$75,402 04

\* Brought from Statement "M."

[ M. ]

## STATEMENT—(SUPPLEMENTAL TO STATEMENT I.)

*Showing the Receipts to the Trust Funds, for each month since and including February, 1863; the receipts to each Fund for each year, since and including 1863; the total receipts to the Funds and the amount transferred to the Two Million Loan Sinking Fund during each of said years.*

YEAR.	MONTH.	Normal School.	University.	Primary.	Am't trans. to T. M. L. Sinking Fund each Year.
1863.	February,.....	\$240 00	\$2,728 92	\$8,292 46	
	March, .....	944 52	3,582 26	16,720 55	
	April, .....	1,474 82	6,829 54	18,215 94	
	May, .....	828 48	1,140 45	5,828 49	
	June, .....	756 87	2,104 78	5,939 74	
		\$4,244 69	\$16,985 95	\$54,967 18	* \$76,197 83
	July, .....		\$1,080 00	\$2,699 83	
	August, .....		942 77	4,329 19	
	September, ...		1,165 40	8,410 08	
	October, .....	\$127 32	535 00	9,025 00	
	November, ...	100 00	812 50	10,890 15	
	December,....	120 00	2,592 18	15,888 92	
1864.	January, .....		76 00	6,342 52	
	February, ....	142 50	2,988 50	9,454 86	
	March, .....	434 14	2,899 28	14,988 51	
	April, .....	470 97	6,712 70	23,469 98	
	May, .....	910 00	1,922 21	15,276 23	
	June, .....	166 00	3 653 04	15 523 03	
		\$2,470 93	\$24,455 59	\$131,709 90	* 158,896 51
	July, .....	\$592 20	\$3,056 27	\$23,918 94	
	August, .....	280 00	2,847 66	18,263 41	
	September, ...	1,080 00	2 218 30	13,651 23	
	October, .....	879 04	2,430 00	12,440 85	
	November,....	240 00	2,047 67	11,370 30	
	December,....	980 72	755 00	16,302 51	
1865.	January, .....	160 18	917 18	8,352 00	
	February, .....	610 00	1,146 02	11,088 67	
	March, .....	2,160 00	3,085 02	15,814 04	
	April, .....	717 75	3,225 00	12,802 36	
	May, .....	178 54	1,175 73	4,716 04	
	June, .....	120 00	280 00	5,184 41	
		\$8 083 43	\$23,119 04	\$153,800 36	* 184,002 83

\* Transferred to Statement " L. "

[ M. ]

## STATEMENT—(SUPPLEMENTAL TO STATEMENT L,—CONTINUED.)

YEAR.	MONTH.	Normal School.	University.	Primary.	Am't trans. to T M. L. Sinking Fund each Year
1896.	July, .....	\$120 00	\$1,384 75	\$4,927 09	* \$110,940 43
	August, .....	357 77	1,253 33	5,061 20	
	September, ...	403 94	733 41	7,564 13	
	October, .....	400 00	925 00	10,745 74	
	November, ...	120 00	2,843 55	9,161 77	
	December, ....	222 80	480 00	7,530 79	
	January, .....	.....	1,006 50	4,799 61	
	February, ....	120 00	1,553 16	5,407 39	
	March, .....	170 00	1,323 00	9,489 16	
	April, .....	300 00	3,274 45	14,086 54	
	May, .....	550 00	946 85	5,864 10	
	June, .....	200 00	207 21	7,506 80	
		\$3,654 51	\$16,001 61	\$91,634 31	
1897.	July, .....	.....	\$513 10	\$3,305 39	* 207,239 39
	August, .....	\$540 00	964 84	9 662 09	
	September, ...	180 00	1,770 44	12,306 91	
	October, .....	400 00	635 40	22,592 60	
	November, ....	200 00	1,093 00	16,900 25	
	December, ....	.....	112 80	12,646 26	
	January, .....	206 52	1,094 08	7,176 50	
	February, ...	.....	\$,373 61	7,298 23	
	March, .....	160 00	366 61	14,183 13	
	April, .....	210 00	1,018 74	9,385 53	
	May, .....	.....	150 00	10,667 33	
	June, .....	.....	410 00	57,430 92	
		\$1,396 52	\$16,518 22	\$188,524 65	
1898.	July, .....	.....	.....	\$4,682 84	* 123,191 08
	August, .....	\$870 00	\$977 08	7,011 79	
	September, ...	300 00	2,740 00	5,715 43	
	October, .....	78 40	1,329 99	12,202 44	
	November, ....	.....	2,806 86	6,361 94	
	December, ....	120 00	1,080 00	8,476 80	
	January, .....	240 00	434 39	6,155 23	
	February, ...	120 00	2,302 83	6,017 55	
	March, .....	.....	397 60	5,333 59	
	April, .....	.....	1,385 06	8 909 98	
	May, .....	.....	370 00	5,290 31	
	June, .....	.....	600 00	31,082 93	
		\$1,728 40	\$14,326 80	\$107,135 38	

\* Transferred to Statement "L."

[ N. ]

## STATEMENT,

*Showing the proper transfers to, and charges against the War Loan Sinking Fund, from the opening of the account therewith—1862—to November 30th, 1868, inclusive; also, citing the Acts under which said transfers and charges have been made.*

1862	By excess of Int., Sec. 1, Act 4, Ex. Ses. '61.*	\$29,312 50		
	" 1-16 Mill Tax, Sec. 6, Act 5, Ex. Ses. 1861,	10,753 49	\$40,065 99	
	Deduct War Bonds called in, Oct. 1, 1862,...		40,100 00	
	Overdrawn,.....			\$34 01
1863	By excess of Int., Sec. 1, Act 4, Ex. Ses. '61.*	\$28,885 50		
	" 1-16 Mill Tax, Sec. 6, Act 5, Ex. Ses. 1861,.	10,753 49	39,638 99	
	Deduct War Bonds called in, Oct. 1, 1863,.	\$16,800 00		
	" overdraft in 1862,.....	34 01	16,834 01	
	Credit balance,.....			\$23,804 98
1864	By excess of Interest, Act 85, 1863,*	\$30,677 50		
	" 1-16 Mill Tax, Sec. 6, Act 5, Ex. Ses. 1861,	10,753 49	41,430 99	
	Surplus to credit of Fund,.....			41,430 99
	Credit balance,.....			\$64,735 97
1865	By excess of Interest, Act 85, 1863,*	\$6,153 00		
	" 1-16 Mill Tax, Sec. 6, Act 5, Ex. Ses. 1861,.	10,753 49	16,906 49	
	Deduct War Bonds called in, Oct. 1, 1865,.		10,500 00	
	Surplus to credit of Fund,.....			6,406 49
	Credit balance,.....			\$71,142 46
1866	By excess of Interest, Act. 312, 1865,*	\$124,961 03		
	" 1-16 Mill Tax, Sec. 6, Act 5, Ex. Ses. 1861,.	10,753 49	135,714 52	
	Deduct War Bonds called in, Oct. 1, 1866,.		11,000 00	
	Surplus to credit of Fund,.....			124,714 52
	Credit balance,.....			\$195,856 98
1867	By excess of Interest, Act. 312, 1865,*	\$122,185 18		
	" 1-16 Mill Tax, Sec. 6, Act 5, Ex. Ses. 1861,.	19,247 87		
	Deduct War Bonds called in, Oct. 1, 1867,.		141,883 05	
			19,000 00	
	Surplus to credit of Fund,.....			122,883 05
	Credit balance,.....			\$318,240 03
1868	By excess of Interest, Act. 125, 1867,*	\$120,002 60		
	" 1-16 Mill Tax, Sec. 6, Act 5, Ex. Ses. 1861,.	19,247 87		
	" excess of Interest from app'n for 1868,...	147,546 48		
	Deduct War Bonds drawn Oct. 1, 1868,....		248,798 04	
			185,000 00	
	Surplus to credit of Fund,.....			101,798 04
	Credit balance, Nov. 30, 1868,.....			\$420,038 07

\* See Statement " O. "

[ O. ]

## STATEMENT—(SUPPLEMENTAL TO STATEMENT N.)

*Showing the amount of Interest accruing on the Bonded State Debt—except the amount on the War Bounty Loan—since January 1, 1862; the amount appropriated by the Acts designated for the payment of said interest; the payments to which each appropriation was applied, and the surplus of each appropriation, which, under the laws making the appropriations, was transferred to the War Loan Sinking Fund.*

	Am't of each payment of Interest.	Amount paid from each Appropriat'n	Amount of Appropriat'n	Surplus.
War Loan, Act 4, E. S., '61, Jan., 1862,	\$19,428 50	.....	\$70,000 00	.....
July, '62,	21,269 00	\$40,687 50	.....	†29,312 50
“ “ “ Jan., 1863,	\$21,269 00	.....	\$70,000 00	.....
July, '63,	19,855 50	\$41,114 50	.....	†28,885 50
“ Act 85, 1863, Jan., 1864,	\$19,855 50	.....	\$84,638 00	.....
July, '64,	34,160 00	\$54,016 50	.....	†30,621 50
“ Act 86, 1863, Jan., 1865,	\$39,270 00	.....	\$84,638 00	.....
July, '65,	39,270 00	\$78,540 00	.....	†6,138 00
“ Act 312, 1865, Jan., 1866,	\$39,270 00	.....	\$284,000 00	.....
July, '66,	38,932 50	.....	.....	.....
Two Mil. Loan, “ July, '65,	61,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Jan., '66,	61,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Renewal Loan, “ Jan., '65,	6,480 00	.....	.....	.....
July, '65,	6,480 00	.....	.....	.....
“Spec. tax applicable to paym't of Int.,	.....	\$218,632 50	.....	.....
		54,593 53	159,038 97	†124,961 03
War Loan, Act 312, 1865, Jan., 1867,	\$38,902 50	.....	\$284,000 00	.....
July, '67,	38,517 50	.....	.....	.....
Two Mil. Loan, “ July, 1866,	61,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Jan., '67,	61,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Renewal Loan, “ Jan., 1866,	6,480 00	.....	.....	.....
July, '66,	6,480 00	.....	.....	.....
“Spec. tax applicable to paym't of Int.,	.....	\$212,830 00	.....	.....
		51,015 18	161,864 82	†122,135 18
War Loan, Act 125, 1867, Jan., 1868,	\$28,517 50	.....	\$244,905 00	.....
July, '68,	37,852 50	.....	.....	.....
Two Mil. Loan, “ July, 1867,	60,325 30	.....	.....	.....
Jan., '68,	59,523 39	.....	.....	.....
Renewal Loan, “ Jan., 1867,	6,480 00	.....	.....	.....
July, '67,	6,480 00	.....	.....	.....
“Spec. tax applicable to paym't of Int.,	.....	\$209,178 60	.....	.....
		84,277 38	124,901 31	†120,003 60
War Loan, Act 125, 1867, Jan., 1869,	\$37,852 50	.....	\$227,405 00	.....
July, '69,	31,877 50	.....	.....	.....
Two Mil. Loan, “ July, 1868,	52,600 00	.....	.....	.....
Jan., '69,	52,230 00	.....	.....	.....
Renewal Loan, “ Jan., 1868,	6,480 00	.....	.....	.....
July, '68,	6,480 00	.....	.....	.....
“Spec. tax applicable to paym't of Int.,	.....	\$186,920 00	.....	.....
		107,061 48	79,858 52	†147,546 48

\* See Statement “ P.”

† Carried to Statement “ N.”

[ P. ]

## STATEMENT—(SUPPLEMENTAL TO STATEMENT "N.")

*Exhibiting the receipts from Specific Taxes for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868; the portion thereof used in the payment of the interest upon the Trust Funds for each of said years; the amount used in the payment of the interest upon the War Bounty Loan for each of said years, and the amount applicable to the payment of interest on the State debt, other than that above specified, for the years above designated.*

1865	Am't of Specific Taxes received,.....		\$171,780 77	
	Int. on Primary School Fund,.....	\$76 827 29		
	Five per ct. Prim. Sch. F'd.,..	6,977 10		
	Normal School Fund,.....	2,200 85		
	University Fund,.....	24,647 50	\$109,152 24	
	War Bounty Loan, due Nov. 1, 1865,...	8,015 00	117,167 24	
	*Surplus ap. to paym't of Int. on State debt,...			\$ 54,593 53
1866	Am't of Specific Taxes received,.....		\$201,006 83	
	Int. on Primary School Fund,.....	\$83,210 49		
	Five per ct. Prim. Sch. F'd.,..	6,707 96		
	Normal School Fund,.....	2,416 75		
	University Fund,.....	26,848 50	\$113,181 70	
	War Bounty L'n, due May 1, & Nov. 1, '66	32,410 00	150,591 70	
	*Surplus ap. to paym't of Int. on State debt,...			51,015 13
1867	Am't of Specific Taxes received,.....		\$250,373 92	
	Int. on Primary School Fund,.....	\$92,636 03		
	Five per ct. Prim. Sch. F'd.,..	11 436 42		
	Normal School Fund,.....	2,563 14		
	University Fund,.....	27,010 95	\$133,686 54	
	War Bounty L'n, due May 1, & Nov. 1, '67,	32,410 00	166,096 54	
	*Surplus ap. to paym't of Int. on State debt,...			34,277 38
1868	Am't of Specific Taxes received,.....		\$278,356 09	
	Int. on Primary School Fund,.....	\$99 806 76		
	Five per ct. Prim. Sch. F'd.,..	8,006 35		
	Normal School Fund,.....	2,646 52		
	University Fund,.....	23,125 58	\$133,585 21	
	Adjusted and full paid Five Million Loan, paid during year,...	\$ 300 00		
	Int. on War Bounty L'n, due May 1, and Nov. 1, 1868,.....	32,410 00	32,710 00	
	*Surplus ap. to paym't of Int. on State debt,...		171,295 21	107,061 48

\*Carried to Statement "O."



[ Q ]

## STATEMENT

*Showing the Valuation of Taxable Property in the State of Michigan, from 1840 to 1867, inclusive; the rate of Taxation; amount of State Taxes assessed and the amount realized on each assessment thereof, during the same period.*

YEAR.	VALUATION	Rate of State Tax, Mills on \$1.	Am't of State Tax Apportioned to Counties.	Estimate, Rate per Capita.	Amount received into State Treasury.
1840....	\$37,633 024 14	2	\$75,266 04	.36	\$84,651 71
1841....	34,603,021 65	2	108,809 03	.47	79,614 01
1842....	29,145,689 19	2	58,296 07	.35	87,163 19
1843....	27,668,215 41	2	55,336 43	.31	79,092 96
1844....	28,582,007 23	2	57,166 01	.31	86,955 40
1845....	28,923,697 59	2.5	72,304 22	.34	106,890 26
1846....	29,426,565 67	2.5	73,562 15	.33	101,212 45
1847....	27,617,289 18	2.5	69,043 10	.19	79,823 96
1848....	28,606,169 25	3.089	160,766 23	.36	146,365 19
1849....	28,699,302 22	3.531	192,496 75	.33	139,706 97
1850....	28,699,302 22	3.923	118,769 56	.....	127,879 96
1851....	39,976,370 18	3.421	106,000 00	.....	116,897 24
1852....	80,976,370 18	3.551	110,000 00	.....	174,160 61
1853....	120,862,474 25	.693	10,000 00	.....	68,522 96
1854....	120,862,474 25	.249	30 000 00	.6	28 047 15
1855....	120,862,474 25	.332	49 600 00	.....	54,716 45
1856....	137,668,009 00	.472	65,000 00	.....	55,385 04
1857....	137,668,009 00	.618	85,065 20	.....	118,487 86
1858....	137,668,009 00	.618	85,065 20	.....	186,106 81
1859....	137,668,009 00	1.472	202,663 00	.....	208,019 04
1860....	137,668,009 00	1.125	154,663 00	.20	166,823 91
1861....	172,066,306 89	2.697	464,166 60	.....	460,619 60
1862....	172,066,306 89	2.808	493,173 43	.....	473,813 80
1863....	172,066,306 89	2.557	440,040 79	.....	429,899 23
1864....	172,066,306 89	2.781	470,000 79	.57	517,121 59
1865....	172,066,306 89	3.734	643,467 75	.....	623,722 08
1866....	207,966,842 92	1.599	581,922 97	.....	590,619 89
1867....	207,966,842 92	2.550	530,739 80	.....	566,043 43
1868....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			\$4,904,697 54		\$5,241,392 65

Amount collected from 1840 to 1849, inclusive, ..... \$982,056 22  
 " assessed " " " " ..... 818,310 14

Excess of collections over assessments, ..... \$163,746 08

Amount collected since 1850, ..... \$5,241,392 65

" assessed " 1850, ..... 4,904,697 54

Excess of collections over assessments since 1850, ..... \$376,695 11

Total excess of collections over assessments since 1840, ..... \$440,441 19

Showing an excess previous to 1850 of 20 per cent., and since that year, of 4.85 per cent.

## MICHIGAN REPORTS.

## VOLUME I.—R. MANNING, REPORTER.

Dr.			Cr.		
1845	To paid for paper,.....	\$458 91	1850	By cash on sales,.....	\$589 82
1846	“ “ printing,.....	393 48	1857	“ “ “ .....	273 20
1847	“ “ “ .....	93 32	1860	“ “ “ .....	200 00
1848	“ binding,.....	294 00	1861	“ “ “ .....	86 79
			1868	Nov 30. Balance,.....	89 90
		<u>\$1,239 71</u>			<u>\$1,239 71</u>

## VOLUME II.—G. C. GIBBS, REPORTER.

Dr.				Cr.	
1848	To paid for printing,.....	\$164 81	1850	By cash on sales,.....	\$206 08
1849	" " " .....	241 27	1855	" " " .....	300 00
	" " binding,.....	149 70	1867	" " " .....	3 00
			1868	Nov. 30. Balances,.....	44 10
		<u>\$555 78</u>			<u>\$555 78</u>

## VOLUME III.—G. C. GIBBS, REPORTER.

Dr.			Cr.		
1853	To paid for printing,.....	\$464 24	1853	By cash on sales,.....	\$192 15
"	" " paper,.....	413 25	1854	" " " .....	47 25
"	" " binding,.....	174 00	1857	" " " .....	7 00
"	" " drayage and R'd,	8 00	1868	Nov. 30. Balance,.....	3,344 15
1856	" " traveling, post- age, etc.,.....	130 56			
"	" " paid for proof reading,..	105 00			
"	" " " paper,.....	560 75			
"	" " " printing,.....	1,345 29			
"	" " " binding,.....	149 46			
1857	" " " " .....	750 00			
		<u>\$4,090 55</u>			<u>\$4,090 55</u>

## MICHIGAN REPORTS.

## VOLUME IV.—G. C. GIBBS, REPORTER.

Dr.			Cr.		
1853	To freight on paper,.....	\$13 88	1868	Nov. 30. Balance,.....	\$6,514 27
"	" paper, .....	420 25			
1854	" " .....	600 00			
"	" printing,.....	1,314 57			
"	" R. R. and postage,.....	102 21			
"	" proof reading,.....	50 00			
1855	" binding,.....	450 00			
1857	" printing, .....	1,305 29			
"	" paper,.....	670 24			
"	" binding,.....	1,250 00			
"	" traveling, &c.,.....	238 33			
		<u>\$4,514 27</u>			<u>\$6,514 27</u>

## VOLUME V.—T. M. COOLEY, REPORTER.

Dr.		Cr.		
1859	To paper, printing and binding, .....	\$1,735 00	1859 By cash on sales, .....	\$371 79
"	" " proof reading, .....	25 00	1860 " " " .....	160 45
			1861 " " " .....	157 56
			1862 " " " .....	57 35
			1866 " " " .....	40 00
			1867 " " " .....	25 00
			1858 " " " .....	25 00
			1868 Nov. 30. Balance, .....	932 35
		<u>\$1,770 00</u>		<u>\$1,770 00</u>

## MICHIGAN REPORTS.

## VOLUME VI.—T. M. COOLEY, REPORTER.

Dr.			Cr.		
1859	To expense of publication,...	\$1,717 80	1860	By cash on sales,.....	\$ 476 00
			1861	" " " .....	140 00
			1864	" " " .....	75 00
			1865	" " " .....	34 36
			1866	" " " .....	31 00
			1867	" " " .....	10 00
			1868	" " " .....	25 00
			1868	Nov. 30. Balance,.....	925 75
		\$1,717 80			\$1,717 80

## VOLUME VII.—T. M. COOLEY, REPORTER.

Dr.			Cr.		
1860	To expense of publication,...	\$1,501 60	1860	By cash on sales,.....	\$158 25
			1861	" " " .....	350 00
			1862	" " " .....	25 00
			1863	" " " .....	100 00
			1867	" " " .....	10 00
			1868	" " " .....	25 00
			1868	Nov. 30. Balance,.....	333 25
		\$1,501 60			\$1,501 60

## VOLUME VIII.—T. M. COOLEY, REPORTER.

Dr.			Cr.		
1860	To expense of publication,...	\$1,501 60	1862	By cash on sales,.....	\$504 75
			1863	" " " .....	101 75
			1864	" " " .....	50 00
			1867	" " " .....	10 00
			1868	" " " .....	25 00
			1868	Nov. 30. Balance,.....	310 16
		\$1,501 60			\$1,501 60

## MICHIGAN REPORTS.

## VOLUME IX.—T. M. COOLEY, REPORTER.

Dr.		Cr.	
1863 To expense of publication, ..	\$1,502 06	1863 By cash on sales, .....	\$183 10
		1863 " " " .....	368 00
		1864 " " " .....	100 00
		1867 " " " .....	25 00
		1868 " " " .....	25 00
		1868 Nov. 30. Balance, .....	850 96
	\$1,502 06		\$1,502 06

## VOLUME X.—T. M. COOLEY, REPORTER.

Dr.		Cr.	
1863 To expense of publication, ..	\$1,502 27	1863 By cash on sales, .....	\$372 55
		1864 " " " .....	230 00
		1867 " " " .....	99 00
		1868 " " " .....	25 00
		1868 Nov. 30. Balance, .....	785 72
	\$1,502 27		\$1,502 27

## VOLUME XI.—T. M. COOLEY, REPORTER.

Dr.		Cr.	
1863 To paper, printing, binding,		1864 By cash on sales, .....	1363 30
etc., .....	\$1,508 37	1865 " " " .....	278 74
" copying, postage, express,		1867 " " " .....	25 00
etc, .....	133 30	1868 Nov. 30. Balance, .....	1,064 63
	\$1,781 67		\$1,781 67

## MICHIGAN REPORTS.

## VOLUME XII.—T. M. COOLEY, REPORTER.

Dr.			Cr.		
1865	To paper,.....	\$615 00	1865	By cash on sales,.....	\$675 00
"	" printing, .....	366 20	1866	" " " .....	158 00
"	" sundries,.....	794 00	1867	" " " .....	85 00
			1868	Nov. 30. Balance,.....	1,357 20
		<u>\$2,775 20</u>			<u>\$2,275 20</u>

## VOLUME XIII.—E. W. MEDDAUGH, REPORTER.

Dr.			Cr.		
1866	To printing, .....	\$1,065 41	1867	By cash on sales,.....	\$450 00
"	" paper,.....	615 00	1868	Nov. 30. Balance,.....	1,867 51
"	" binding,.....	646 10			
		<u>\$2,326 51</u>			<u>\$2,326 51</u>

## VOLUME XIV.—WM. JENNISON, REPORTER.

Dr.			Cr.		
1866	To paper,.....	\$622 25	1867	By cash on sales,.....	\$900 00
"	" printing,.....	459 40	1868	" " " .....	192 00
1867	" " .....	361 19	"	Nov. 30. Balance,.....	1,021 72
"	" binding,.....	650 00			
"	" paper,.....	65 88			
		<u>\$2,113 72</u>			<u>\$2,113 72</u>

## MICHIGAN REPORTS.

## VOLUME XV.—WM. JENNISON, REPORTER.

Dr.			Cr.		
1887	To paper,.....	\$609 75	1888	By cash on sales,.....	\$907 75
"	" printing,.....	641 30	"	Nov. 30. Balance,.....	918 30
"	" binding, &c.,.....	605 00			
		<u>\$1,916 05</u>			<u>\$1,916 05</u>

## VOLUME XVI.—WM. JENNISON, REPORTER.

Dr.			Cr.		
1888	To paper,.....	\$628 75	1888	Nov. 30. Balance,.....	\$1,808 48
"	" printing,.....	677 65			
"	" binding,.....	587 08			
		<u>\$1,893 48</u>			<u>\$1,893 48</u>

[ 8. ]

## STATEMENT

*Showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Construction of the Traverse Bay and Houghton Lake State Road, as appears from the Annual Report of the Commissioner thereof.*

## RECEIPTS.

1887.					
Oct. 3.	From Treasurer of East Bay Township, Grand Traverse County,.....				\$17 75
" 14.	" " Whitewater " " " " .....				9 60
1888.					
Oct. 2.	" " East Bay, " " " " .....				50 00
" 2.	" " Whitewater, " " " " .....				127 50
" 10.	" " " " " " " " .....				66 50
" 20.	" " " " " " " " .....				300 00
Feb. 22.	" " Elk Rapids, " Antrim County,.....				182 50
Total receipts,.....					\$763 85

## EXPENDITURES.

Paid C. H. Estes, Contractor—		
For building 336 rods of road, @ \$1 50,.....		\$504 00
" " 3 " bushing and ditching, @ \$2 50,.....		20 00
" " 1 bridge,.....		30 00
Total paid to contractor,.....		\$554 00
Paid George Steels for map of survey,.....	\$22 50	
" D. B. and H. W. Duffield, attorneys,.....	25 00	
" D. C. Leach, for advertising,.....	4 50	
" for one pair blankets,.....	5 25	
" traveling expenses,.....	10 00	
" for use of horse 11 days,.....	11 00	
" for 26 days with surveyor, locating road from Manistee river to near Houghton Lake,.....	78 00	
" for 10 days exploring route and locating road from Grand Traverse Bay, .....	30 00	
" for 7 days' services advertising, writing, making contract, accepting road, and making report to Auditor General, .....	21 00	
	297 25	
		751 25
Amount yet unexpended,.....		\$2 60



## NATIONAL BANKS.

## NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, ALBION.

RANSEL V. LEWIS, *President.*G. W. DAVIS, *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts,.....	\$53,546 28	Capital stock,.....	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	1,685 65	Surplus fund,.....	2,491 61
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	60,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	3,708 68
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank Notes outstanding,.....	42,170 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....		State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,.....	4,950 00	Individual deposits,.....	41,301 84
Due from National banks,.....	12,544 58	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	2,686 12	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	872 09	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	1,480 06		
Bills of National banks,.....			
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	40		
Specie,.....			
Legal tender notes,.....	12,948 00		
Compound interest notes,.....			
Three per cent. Certificates,.....			
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$189,573 08</b>	<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$189,573 08</b>

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ANN ARBOR.

EUGENE WELLS, *President.*J. W. KNIGHT, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts,.....	\$149,190 15	Capital stock,.....	\$125,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	191 71	Surplus fund,.....	27 499 38
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	100,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	5,922 56
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....	60,000 00	National bank notes outstanding,.....	
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	15,160 00	ing,.....	88,771 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....	3,280 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Due from National banks,.....	32,508 72	Individual deposits,.....	146,573 04
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		U. S. deposits,.....	29,460 61
Real estate, furniture and fixtures,.....	18,092 20	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	23 96
Current expenses,.....	1,811 24	Due to National banks,.....	
Premiums,.....	912 50	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Checks and other cash items,.....	2,177 81		
Bills of National Banks,.....	8,264 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	2,113 47		
Specie,.....			
Legal tender notes,.....	38,010 00		
Compound interest notes,.....			
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$ 422,190 40</b>	<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$ 422,190 40</b>

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BATTLE CREEK.

V. P. COLLIER, *President.*WILLIAM H. SKIFFER, *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts,.....	\$117,341 47	Capital stock,.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	817 42	Surplus fund,.....	7,781 27
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	100,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	8,090 27
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	90,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	4,000 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,.....		Individual deposits,.....	75,800 41
Due from National banks,.....	27,480 78	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures,.....	12,107 56	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	2,121 17	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....	1,500 00		
Checks and other cash items,.....	870 00		
Bills of National banks,.....	697 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	282 56		
Specie,.....			
Legal tender notes,.....	9,884 00		
Compound interest notes,.....	780 00		
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
Total,.....	\$277,221 96	Total,.....	\$277,221 95

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BAY CITY.

JAMES SHEARER, *President.*BYRON E. WARREN, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts,.....	\$127,084 47	Capital stock,.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	2,818 18	Surplus fund,.....	8,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	100,630 00	Undivided profits,.....	6,768 21
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	89,846 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	7,000 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....	250 00	Individual deposits,.....	145,961 78
Due from National banks,.....	34,045 83	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....	3,219 68	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	2,780 00	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	3,852 54	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	968 79
Premiums,.....	6,000 00		
Checks and other cash items,.....	8 003 42		
Bills of National banks,.....	6,888 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	666 88		
Specie,.....	275 83		
Legal tender notes,.....	37,670 00		
Compound interest notes,.....			
Three per cent. certificates,.....	5 000 00		
Total,.....	\$351,079 78	Total,.....	\$351,079 78

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## COLDWATER NATIONAL BANK, COLDWATER.

S. P. WILLIAMS, *President.*GEORGE STARR, *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts,.....	\$142,880 04	Capital stock,.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	1,776 31	Surplus fund,.....	20,129 72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	100,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	8,901 98
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	86,350 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....		State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....		Individual deposits,.....	66,042 28
Due from National banks,.....	8,489 82	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....	244 65	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	1,800 00	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	845 12	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	7,047 63		
Bills of National banks,.....	6,618 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	15 18		
Specie,.....	192 68		
Legal tender notes,.....	16,800 00		
Compound interest notes,.....			
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
Total,.....	\$281,823 68	Total,.....	\$281,823 98

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CONSTANTINE.

AARON HAGNERBACH, *President.*P. HABLEY, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts,.....	\$84,765 98	Capital stock,.....	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	95 27	Surplus fund,.....	7,200 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	50,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	4,012 21
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	42,500 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....		State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....		Individual deposits,.....	39,410 88
Due from National banks,.....	13,592 49	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	896 10	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	581 85	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	677 87		
Bills of National banks,.....	525 00		
Bills of other banks,.....	10 00		
Fractional Currency,.....	608 53		
Specie,.....			
Legal tender notes,.....	11,370 00		
Compound interest notes,.....			
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
Total,.....	\$148,123 09	Total,.....	\$148,123 09

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CORUNNA.

H. McCurdy, *President.*S. E. RAYHALE *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts, .....	\$38,190 21	Capital stock, .....	\$52,000 00
Overdrafts, .....		Surplus fund, .....	1,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, .....	50,000 00	Undivided profits, .....	4,127 30
U. S. bonds to secure deposits, .....		National bank notes outstanding, .....	42,490 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand, .....	1,350 00	State bank notes outstanding, .....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages, .....	1,195 04	Individual deposits, .....	25,902 15
Due from National banks, .....	5,328 82	U. S. deposits, .....	
Due from other banks and bankers, .....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers, .....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures, .....	6,845 08	Due to National banks, .....	
Current expenses, .....	1,077 35	Due to other banks and bankers, .....	
Premiums, .....	71 17		
Checks and other cash items, .....	1,953 39		
Bills of National banks, .....	1,060 00		
Bills of other banks, .....			
Fractional currency, .....	104 00		
Specie, .....	1 00		
Legal tender notes, .....	7,632 00		
Compound interest notes, .....	4,530 00		
Three per cent. certificates, .....	5,000 00		
Total, .....	\$124,220 95	Total, .....	\$124,220 95

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DETROIT.

J. S. FARRAND, *President.*EMORY WENDELL, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts, .....	\$517,716 08	Capital stock, .....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts, .....	3,484 26	Surplus fund, .....	64,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, .....	75,000 00	Undivided profits, .....	16,337 25
U. S. bonds to secure deposits, .....		National bank notes outstanding, .....	67,500 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand, .....		State bank notes outstanding, .....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages, .....		Individual deposits, .....	781,743 84
Due from National banks, .....	263,087 08	U. S. deposits, .....	
Due from other banks and bankers, .....	30,317 77	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers, .....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures, .....	2,100 00	Due to National banks, .....	65,992 33
Current expenses, .....	5,518 52	Due to other banks and bankers, .....	21,330 65
Premiums, .....			
Checks and other cash items, .....	75,726 97		
Bills of National banks, .....	8,110 00		
Bills of other banks, .....	528 00		
Fractional currency, .....	740 44		
Specie, .....			
Legal tender notes, .....	105,025 00		
Compound interest notes, .....			
Three per cent. certificates, .....	30,000 00		
Total, .....	\$1,117,934 07	Total, .....	\$1,117,954 07

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## SECOND NATIONAL BANK, DETROIT.

H. P. BALDWIN, *President.*C. M. DAVISON, *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts,.....	\$1,327,787 92	Capital stock,.....	\$1,000,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	3,310 72	Surplus fund,.....	225,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	693,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	82,496 50
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....	260,000 00	National bank notes outstanding,.....	505,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....		State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....	1,000 00	Individual deposits,.....	1,048,138 40
Due from National banks,.....	897,632 33	U. S. deposits,.....	116,879 67
Due from other banks and bankers,.....	2 31	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	344,814 60
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	5,000 00	Due to National banks,.....	68,333 30
Current expenses,.....	8,530 19	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	20,308 73
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	39,064 79		
Bills of National banks,.....	11,676 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	12,617 57		
Specie,.....	338 36		
Legal tender notes,.....	142,092 00		
Compound interest notes,.....	22,910 00		
Three per cent. certificates,.....	30,000 00		
Total,.....	\$3,496,461 29	Total,.....	\$3,496,461 29

## NATIONAL INSURANCE BANK, DETROIT.

JAMES OWEN, *President.*WALTER INGERSOLL, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts,.....	\$361,333 25	Capital stock,.....	\$200,010 00
Overdrafts,.....		Surplus fund,.....	98,460 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	100,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	20,765 36
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	85,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....		State bank notes outstanding,.....	805 60
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....	36,662 96	Individual deposits,.....	725,595 14
Due from National banks,.....	122,661 90	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....	12,092 68	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	39,274 61	Due to National banks,.....	49,767 09
Current expenses,.....	5,799 70	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	11,902 07
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	124,630 79		
Bills of National banks,.....	21,194 00		
Bills of other banks,.....	2,803 00		
Fractional currency,.....	5,770 17		
Specie,.....			
Legal tender notes,.....	91,908 00		
Compound interest notes,.....			
Three per cent. certificates,.....	60,000 00		
Total,.....	\$1,302,426 06	Total,.....	\$1,302,426 06

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, DETROIT.

ALEX. H. DRY, *President.*GEORGE B. SARTWELL, *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts,.....	\$639,764 15	Capital stock,.....	\$250,000 00
Overdrafts,.....		Surplus fund,.....	26,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	226,800 00	Undivided profits,.....	16,513 38
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	201,500 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....		State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....		Individual deposits,.....	897,664 92
Due from National banks,.....	252,467 61	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....	42,720 87	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	3,064 61	Due to National banks,.....	27,743 79
Current expenses,.....		Due to other banks and bankers,.....	35,394 66
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	94,276 58		
Bills of National banks,.....	2,263 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	1,173 65		
Specie,.....			
Legal tender notes,.....	132,400 00		
Compound interest notes,.....			
Three per cent. certificates,.....	60,000 00		
Total,.....	\$1,453,909 17	Total,.....	\$1,453,909 17

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DOWAGIAC.

HENRY B. DENMAN, *President.*WILLIAM A. STOW, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts,.....	\$33,451 02	Capital stock,.....	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	1,419 13	Surplus fund,.....	1,900 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	50,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	6,263 66
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	45,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....		State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....		Individual deposits,.....	16,316 17
Due from National banks,.....	20,963 33	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	2,385 73	Due to National banks,.....	97 71
Current expenses,.....	3,498 07	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	1,735 31		
Bills of National banks,.....	440 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	800 00		
Specie,.....	62 26		
Legal tender notes,.....	4,497 00		
Compound interest notes,.....	250 00		
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
Total,.....	\$119,566 54	Total,.....	\$119,566 54

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, EAST SAGINAW.

E. T. JUDS, *President.*L. A. CLARK, *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts, .....	\$125,438 09	Capital stock, .....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts, .....	70 07	Surplus fund, .....	11,376 46
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, .....	75,000 00	Undivided profits, .....	6,967 31
U. S. bonds to secure deposits, .....		National bank notes outstanding, .....	69,530 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand, .....		State bank notes outstanding, .....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages, .....		Individual deposits, .....	104,948 85
Due from National banks, .....	16,181 86	U. S. deposits, .....	
Due from other banks and bankers, .....	8,091 82	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers, .....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures, .....	3,811 07	Due to National banks, .....	1,206 72
Current expenses, .....	1,663 31	Due to other banks and bankers, .....	
Premiums, .....			
Checks and other cash items, .....	784 29		
Bills of National banks, .....	5,265 00		
Bills of other banks, .....			
Fractional currency, .....	118 93		
Specie, .....			
Legal tender notes, .....	45,645 00		
Compound interest notes, .....			
Three per cent. certificates, .....			
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>\$290,029 44</b>	<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>\$290,029 44</b>

## MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, EAST SAGINAW.

JAMES F. BROWN, *President.*DOUGLASS HOTT, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts, .....	\$279,510 09	Capital stock, .....	\$200,000 00
Overdrafts, .....	785 29	Surplus fund, .....	35,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, .....	204,500 00	Undivided profits, .....	43,094 66
U. S. bonds to secure deposits, .....		National bank notes outstanding, .....	178,199 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand, .....		State bank notes outstanding, .....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages, .....		Individual deposits, .....	257,112 13
Due from National banks, .....	121,288 91	U. S. deposits, .....	
Due from other banks and bankers, .....	8,073 28	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers, .....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures, .....	2,000 00	Due to National banks, .....	290 91
Current expenses, .....	4,543 44	Due to other banks and bankers, .....	518 54
Premiums, .....			
Checks and other cash items, .....	4,543 00		
Bills of National banks, .....	9,040 00		
Bills of other banks, .....			
Fractional currency, .....	1,888 85		
Specie, .....	69 89		
Legal tender notes, .....	51,806 00		
Compound interest notes, .....	1 670 00		
Three per cent. certificates, .....	25,000 00		
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>\$714,315 24</b>	<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>\$714,315 24</b>

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, FENTON.

DAVID L. LATOURETTE, *President.*H. B. LATOURETTE, *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts, .....	\$86,573 82	Capital stock, .....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts, .....		Surplus fund, .....	2,089 73
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, .....	55,000 00	Undivided profits, .....	6,235 40
U. S. bonds to secure deposits, .....		National bank notes outstanding, .....	40,500 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand, .....	100 00	State bank notes outstanding, .....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages, .....	9,235 00	Individual deposits, .....	41,179 82
Due from National banks, ....	9,086 82	U. S. deposits, .....	
Due from other banks and bankers, .....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers, .....	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures, .....		Due to National banks, .....	1,596 74
Current expenses, .....	7,900 00	Due to other banks and bankers, .....	
Premiums, .....	1,326 82		
Checks and other cash items, .....	3,126 15		
Bills of National banks, .....	4,115 30		
Bills of other banks, .....	1,510 00		
Fractional currency, .....	600 05		
Specie, .....	20 18		
Legal tender notes, .....	14,082 00		
Compound interest notes, .....			
Three per cent. certificates, .....			
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>\$301,681 19</b>	<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>\$301,681 19</b>

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, FLINT.

HENRY M. HENDERSON, *President.*A. B. WITHERS, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts, .....	\$141,775 01	Capital stock, .....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts, .....		Surplus fund, .....	14,800 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, .....	75,000 00	Undivided profits, .....	10,964 86
U. S. bonds to secure deposits, .....		National bank notes outstanding, .....	95,746 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand, .....	8,900 00	State bank notes outstanding, .....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages, .....	4,481 11	Individual deposits, .....	113,960 88
Due from National banks, ....	23,216 86	U. S. deposits, .....	
Due from other banks and bankers, .....	10,179 73	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers, .....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures, .....		Due to National banks, .....	
Current expenses, .....	2,746 08	Due to other banks and bankers, .....	
Premiums, .....	2,217 40		
Checks and other cash items, .....	2,819 85		
Bills of National banks, .....	3,873 00		
Bills of other banks, .....			
Fractional currency, .....	924 10		
Specie, .....	5 75		
Legal tender notes, .....	28,014 00		
Compound interest notes, .....	180 00		
Three per cent. certificates, .....			
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>\$303,661 08</b>	<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>\$303,661 08</b>



## NATIONAL BANKS.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, GRAND RAPIDS.

M. L. SWEET, *President.*HARVEY J. HOLLISTER, *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts,.....	\$303,755 64	Capital stock,.....	\$150,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	2,066 68	Surplus fund,.....	55,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	150,030 00	Undivided profits,.....	9,444 08
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	182,100 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	31,450 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....	11,720 00	Individual deposits,.....	342,587 16
Due from National banks,.....	105,800 12	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....	996 21	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures,.....	15,970 80	Due to National banks,.....	3,926 71
Current expenses,.....		Due to other banks and bankers,.....	11,981 21
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	19,176 29		
Bills of National banks,.....	7,167 00		
Bills of other banks,.....	79 00		
Fractional currency,.....	1,643 71		
Specie,.....	245 75		
Legal tender notes,.....	54,200 00		
Compound interest notes,.....			
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$704,989 16</b>	<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$704,989 16</b>

## CITY NATIONAL BANK, GRAND RAPIDS.

T. D. GILBERT, *President.*J. FREDERICK BAARS, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts,.....	\$343,057 94	Capital stock,.....	\$200,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	1,379 67	Surplus fund,.....	50,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	100,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	9,550 98
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....	60,000 00	National bank notes outstanding,.....	87,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	11,950 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....	1,912 42	Individual deposits,.....	254,610 60
Due from National banks,.....	66,653 12	U. S. deposits,.....	19,685 00
Due from other banks and bankers,.....	10,824 73	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	44,156 68
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	1,512 11	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....		Due to other banks and bankers,.....	1,309 65
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	11,520 65		
Bills of National banks,.....	5,204 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	2,917 08		
Specie,.....	433 55		
Legal tender notes,.....	55,745 00		
Compound interest notes,.....	570 00		
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$666,213 23</b>	<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$666,213 23</b>

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HILLSDALE.

W. WALDRON, *President*.H. J. KING, *Cashier*.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts,.....	\$84,098 05	Capital stock,.....	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	403 35	Surplus fund,.....	37,900 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	50,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	3,543 87
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	44,250 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	100 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,.....	11,300 00	Individual deposits,.....	76,483 73
Due from National banks,.....	23,134 02	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....	12,909 05	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures,.....	5,350 00	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	1,302 04	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	2,036 11
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	890 52		
Bills of National banks,.....	3,976 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	32 60		
Specie,.....	156 90		
Legal tender notes,.....	14,300 00		
Compound interest notes,.....			
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
Total,.....	\$206,903 53	Total,.....	\$206,903 53

## SECOND NATIONAL BANK, HILLSDALE.

HENRY WALDRON, *President*.JAMES K. FISHER, *Cashier*.

Loans and discounts,.....	\$139,231 41	Capital stock,.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	230 00	Surplus fund,.....	7,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	91,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	4,227 33
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	50,400 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	350 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,.....		Individual deposits,.....	55,541 56
Due from National banks,.....	6,543 32	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....	568 19	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures,.....	6,108 00	Due to National banks,.....	82 73
Current expenses,.....	23 90	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	3,324 79		
Bills of National banks,.....	2,005 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	42 04		
Specie,.....			
Legal tender notes,.....	16,110 00		
Compound interest notes,.....	2,410 00		
Three per cent. certificates,.....	10,000 00		
Total,.....	\$277,951 65	Total,.....	\$277,951 65

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HOUGHTON.

R. SHIELDS, *President.*JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts,.....	\$323,968 22	Capital stock,.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	63 23	Surplus fund,.....	20,229 23
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	100,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	15,364 84
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	143,298 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	1,500 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	371,283 31
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,.....	5,000 00	Individual deposits,.....	
Due from National banks,.....	70,823 61	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures,.....	4,518 68	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	5,425 11	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	4,911 12		
Bills of National banks,.....	20 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	3,082 19		
Specie,.....	144 69		
Legal tender notes,.....	31,194 00		
Compound interest notes,.....			
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$510,030 20</b>	<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$510,030 20</b>

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, IONIA.

ALONZO EMMERSON, *President.*A. F. CARR, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts,.....	\$134,357 58	Capital stock,.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	4,100 61	Surplus fund,.....	19,189 79
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	100,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	7,969 31
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	37,655 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	3,269 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	125,425 35
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....	640 00	Individual deposits,.....	
Due from National banks,.....	23,904 62	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	14,698 82	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	2,960 84	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	17,634 01		
Bills of National banks,.....	8,907 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	771 38		
Specie,.....			
Legal tender notes,.....	30,000 00		
Compound interest notes,.....	270 00		
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$340,209 56</b>	<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$340,209 56</b>

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JACKSON.

ALOYSE BENNETT, *President.*JOHN C. BONNELL, *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts,.....	\$102,903 45	Capital stock,.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts,.....		Surplus fund,.....	3,122 55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	60,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	3,385 63
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	50,330 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	2,450 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....		Individual deposits,.....	56,356 81
Due from National banks,.....	14,710 56	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	1,879 71	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	1,445 44	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	1,917 11		
Bills of National banks,.....	3,690 00		
Bills of other banks,.....	18 00		
Fractional currency,.....	505 73		
Specie,.....			
Legal tender notes,.....	23,910 00		
Compound interest notes,.....			
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
Total,.....	\$213,094 90	Total,.....	\$213,094 90

## PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK, JACKSON.

HENRY A. HAYDEN, *President.*JOHN M. ROOT, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts,.....	\$127,256 98	Capital stock,.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	2,092 17	Surplus fund,.....	2,171 25
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	100,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	7,067 37
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	86,005 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	100 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....		Individual deposits,.....	77,008 30
Due from National banks,.....	16,884 09	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	1,539 55	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	1,785 89	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....	241 43		
Checks and other cash items,.....	2,994 40		
Bills of National banks,.....	3,913 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	405 45		
Specie,.....			
Legal tender notes,.....	14,751 00		
Compound interest notes,.....	1,520 00		
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
Total,.....	\$273,252 01	Total,.....	\$273,252 01

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, KALAMAZOO.

L. HOLL, *President*.C. STRONG, *Cashier*.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts,.....	\$237,620 25	Capital stock,.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	667 25	Surplus fund,.....	28,725 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	103,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	13,873 67
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	89,640 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	3,500 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....	500 00	Individual deposits,.....	252,408 92
Due from National banks,.....	65,077 37	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....	4,229 78	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....		Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	4,143 27	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	344 75		
Bills of National banks,.....	6,713 00		
Bills of other banks,.....	109 00		
Fractional currency,.....	530 23		
Specie,.....	347 70		
Legal tender notes,.....	50,500 00		
Compound interest notes,.....	2,380 00		
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$479,652 50</b>	<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$479,652 50</b>

## MICHIGAN NATIONAL BANK, KALAMAZOO.

WILLIAM A. WOOD, *President*.JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Cashier*.

Loans and discounts,.....	\$308,331 78	Capital stock,.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	65 72	Surplus fund,.....	55,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	103,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	19,191 77
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	89,965 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	1,200 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....	41,450 00	Individual deposits,.....	230,634 13
Due from National banks,.....	89,323 25	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	13,003 53	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	6,306 08	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	3,184 87		
Bills of National banks,.....	5,340 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	2,011 61		
Specie,.....	210 47		
Legal tender notes,.....	29,903 00		
Compound interest notes,.....	110 00		
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$508,340 10</b>	<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$508,340 90</b>

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## SECOND NATIONAL BANK, LANSING.

JAM. I. MEAD, *President.*JOSEPH MILLS, *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts,.....	\$96,110 74	Capital stock,.....	\$60,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	3,644 80	Surplus fund,.....	17,823 06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	51,800 00	Undivided profits,.....	4,837 52
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	44,908 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	24,200 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....		Individual deposits,.....	88,750 86
Due from National banks.....	11,505 68	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	7,580 00	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	1,960 06	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	2,327 33		
Bills of National banks,.....	1,978 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....			
Specie,.....			
Legal tender notes,.....	6,862 00		
Compound interest notes,.....			
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
Total,.....	\$205,563 56	Total,.....	\$205,563 56

## LOWELL NATIONAL BANK, LOWELL.

WILLIAM W. HATCH, *President.*JAMES W. NORTON, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts,.....	\$101,821 23	Capital stock,.....	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts,.....		Surplus fund,.....	19,300 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	52,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	4,398 14
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	44,908 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....		State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....		Individual deposits,.....	104,728 26
Due from National banks,.....	32,939 87	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....	189 90	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	8,949 11	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	1,839 88	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	704 42
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	1,822 75		
Bills of National banks,.....	3,639 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	1,401 83		
Specie,.....	23 23		
Legal tender notes,.....	19,880 00		
Compound interest notes,.....			
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
Total,.....	\$223,906 81	Total,.....	\$223,906 81

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MARQUETTE.

MORGAN L. HEWITT, *President.*PETER WHITE, *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$383,006 04	Capital stock.....	\$200,000 00
Overdrafts.....	930 78	Surplus fund.....	58,264 09
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	64,000 00	Undivided profits.....	12,987 04
U. S. bonds to secure deposits, U. S. bonds and securities on hand.....		National bank Notes outstanding.....	55,850 60
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....		State bank notes outstanding, individual deposits.....	145,910 01
Due from National banks.....	49,925 41	U. S. deposits.....	
Due from other banks and bankers.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	9,124 06	Due to National banks.....	4,961 39
Current expenses.....		Due to other banks and bankers.....	
Premiums.....			
Checks and other cash items.....	1,054 26		
Bills of National banks.....	700 00		
Bills of other banks.....			
Fractional currency.....	628 20		
Specie.....	300 19		
Legal tender notes.....	16,844 00		
Compound interest notes.....			
Three per cent. Certificates.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$475,913 03</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$475,913 03</b>

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MARSHALL.

CHAR. T. GORMAN, *President.*G. S. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts.....	\$145,225 22	Capital stock.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts.....	1,849 23	Surplus fund.....	37,844 50
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	100,000 00	Undivided profits.....	5,910 19
U. S. bonds to secure deposits, U. S. bonds and securities on hand.....	50,000 00	National bank notes outstanding.....	90,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.....	3,050 06	State bank notes outstanding, individual deposits.....	164,056 03
Due from National banks.....	46,784 45	U. S. deposits.....	22,098 84
Due from other banks and bankers.....	2,621 60	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	20,168 75	Due to National banks.....	
Current expenses.....	2,798 26	Due to other banks and bankers.....	
Premiums.....			
Checks and other cash items.....	943 02		
Bills of National Banks.....	1,159 00		
Bills of other banks.....			
Fractional currency.....	347 78		
Specie.....	318 26		
Legal tender notes.....	26,994 00		
Compound interest notes.....	800 00		
Three per cent. certificates.....	10,000 00		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$411,906 56</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$411,906 56</b>

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## NATIONAL BANK OF MICHIGAN, MARSHALL.

HORACE J. FERRIN, *President.*MARTIN D. STRONG, *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts,.....	\$77,706 73	Capital stock, .....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	2,862 21	Surplus fund,.....	25,812 08
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	100,100 00	Undivided profits,.....	4,677 46
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	89,550 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	600 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	1,175 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....	75,377 15	Individual deposits,.....	61,805 24
Due from National banks,.....	3,509 97	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	17,280 00	Due to National banks,.....	30,000 00
Current expenses,.....	1,696 96	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	851 27		
Bills of National banks,.....	1,890 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	169 39		
Specie,.....	12,843 07		
Legal tender notes,.....	13,623 00		
Compound interest notes,.....	810 00		
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
Total,.....	\$312,350 75	Total,.....	\$312,350 75

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MONROE.

CALEB IVES, *President.*CHARLES G. JOHNSON, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts, .....	\$103,272 78	Capital stock,.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	327 46	Surplus fund,.....	3,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	100,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	5,506 96
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	86,500 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	11,600 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....	21,487 19	Individual deposits,.....	82,571 00
Due from National banks,.....		U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....	14,406 96	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	1,832 37	Due to National banks,.....	5 91
Current expenses,.....	1,146 13	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	1,403 15		
Bills of National banks,.....	2,009 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	86 86		
Specie,.....			
Legal tender notes,.....	19,000 00		
Compound interest notes,.....			
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
Total,.....	\$277,563 86	Total,.....	\$277,563 86



## NATIONAL BANKS.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OWOSO.

AMOS GOULD, *President.*ORVILLE GOODRUM, *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts,.....	\$52,513 08	Capital stock,.....	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts,.....		Surplus fund,.....	1,778 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	52,500 00	Undivided profits,.....	2,975 55
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	44,500 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....		State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....	7,622 50	Individual deposits,.....	41,007 12
Due from National banks,.....	2,874 74	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	1,252 80	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	762 09	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	298 58		
Bills of National banks,.....	2,120 00		
Bills of other banks,.....	25 00		
Fractional currency,.....	7 50		
Specie,.....	14 58		
Legal tender notes,.....	21,195 00		
Compound interest notes,.....	170 00		
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
Total,.....	\$140,856 27	Total,.....	\$140,856 27

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PAW PAW.

ALONZO SHERMAN, *President.*E. O. BRIGGS, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts,.....	\$55,974 03	Capital stock,.....	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	193 81	Surplus fund,.....	2,200 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	52,500 00	Undivided profits,.....	3,484 29
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	44,420 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	3,150 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....		Individual deposits,.....	46,769 50
Due from National banks,.....	15,166 25	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	8,707 80	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	512 49	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	1,699 12		
Bills of National banks,.....	502 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	25 79		
Specie,.....	76 00		
Legal tender notes,.....	7,997 00		
Compound interest notes,.....	50 00		
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
Total,.....	\$146,573 79	Total,.....	\$146,573 79

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PONTIAC.

E. W. PACK, *President*.E. B. CONSTOCK, *Cashier*.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts, .....	\$155,124 00	Capital stock, .....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts, .....	3,712 48	Surplus fund, .....	10,300 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, .....	100,000 00	Undivided profits, .....	4,475 98
U. S. bonds to secure deposits, .....	50,000 00	National bank notes outstanding, .....	33,300 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand, .....	2,100 00	State bank notes outstanding, .....	184,309 17
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages, .....	3,500 00	Individual deposits, .....	30,558 00
Due from National banks, .....	44,197 96	U. S. deposits, .....	
Due from other banks and bankers, .....	514 00	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers, .....	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures, .....	13,806 06	Due to National banks, .....	
Current expenses, .....	3,226 74	Due to other banks and bankers, .....	2,295 56
Premiums, .....	8,005 00		
Checks and other cash items, .....	8,865 00		
Bills of National banks, .....	13,174 28		
Bills of other banks, .....	812 18		
Fractional currency, .....	12,740 00		
Specie, .....	2,390 00		
Legal tender notes, .....			
Compound interest notes, .....			
Three per cent. certificates, .....			
Total, .....	\$421,067 65	Total, .....	\$421,067 65

## SECOND NATIONAL BANK, PONTIAC.

M. LA MONT BAGG, *President*.A. A. LULL, *Cashier*.

Loans and discounts, .....	\$21,524 70	Capital stock, .....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts, .....	2,511 91	Surplus fund, .....	5,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, .....	100,000 00	Undivided profits, .....	3,206 73
U. S. bonds to secure deposits, .....	11,800 00	National bank notes outstanding, .....	33,750 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand, .....	20,182 78	State bank notes outstanding, .....	59,168 43
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages, .....	657 66	Individual deposits, .....	
Due from National banks, .....		U. S. deposits, .....	
Due from other banks and bankers, .....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers, .....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures, .....	16,928 90	Due to National banks, .....	
Current expenses, .....	2,291 67	Due to other banks and bankers, .....	
Premiums, .....	2,172 02		
Checks and other cash items, .....	678 22		
Bills of National banks, .....	6,674 00		
Bills of other banks, .....	165 60		
Fractional currency, .....	1,808 53		
Specie, .....	10,930 00		
Legal tender notes, .....			
Compound interest notes, .....			
Three per cent. certificates, .....			
Total, .....	\$256,924 16	Total, .....	\$256,924 16

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ROMEO.

NEEL GRAY, *President.*HENRY O. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts,.....	\$62,438 76	Capital stock,.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts,.....		Surplus fund,.....	8,860 91
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....		Undivided profits,.....	5,112 34
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....	100,000 00	National bank notes outstanding,.....	84,262 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	22,750 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....		Individual deposits,.....	52,026 12
Due from National banks,....	112,532 34	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	6,756 69	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	1,008 83	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	3,412 51		
Bills of National banks,.....	5,460 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	463 30		
Specie,.....			
Legal tender notes,.....	33,161 00		
Compound interest notes,....			
Three per cent. certificates,....			
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$250,281 57</b>	<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$250,281 57</b>

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, STURGIS.

BROWN REXRO, *President.*JOHN J. BUCK, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts,.....	\$92,224 78	Capital stock,.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	634 54	Surplus fund,.....	11,738 40
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	90,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	6,002 92
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	76,106 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....		State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....		Individual deposits,.....	43,438 91
Due from National banks,....	13,256 02	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	8,000 00	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	1,690 76	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	8,798 53		
Bills of National banks,.....	685 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	191 45		
Specie,.....	956 30		
Legal tender notes,.....	20,108 00		
Compound interest notes,....	90 00		
Three per cent. certificates,....			
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$227,530 23</b>	<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$227,530 23</b>

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ST. JOHNS.

CHAS. KIFF, *President.*SAMUEL E. WALKER, *Cashier.*

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts,.....	\$66,496 00	Capital stock,.....	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	810 52	Surplus fund,.....	8,480 85
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	50,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	3,050 67
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	42,965 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	460 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....	3,185 46	Individual deposits,.....	64,792 86
Due from National banks,....	6,468 73	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....	7,194 79	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	6,880 12	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	1,105 14	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,....	3,197 88		
Bills of National banks,.....	2,414 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	308 45		
Specie,.....	589 87		
Legal tender notes,.....	16,918 00		
Compound interest notes,.....			
Three per cent. certificates,....			
Total,.....	\$168,909 45	Total,.....	\$168,909 45

## NATIONAL BANK, TECUMSEH.

PETER R. ADAMS, *President.*LOCUS LILLEY, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts,.....	\$80,590 06	Capital stock,.....	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts,.....		Surplus fund,.....	22,800 66
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	50,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	4,245 89
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	44,705 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....		State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....		Individual deposits,.....	37,794 05
Due from National banks,....	11,790 92	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	1,787 00	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	1,038 31	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,....	95 10		
Bills of National banks,.....	3,174 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional Currency,.....	251 58		
Specie,.....	105 00		
Legal tender notes,.....	6,800 00		
Compound interest notes,.....	170 00		
Three per cent. certificates,....			
Total,.....	\$158,744 94	Total,.....	\$158,744 94

## NATIONAL BANKS.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, THREE RIVERS.

E. S. MOORE, *President*.C. L. BLOOM, *Cashier*.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts,.....	\$97,877 54	Capital stock,.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts,.....		Surplus fund,.....	11,001 34
U. S. bonds to secure circulation,.....	100,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	5,344 90
U. S. bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	88,800 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,.....	250 00	State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....		Individual deposits,.....	48,916 36
Due from National banks,.....	12,676 04	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	8,343 48	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	1,506 28	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....	879 31		
Checks and other cash items,.....	649 24		
Bills of National banks,.....	8,823 00		
Bills of other banks,.....	5 00		
Fractional currency,.....	532 70		
Specie,.....	179 91		
Legal tender notes,.....	20,000 00		
Compound interest notes,.....	250 00		
Three per cent. certificates,.....	5,000 00		
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$251,682 00</b>	<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$251,682 00</b>

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, YPSILANTI.

H. BOGARDUS, *President*.F. P. BOGARDUS, *Cashier*.

Loans and discounts,.....	\$111,463 08	Capital stock,.....	\$75,000 00
Overdrafts,.....	2,563 00	Surplus fund,.....	6,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,.....	75,000 00	Undivided profits,.....	8,285 51
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits,.....		National bank notes outstanding,.....	66,772 00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand,.....		State bank notes outstanding,.....	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,.....	8,000 00	Individual deposits,.....	121,143 28
Due from National banks,.....	87,142 79	U. S. deposits,.....	
Due from other banks and bankers,.....		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers,.....	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,.....	10,266 87	Due to National banks,.....	
Current expenses,.....	2,924 26	Due to other banks and bankers,.....	
Premiums,.....			
Checks and other cash items,.....	4,574 23		
Bills of National banks,.....	2,264 00		
Bills of other banks,.....			
Fractional currency,.....	825 94		
Specie,.....	677 17		
Legal tender notes,.....	25,275 00		
Compound interest notes,.....	210 00		
Three per cent. certificates,.....			
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$276,185 79</b>	<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$276,185 79</b>



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE TREASURER**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF MICHIGAN,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1868.**

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**BY AUTHORITY.**

**LANSING:**  
**JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.**  
**1868.**





# REPORT.

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STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE  
LANSING, Nov. 30th, 1868.

*To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the requirements of law, I herewith submit the Annual Report of this Department for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1868.

The bal. of cash in the treasury Nov. 30, 1867, was \$582,113 96

The receipts during the fiscal year, were..... 2,222,627 47

\$2,804,741 43

The total payments during the fiscal year, were.. 1,674,511 76

Leaving a balance in the treasury, of.....\$1,130,229 67

The payments maturing January 1st, 1869, are as follows:

War Loan Sinking Fund..... \$185,000 00

Semi-annual Interest..... 100,000 00

For current State expenses..... 40,000 00

For balance of appropriations..... 22,000 00

\$347,000 00

The policy of depositing in National Banks the surplus funds in the treasury, adopted and pursued last year, has been continued. During the present year there has been received for interest on the same, the sum of \$29,359 94.

Upon a critical examination of the "War Loan Sinking Fund," from its origin, it was ascertained that in pursuance of the provisions contained in Act No. 5, extra session of 1861,

\$185,000 of War Loan Bonds could be legally drawn for payment. In compliance with that Act, I have drawn the same for redemption on January 1st, 1869, at which time, if they are not presented for payment, interest thereon will cease.

The provisions of Act No. 122, Laws of 1867, imposing a specific tax upon the National Banks, have been partially complied with.

Thirteen banks have paid all the tax as the same became due. Five banks have paid three installments, being now delinquent for the tax due Oct. 1st, 1868. Eight banks are delinquent for the installments due in April and October, 1868. Thirteen have paid but one installment, and three have paid none. The amount received from this source has been—

For tax of 1867.....	\$29,596 76
“ “ 1868.....	27,762 97

Agreeable to the provisions of Act No. 140, laws of 1867, the Express Companies, doing business in this State, have paid their specific tax, amounting to \$1,937 11, as follows:

Merchants' Union Express Co.....	\$1,035 62
American Express Co.....	627 48
United States Express Co.....	274 01

Under the provisions of Act No. 123, laws of 1867, I forwarded blanks for reports and circulars, calling attention to the law, to the several Telegraph Companies doing business in this State. I received no response excepting from the North Western Telegraph Co., who reported as required by law, and paid the tax, amounting to \$126 13. On August 24th, I wrote the Attorney General, requesting him to take immediate steps to enforce the payment of this tax by the other companies. I am unadvised of what action, if any, he has taken in this direction.

In February last, at the request of Gov. Crapo, I accompanied him to Washington to assist in effecting with the General Government an adjustment of the claim then held by the State for expenditures made during and on account of the war. Before our return the settlement of this claim was so

far advanced, and such assurances received from the Third Auditor and Second Comptroller as to insure the prompt adjustment and payment of the claim as far as possible, in conformity with existing laws. Since that time there has been received into the Treasury through the hands of Governor Crapo, on account of said claim, \$188,900 85.

While at Washington a settlement was also effected of the claim that had long existed against the United States, for Swamp Lands, (known as Green Lands,) which were sold by the General Government after they had been ceded to this State by Act of Congress. From this settlement the State has received \$10,475 82 in cash, and 19,349 87-100 acres of land.

Among the collateral securities obtained from George M. Dewey and Edmund H. Hazelton, in December, 1859, were certain notes of the F. & P. M. R. R. Co., which were subsequently prosecuted, and judgment for \$19,304 07 obtained on the same in September, 1862.

In 1865 and 1866, \$11,400 59 was received on account of this claim. During the past year the final payment of \$7,903 48 was received and placed to the credit of Suspense Account; also interest on the same, amounting to \$11,073 74, which was placed to the credit of the General Fund.

To meet the demands of the Quartermaster General's Department, for funds to pay the balance of bounties due the soldiers, under the provisions of Act No. 85, session of 1865, \$25,000 of War Bounty Bonds were issued, which were purchased and retired by me for the Sinking Funds.

From an estimate made in May last of the probable receipts and disbursements of this Department, (anticipating that at least \$175,000 would be received from the United States on account of our war claim,) it appeared that there would be at the close of the fiscal year, about \$200,000 that could safely (and as I judged properly,) be used in retiring that amount of the bonded debt of the State. Entertaining the opinion that it is the true policy of the State to reduce its bonded indebtedness as rapidly as it can be done without inconvenience to the

people, I decided, after consultation with the Governor, to purchase and retire, if possible, \$200,000 of the Two Million Loan Bonds, due January 1st, 1873. In pursuance of this determination, I ordered, early in June, through the State depositories at Detroit, the purchase, at the market quotations in New York, (then 95,) of the amount and class of bonds proposed to be retired; but failing to obtain them, on the 25th. of September I directed the bid advanced to 98½, with instructions to still farther advance the bid to par if at the end of a week it should be found they could not be reached at the last named figure. Notwithstanding this was done, and the offer of par made daily to the present time, I have been able to purchase and retire but \$3,000 of this class of bonds.

Having failed to obtain the bonds first falling due, I accepted an offer in November, and purchased and retired \$16,000 of Renewal Loan Bonds, due in July, 1878, at 94c., and accrued interest from July 1st; also, \$6,000 of Two Million Loan Bonds, due in January, 1878, at 95½c., and accrued interest from July 1st.

At the same time I was offered \$14,000 of Sault Ste. Marie Canal Bonds, due in July, 1879, at 94c., and accrued interest from July 1st. The amount to the credit of the Canal Fund being sufficient to retire this amount of bonds and to meet all possible demands upon it, I deemed it but just to the Canal to accept the offer, and purchased and retired the bonds, relieving the fund thereby of the interest on the same, as well as the amount of the discount.

There is now in the Two Million Loan Sinking Fund \$42,000. The educational funds for the past five years have yielded an annual average of receipts of \$155,000. Taking this basis as the estimate for the next four years, there will be received from this source \$620,000. During the same time, should the equalization of 1871 (as it is presumable) increase the valuation of the taxable property in the State to \$400,000,000, the 1-8 mill tax will yield \$165,000, making a total of \$827,000, while the demands to be provided for amount to \$497,000.

During the five years from 1873 to 1878, the receipts into the Sinking Fund from the Educational Funds will be \$775,000, and from the  $\frac{1}{2}$  mill tax, \$250,000, which, added to the surplus of 1871, will produce \$1,355,000—the demands against it being only \$694,000.

The War Debt is also amply provided for. \$185,000 will be paid January 1st, 1869, and at least \$75,000 during the next three years, from the 1-16 mill tax and surplus of interest. From 1872 to 1877, inclusive, \$125,000 more, taking the estimate already given as the basis for this calculation.

These facts show conclusively that our present rate of taxation is sufficient to pay our State debt as fast as it matures.

Under these circumstances—our inability to purchase our bonds at par, the ample provision to retire them at maturity, and the fact that the surplus funds in the Treasury are earning four per cent interest—it would appear to be the truest economy to lessen the State tax for general purposes for the next two years. In the meantime, our resources are steadily increasing, while it is hoped that taxation by the United States will be diminishing.

## SINKING FUNDS.

In accordance with law, the following sums are applicable to, and have been set apart during the fiscal year, for the several Sinking Funds:

War Loan Sinking Fund, 1-16 mill tax.....	\$19,247 87
"        "        "        from surplus of taxes	
collected for interest.....	11,274 50
Two Million Loan Sinking Fund, $\frac{1}{2}$ mill tax....	38,495 73
"        "        "        "        from discount	
on Bonds purchased .....	213 75
Primary School Fund, receipts from July 1st,	
1867, to July 1st, 1868.....	92,650 60
Five $\frac{3}{4}$ cent. Primary School Fund, receipts from	
July 1, 1867, to July 1, 1868.....	13,936 45

University Fund, receipts from July 1, 1867, to July 1, 1868.....	\$14,326 80
Normal School Fund, receipts from July 1, 1867, to July 1st, 1868.....	1,728 40
U. S. Treasurer, war expenses refunded.....	188,900 85
	<u>\$380,774 95</u>

The amounts charged and chargeable to the Funds are as follows:

Overdrawn Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$93,250 82
War Bounty Bonds purchased for Sinking Funds	25,000 00
War Bonds, drawn Oct. 1st, 1868.....	185,000 00
Two Million Loan Bonds purchased.....	9,000 00
Renewal " " " .....	16,000 00
	<u>\$328,250 82</u>

Showing a balance in the Sinking Funds, of... \$52,524 13

#### STATE DEBT.

On the 30th of November, 1866, the funded and fundable debt of the State was as follows:

##### *Interest Bearing Bonds.*

Sault Canal Bonds, 6's, due July 1, 1879.....	\$100,000 00
Renewal Loan Bonds, 6's, due July 1, 1878.....	216,000 00
Two Million Loan Bonds, 7's, due Jan. 1, 1868..	250,000 00
" " " 6's, " 1, 1873..	500,000 00
" " " 6's, " 1, 1878..	500,000 00
" " " 6's, " 1, 1883..	750,000 00
War Loan Bonds, 7's, due Jan. 1, 1886.....	1,111,500 00
War Bounty Bonds, 7's, due May 1, 1890.....	463,000 00

Total interest bearing Bonds.....\$3,890,500 00

##### *Non-Interest Bearing Bonds.*

Adjusted Bonds, due Jan. 1st, 1863, not presented for payment.....	\$4,000 00
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Full-paid Five Million Loan Bonds, due Jan. 1st, 1863, not presented for payment.....	\$12,000 00	
War Loan Bonds, drawn Oct. 1st, 1863, for redemption on Jan. 1st, 1864, not presented for payment, (Act 5, Extra Session, 1861,).....	100 00	
War Loan Bond, drawn Oct. 1st, 1865, for redemption Jan. 1st, 1866, not presented for payment, (Act 5, Ex- tra Session, 1861,).....	1,000 00	
\$125,000 unrecognized Five Million Loan Bonds, adjustable at.....	72,321 25	
		<u>89,421 25</u>
Total bonded debt of the State, Nov. 30, 1866.	\$3,979,921 25	
The only bonds issued since Nov. 30, 1866, are:		
War Bounty Bonds for Quartermaster General's Department.....	25,000 00	
		<u><u>\$4,004,921 25</u></u>

During the same time the following Bonds have been retired  
and canceled:

Two Million Loan Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868.....	\$247,000 00	
“ “ “ “ 1, 1873.....	3,000 00	
“ “ “ “ 1, 1878.....	6,000 00	
Renewal Loan Bonds, due July 1, 1878.....	16,000 00	
Canal Bonds, due July 1, 1879.....	14,000 00	
War Loan Bonds, drawn for Sinking Funds....	30,500 00	
War Bounty Bonds purchased for Sinking Funds,	25,000 00	
Adjusted Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863.....	1,000 00	
Full-paid Five Million Loan Bonds.....	9,000 00	
\$68,000 unrecognized Five Million Loan Bonds, adjusted at.....	39,842 76	
		<u><u>\$390,842 76</u></u>

Leaving the bonded debt of the State as follows:

*Interest Bearing Bonds.*

Sault Canal Bonds, 6's, due July 1, 1879.....	\$ 86,000 00
Renewal Loan Bonds, 6's, due July 1, 1878.....	200,000 00
Two Million Loan Bonds, 6's, due Jan. 1, 1873..	497,000 00
"          "          "      6's,      "      1, 1878..	494,000 00
"          "          "      6's,      "      1, 1883..	750,000 00
War Loan Bonds, 7's, due Jan. 1, 1886.....	1,081,500 00
War Bounty Loan Bonds, 7's, due May 1, 1890..	463,000 00
Total interest-bearing bonds.....	<u>\$3,571,500 00</u>

*Non-Interest Bearing Bonds.*

Adjusted Bonds, due Jan. 1st, 1863, not presented for payment.....	\$3,000 00
Full-paid Five Million Loan Bonds, due Jan. 1st, 1863, not presented for payment.....	3,000 00
War Loan Bonds, drawn Oct. 1st, 1863, for redemption Jan. 1, 1864, not presented for payment.....	100 00
War Loan Bond, drawn Oct. 1, 1867, for redemption Jan. 1, 1868, not presented for payment.....	500 00
Two Million Loan Bonds, due Jan. 1st, 1868, not presented for payment..	3,000 00
\$57,000 unrecognized Five Million Loan Bonds, adjustable at.....	32,978 49
	<u>42,578 49</u>
Total bonded debt.....	<u><u>\$3,614,078 49</u></u>

The Trust Fund debt of the State is composed of the following Funds and amounts:

Primary School Fund.....	\$1,493,243 80
Five ¢ cent. Primary School Fund.....	185,600 00



University Fund.....	\$305,962 56
Normal School Fund.....	44,461 95
Railroad Deposits.....	2,157 32
Lighthouse Deposit.....	15 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$2,031,440 63</u>

Very Respectfully,

E. O. GROSVENOR,

*State Treasurer.*

The statement in the foregoing report, showing the condition of the Sinking Funds, was made in compliance with law, and according to the ruling and usages of this Department for the past six years, and exhibits the same, as appeared from the books of this office on Nov. 30th, and corresponded with the books of the Auditor General.

Since that time the Auditor General, from an examination of the books of his Department, has ascertained that a surplus remains from the Specific Taxes, after paying the interest upon the Educational Funds; which, by the provisions of Sec 1, Art. 14, of the Constitution, it is claimed, should be applied—so far as necessary for that purpose—to the payment of the interest on the State debt, and the remainder to the drawing of War Loan Bonds.

Should this be conceded, and the surplus of the Specific Taxes be transferred to the Sinking Funds, there will be, without anticipating anything from the surplus of 1869, about \$455,000 applicable to the purchase and drawing of State Bonds.

*Treasurer of the State of Michigan, in account with the State of Michigan.*

DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30.	To balance	Nov. 30, 1867.....	\$	582,113	96
	"	receipts on acc't of General Fund...		1,347,521	51
	"	"		Prim. Sch'l Fund	115,386 63
	"	"		" "Int. "	54,000 70
	"	"		Swamp Land "	425,324 84
	"	"		" "Int. "	6,079 06
	"	"		University "	7,114 97
	"	"		" Int. "	10,869 45
	"	"		Normal Sch'l "	760 00
	"	"		" "Int. "	1,887 28
	"	"		Asylum "	3,548 08
	"	"		State buildi'g "	418 99
	"	"		Agricult'l Col. "	2,300 00
	"	"		Internal Imp. "	11,483 26
	"	"		War "	25,000 00
	"	"		Sault Ste. Marie	
		Canal Fund.....		14,449	67
	To	rec'ts on acc't of War L'n Sink'g F'd		188,900	85
	"	"		Two Mil. L'n "	213 75
	"	"		Lighthouse Deposit	15 00
	"	"		Suspense Account	7,903 48
				<u>\$2,804,741 43</u>	

*Treasurer of the State of Michigan, in account with the State of Michigan.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30.	By war'ts p'd on acc't of General Fund.	\$510,832 65
"	" " Prim. Sch'l "	3,808 90
"	" " " Int. "	153,296 70
"	" " Swamp L'd "	362,813 33
"	" " " Int. "	401 99
"	" " University " "	39,849 96
"	" " Normal Sch'l "	13,515 00
"	" " Asylum "	148,526 00
"	" " State Build'g "	2 25
"	" " Internal Imp. "	40,964 21
"	" " War "	127,726 25
"	" " " L'n Sink. "	43,500 00
"	" " Two Mill'n Loan	
	Singing Fund.....	198,000 00
	By war'ts p'd on acc't of Sault Ste. Marie	
	Canal Fund.....	21,774 52
	By war'ts p'd on acc't of Military Fund.	7,000 00
"	" " Sold's Home "	3,000 00
"	balance.....	1,130,229 67

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**\$2,804,741 43**

*Ledger Balances.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To cash.....	\$1,130,229 67
“ Internal Improvement Fund.....	2,431,713 54
“ War Loan Sinking “ .....	460,388 65
“ Two Million Loan Sinking Fund...	92,766 87
“ Suspense Account.....	33,001 31

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**\$4,148,100 04**

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*Ledger Balances.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By General Fund.....	\$1,605,671 55
“ Primary School Fund.....	1,493,243 80
“ “ “ Interest Fund.....	81,257 38
“ “ “ 5 ¢ cent. Fund....	185,600 00
“ Swamp Land Fund.....	116,969 08
“ “ “ Interest Fund.....	105,249 02
“ University Fund.....	305,963 56
“ “ Interest Fund.....	614 33
“ Normal School Fund.....	44,461 95
“ “ “ Interest Fund.....	14,459 29
“ Asylum Fund.....	82,477 69
“ State Building Fund.....	26,672 71
“ Agricultural College Fund.....	2,300 00
“ War Fund.....	21,201 54
“ Sault Ste. Marie Canal Fund.....	33,990 22
“ Military Fund.....	7,674 25
“ Soldiers' Home Fund.....	10,000 00
“ “ Relief “ .....	7,000 00
“ Contingent Fund.....	392 35
“ Treasury Notes.....	730 00
“ Lighthouse Deposit.....	15 00
“ Mich. Central R. R. Deposits.....	1,947 02
“ Mich. South. “ “ .....	146 72
“ St. Jo. Valley “ “ .....	55 00
“ Oakland & Ottawa R. R. Deposits..	8 58
	<hr/>
	<u>\$4,148,100 04</u>

*General Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year...	\$510,832 65
	" am't trans. to Prim. Sch'l Int. Fund.	107,813 11
	" " " Normal " " "	2,646 52
	" " " " " F'd appr'n	10,000 00
	" " " Asylum Fund.....	79,500 00
	" " " War Fund.....	109,168 50
	" " " " Loan Sink'g Fund	30,522 37
	" " " Two Mil. L'n " "	38,495 73
	" " " University Int. "	28,125 58
	" " " Military Fund.....	24,674 25
	" balance.....	1,605,671 55
		<u><u>\$2,547,450 26</u></u>

*Primary School Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year....\$..	3,308 90
	" balance,.....	1,493,243 80

\$1,496,552 70

*General Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$1,189,098 14
" cash received during fiscal year.....	1,347,521 51
" am't transferred from Canal Fund..	10,830 61

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\$2,547,450 26

*Primary School Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$1,381,166 07
" cash received during fiscal year from	
sales of lands.....	113,225 95
By cash received during fiscal year from	
escheats.....	2,160 68

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\$1,496,552 70

*Primary School Interest Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year....	\$153,296 70
	" amount transferred to Swamp Land	
	Interest Fund.....	56 29
	To balance.....	81,257 38
		<hr/>
		<u>\$234,610 37</u>

*Five 7<sup>th</sup> Cent. Primary School Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30.	To balance.....	\$185,600 00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$185,600 00</u>

*Swamp Land Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year....	\$362,813 33
	" am't trans. to 5 7 <sup>th</sup> ct. Prim. Sch'l F'd	33,775 85
	" balance.....	116,969 08
		<hr/>
		<u>\$513,558 26</u>



*Primary School Interest Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$72,796 56
	“ cash received during fiscal year....	54,000 70
	“ am't transferred from General Fund	107,813 11
		<hr/>
		<u>\$234,610 37</u>

*Five ¢ Cent. Primary School Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$151,824 15
	“ am't trans. from Swamp Land Fund	33,775 85
		<hr/>
		<u>\$185,600 00</u>

*Swamp Land Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$88,233 42
	“ cash received during fiscal year from	
	sales of lands.....	414,815 02
	By cash received from U. S. Treasurer	10,475 82
	“ “ “ “ Swamp L'd Road	
	Commissioner, fees.....	34 00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$513,558 26</u>

*Swamp Land Interest Fund.*

## DEBIT

1868.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year....	\$	401 99
" balance.....		105,249 02

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\$105,651 01

*University Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To balance.....	\$305,962 56
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\$305,962 56

*University Interest Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year...	\$39,849 96
" balance.....	614 33

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\$40,464 29

*Normal Schcol Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To balance.....	\$44,461 95
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\$44,461 95

*Swamp Land Interest Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$99,515 66
	“ am't trans. from Prim. Sch'l Int. F'd	56 29
	“ cash received during fiscal year....	6,079 06
		<hr/>
		\$105,651 01
		<hr/>

*University Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$298,847 59
	“ cash received during fiscal year....	7,114 97
		<hr/>
		\$305,962 56
		<hr/>

*University Interest Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$ 1,969 26
	“ cash received during fiscal year....	10,369 45
	“ am't transferred from General Fund	28,125 58
		<hr/>
		\$40,464 29
		<hr/>

*Normal School Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$43,701 95
	“ cash received during fiscal year....	760 00
		<hr/>
		\$44,461 95
		<hr/>

*Normal School Interest Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year....	\$13,515 00
" balance.....	14,459 29

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\$27,974 29

*Asylum Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year....	\$148,526 00
" balance.....	82,477 69

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\$231,003 69

*State Building Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year....	\$ 2 25
" balance .....	26,672 71

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\$26,674 96

*Agricultural College Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To balance.....	\$2,300 00
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\$2,300 00

*Normal School Interest Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$13,440 49
	“ cash received during fiscal year....	1,887 28
	“ am't transferred from General Fund	2,646 52
	“ “ appropriat'n “ “ “	10,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$27,974 29
		<hr/>

*Asylum Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$147,955 66
	“ cash received during fiscal year....	3,548 03
	“ am't appropriation from Gen'l Fund	79,500 00
		<hr/>
		\$231,003 69
		<hr/>

*State Building Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$26,255 97
	“ cash received during fiscal year....	418 99
		<hr/>
		\$26,674 96
		<hr/>

*Agricultural College Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.		
Nov. 30.	By cash received during fiscal year....	\$2,300 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,300 00
		<hr/>

*Internal Improvement Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$2,402,182 59
" warrants paid during fiscal year....	40,964 21

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\$2,443,146 80

*War Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year....	\$127,726 25
" balance.....	21,201 54

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\$148,927 79

*War Loan Sinking Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$636,311 87
" warrants paid during fiscal year....	43,500 00

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\$679,811 87

*Internal Improvement Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By cash received during fiscal year from	
sale of lands.....	\$ 880 45
By cash received from U. S. Treasurer..	10,552 81
" balance .....	2,431,713 54
	<hr/>
	<u>\$2,443,146 80</u>

*War Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$14,759 29
" cash received during fiscal year.....	25,000 00
" am't transferred from General Fund..	109,168 50
	<hr/>
	<u>\$148,927 79</u>

*War Loan Sinking Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By am't transferred from General Fund	\$ 30,522 37
" cash received during fiscal year.....	188,900 85
" balance .....	460,388 65
	<hr/>
4	<u>\$679,811 87</u>

*Two Million Loan Sinking Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year....	\$198,000 00
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	<u>\$198,000 00</u>
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*Ste. Marie Ship Canal Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year....	\$21,774 52
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" am't transferred to General Fund...	10,830 61
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" balance.....	33,990 22
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	<u>\$66,595 35</u>
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*Military Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year....	\$7,000 00
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" am't appropri'n to Soldiers' Home F'd	10,000 00
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" balance.....	7,674 25
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	<u>\$24,674 25</u>
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*Two Million Loan Sinking Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$66,523 65
" receipts during fiscal year.....	213 75
" am't transferred from General Fund	38,495 73
" balance.....	92,766 87
	<hr/>
	<u>\$198,000 00</u>

*Ste. Marie Ship Canal Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$52,145 68
" cash received during fiscal year....	14,449 67
	<hr/>
	<u>\$66,595 35</u>

*Military Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By am't transferred from General Fund	\$24,674 25
	<hr/>
	<u>\$24,674 25</u>

*Soldiers' Home Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year....	\$ 3,000 00
" balance.....	10,000 00
	<u>\$13,000 00</u>

*Soldiers' Relief Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To balance.....	\$7,000 00
	<u>\$7,000 00</u>

*Contingent Fund.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To balance .....	\$392 35
	<u>\$392 35</u>

*Suspense Account.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$40,904 79
	<u>\$40,904 79</u>

*Soldiers' Home Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$ 3,000 00
" am't transferred from Military Fund	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$13,000 00</u>

*Soldiers' Relief Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$7,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$7,000 00</u>

*Contingent Fund.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$392 35
	<hr/>
	<u>\$392 35</u>

*Suspense Account.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By cash received during fiscal year....	\$ 7,903 48
" balance.....	33,001 31
	<hr/>
	<u>\$40,904 79</u>

*Treasury Notes.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To balance.....	\$730 00
	<u>\$730 00</u>

*Michigan Central Railroad Deposits.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To balance.....	\$1,947 02
	<u>\$1,947 02</u>

*Michigan Southern Railroad Deposits.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To balance.....	\$146 72
	<u>\$146 72</u>

*St. Joseph Valley Railroad Deposits.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To balance .....	\$55 00
	<u>\$55 00</u>

*Treasury Notes.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$730 00
	<hr/>
	\$730 00
	<hr/>

*Michigan Central Railroad Deposits.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$1,947 02
	<hr/>
	\$1,947 02
	<hr/>

*Michigan Southern Railroad Deposits.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$146 72
	<hr/>
	\$146 72
	<hr/>

*St. Joseph Valley Railroad Deposits.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867.....	\$55 00
	<hr/>
	\$55 00
	<hr/>

*Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Deposits.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To balance.....	\$8 58
	<hr/>
	\$8 58
	<hr/>

*Lighthouse Deposit.*

## DEBIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. To balance.....	\$15 00
	<hr/>
	\$15 00
	<hr/>

*Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Deposits.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30th, 1867,.....	\$8 58
	<hr/>
	<u>\$8 58</u>

*Lighthouse Deposit.*

## CREDIT.

1868.

Nov. 30. By cash received during fiscal year,.....	\$15 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$15 00</u>





## BANK STATEMENT.

*STATEMENT showing the condition of the Jackson City Bank,  
at the close of business hours, Nov. 30th, 1868, as required by  
the Banking Law of the State of Michigan:*

### LIABILITIES.

Capital,.....	\$100,000 00
Deposits, .....	292,988 92
Due Bankers,.....	1,687 00
Profit and Loss,.....	20,350 49
	<hr/>
	<u>\$415,026 41</u>

### RESOURCES.

Michigan War Bonds,.....	\$ 27,000 00
United States 5-20 Bonds,.....	1,550 00
Loans and Discounts,.....	280,224 68
Banking House, Safe and Fixtures,.....	10,000 00
Revenue Stamps,.....	1,010 85
Premiums paid,.....	160 88
Due from Banks and Bankers,.....	26,072 64
Legal Tenders, Bank Notes, and Frac'l Currency,.	66,807 80
Coin,.....	961 60
Cash Items,.....	1,237 96
	<hr/>
	<u>\$415,026 41</u>

I, Benjamin Newkirk, Cashier of the Jackson City Bank, of Jackson, Mich., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENJ. NEWKIRK, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this ninth day of December, 1868.

GILBERT R. BYRNE,  
*Notary Public.*

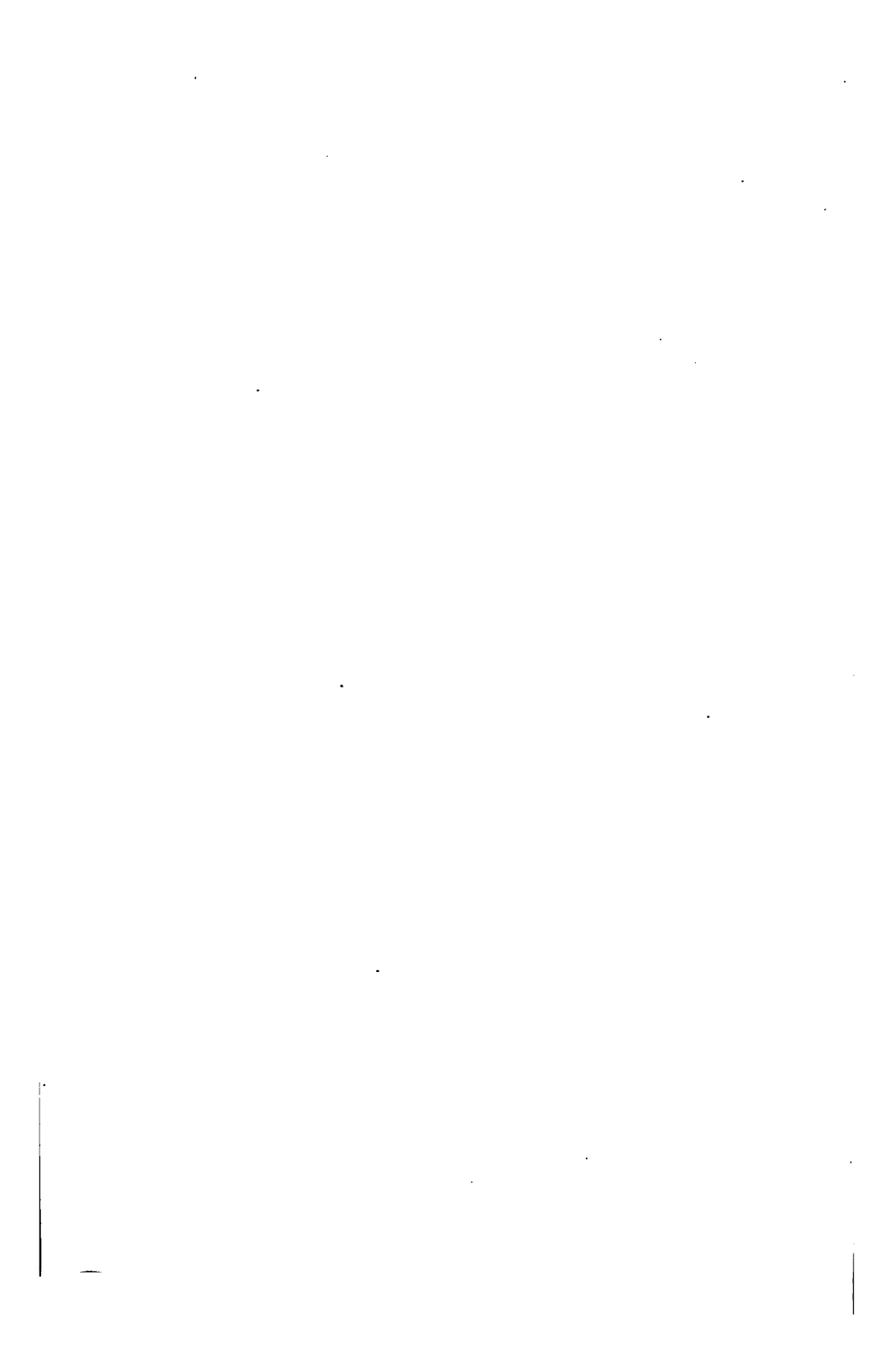


**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF MICHIGAN,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1868.**



**BY AUTHORITY.**

**LANSING:**  
**JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.**  
**1868.**



# REPORT.

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MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE, }  
Lansing, Nov. 30, 1868. }

*To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :*

In conformity with the law establishing the State Land Office, and defining the duties thereof, I have the honor to submit the following as my official report of the business transactions of the office, during the fiscal year closing Nov. 30th, 1868:

The following comparative and tabular statements, (and which are made a part of this report,) will show the amount of lands sold, amounts received of principal, interest and penalty, upon the lands belonging to the several Trust Funds; also, the amount of Swamp Lands sold and disposed of, under and in accordance with the provisions of law regulating the sale and disposition thereof.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

Of the Primary School Lands, there has been sold during the year, 28,848.28 acres, for the sum of \$115,393 12, against 31,683.45 acres, for the sum of \$125,231 68, in the year 1867; showing a decrease in the sales of the last year, as compared with those for 1867, of 2,835.17 acres.

There is yet unsold of the lands belonging to this noble fund, an area of 490,461.70 acres, and which is worth in the aggregate, at the minimum price fixed by law, the sum of \$1,961,846 80, which, added to the interest-bearing fund already in existence from the prior sales of lands, must make an exhibit in the highest degree satisfactory to every true citizen of Michigan and friend of liberal education, wherever they may be found.

## UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The total sales for the year amount to 188.75 acres, for the sum of \$2,265, against 160 acres, sold for the sum of \$1,920, during the previous year. There is yet unsold of the University lands, 220 acres, lying in the county of Kalamazoo.

The receipts on account of principal for the fiscal year, are \$7,114 97, against \$19,402 37 for the year 1867; and on account of interest and penalty, \$10,369 45, against \$12,692 45 in 1867.

## NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

Whole number of acres sold, 40, for the sum of \$160, against 160 acres, for \$640, during the preceding year.

The receipts on account of principal are \$760, and on account of interest and penalty, \$1,887 28.

## ASYLUM LANDS.

Total number of acres sold, 200, for the sum of \$800, against 160 acres for \$640, in 1867.

There still remains unsold of lands belonging to the Asylum Fund, 640 acres only, lying in the county of Muskegon.

Receipts on account of principal, \$1,875 61; and on account of interest and penalty, \$1,672 42.

## STATE BUILDING LANDS.

There are no sales to report of State Building lands for the past year.

The receipts on account of principal, \$42 00; interest and penalty, \$376 99.

## SALT SPRING LANDS.

Amount sold during the year is 640 acres, for the sum of \$2,560.

Receipts on account of principal, \$970; interest and penalties, \$1,174 25.

Whole number of acres remaining unsold 840, lying in the county of Midland.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

Number of acres sold, 584.36; amount sold for, \$730.

## ASSET LANDS.

Acres sold, 120; amount sold for, \$150.

There are very few lands remaining unsold belonging to the Trust Funds, known as the University, Normal School, Asylum, State Building and Salt Spring Funds, and of necessity the sales have been light during the year; and the sales books for those funds must ere long be closed, when the duties of this office connected therewith will cease, excepting so far as is necessary to collect the interest and taxes accruing on part-paid certificates from year to year, and to receive the balance of principal and grant patents whenever the holders of such certificates shall elect to pay up the unpaid balances and take patents for the lands.

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

There remained at the commencement of my term of office, about 15,000 acres of these lands to be selected, to complete the 240,000 acres specified in the grant to the State by the act of Congress approved July 2d, 1862, and to provide for which Joint Resolution No. 28, of Session Laws of 1867, was passed.

And I have to report that in obedience to the requirements of said resolution, and a resolution of the Agricultural College Land Board, passed in conformity therewith, the balance of said lands were selected during the summer and fall of 1867, and duly certified to the General Land Office at Washington and the United States Land Office at Traverse City, for the proper action on the part of the General Government necessary to confirm the title of the lands to the State. But owing to the delays at those offices, the certified lists were not received at this office until the last of May, 1868.

On the fifth day of June following, the Agricultural College Land Board was convened, and fixed the minimum price of these lands at five dollars per acre, and instructed the Commissioner of the State Land Office to proceed to bring said lands

into market, under and in accordance with the provisions of law and the rules and regulations of the State Land Office regulating the sale and disposition of Primary School Lands, so far as regards the time and modes of payment therefor.

And in accordance with such instructions (and after due publication of notice of such offering) all of said lands were offered at public auction on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1868, and duly placed in market according to the provisions of law.

None of said lands were sold at the public offering.

The amount sold at private sale is 520 acres, for the sum of \$2,600.

The lands selected to fill the grant are located in the several United States Land Districts, as follows:

Detroit District, acres,.....	85,876.80
Saginaw " " .....	79,858.14
Grand Traverse District, acres,.....	123,745.22
Total,.....	<u>239,480.16</u>

#### SWAMP LANDS.

The Swamp Lands continue to hold a prominent place in the business transactions of this office, and they have now become one of the most important landed interests of our Commonwealth, and are at present exciting a deeper and more general interest than any other class of lands within the control of the State. This prominence is doubtless attributable to the fact, that these lands are distributed throughout nearly every portion of our State; that they are not all what the term strictly implies, "swamp" in fact, but that large portions of the same are fine agricultural lands, whilst others are covered with heavy forests of pine and other valuable timbers, which, taken in connection with the comparatively low price at which they are sold, and the many different modes by which they may be acquired under our liberal system of legislation, bringing them within the easy reach of every citizen, form a combination of conditions and circumstances preëminently adapting this



class of lands to respond to the immediate demands of many of the great industrial interests developing within our borders.

The report of sales for cash, and on road and ditch contracts, will show a slight decrease, as compared with those of 1867, exclusive of those sold at the public sale, whilst it will be shown that an increased amount has been taken under the provisions of the Homestead Act. But this is doubtless the direct result of the stringency in money matters, and the healthy workings of the new order inaugurated in the management of the Swamp Land road and ditch system.

There has been sold for cash during the year, 7,439.22 acres, for the sum of \$9,299, against 9,856.51 acres, for \$12,321 28, for the year 1867.

The amount sold under Act No. 117, Session Laws of 1859, and acts amendatory thereto, is 246,035.62 acres, against 278,267.10 acres sold during the year 1867.

The amount patented under Settlers' License Act, where five years' residence has been proved, is 8,411.58 acres, against 9,646.37 acres in 1867.

Amount of lands for which licenses have been granted to actual settlers, 21,209.60 acres, against 17,554.43 acres for 1867.

The whole number of acres sold at the public sale, commencing on November 11th, and continuing through November 11th, 12th and 13th, were 34,256.49, and the amount deposited with the State Treasurer against the same, is \$68,622 11. This is an approximate return, and may be varied a few acres or dollars either way, upon the final closing up of the business of the sale, which is being accomplished as rapidly as possible, but could not be completed in time for this report.

The whole number of acres now reserved on road and ditch contracts, under Act No. 117, Session Laws of 1861, aggregate 453,887 acres.

The entire amount of Swamp Lands conveyed to the State by the act of Congress, have been patented, with the exception of about 40,000 acres, lying in Cheboygan and Houghton

counties; and all, excepting about 100,000 acres, have been placed in market.

This class of lands has been the subject of important litigations during the year, between several citizens of our State and this office, growing out of a difference of conclusions in the construction of certain statutes regulating the sale and disposition of the Swamp Lands, and providing for the construction of Swamp Land roads and ditches, and which legal issues arose in manner following, to wit:

In the month of November, 1867, it was brought to my knowledge that some of the parties above referred to, after having taken extensive legal advice in the premises, had come to the conclusion that contractors and their assignees for the construction of Swamp Land roads and ditches, had the legal right under the provisions of section 5, Act No. 107, Session Laws 1861, and Act No. 26, Session Laws 1862, to reserve lands under their contracts, which had not been placed in market through the process of a public offering of the same, as provided in section 2539 of the Compiled Laws, and in section 2 of Act No. 31, of the Session Laws of 1858, and which were not subject to private entry for cash.

And in accordance with such conclusions said parties had prepared extensive lists of said unoffered lands (known to be of great value for their timber), and presented them at this office and demanded their reservation.

The right to such reservation was denied by your Commissioner, and the receipt and recognition of said lists as a part of the files and records of this office peremptorily refused, on the ground that the provisions of Act No. 107 and Act No. 26, Session Laws of 1861 and 1862 did not extend to lands which had not been placed in market under the provisions of the laws of 1851 and 1853.

It was evident that a legal conflict between the office and claimants was unavoidable, and in the following month I met some of the parties and made the proposition on the part of the State to take the question up to the Supreme Court for its de-

cision upon a "case made," in order to avoid delay and unnecessary expense; but this proposition was not accepted, said claimants doubtless feeling that their interests could not be prejudiced by delay, but must grow stronger by others following their example, whilst the burdens of defense would be infinitely increased. Not considering myself justified as a public officer in remaining passive whilst these attempted reservations were being extended until they would soon cover all of the most valuable unoffered lands within the State, and which, in case said claimants were sustained in their position by the courts, would result in sweeping at one stroke all of the desirable portions of said lands out from under the contingencies of a public offering of the same, where fair and open competition might be enjoyed by every citizen, thereby depriving the State from the benefits to arise from such competition, and transferring those benefits, which the Legislature doubtless intended should be secured to the people, to the pockets of a few individuals through a technicality of an unguarded expression in a statute, I at once determined to force a legal issue in the premises, and directed that all unoffered lands in the Lower Peninsula should be advertised for sale at public auction on the 12th day of March, 1868. But on the said 12th day of March, before the opening of said sale, I was served with legal process from different Circuit Courts in the State, in nineteen different suits in chancery, enjoining the sale of about 40,000 acres of the lands embraced in the notice of sale. Having accomplished in part the object sought, by forcing the parties into court, I made a second proposition to the complainants in said cause, to avoid the necessity of defending in so many suits where the questions involved were identical, to make a test case, based upon a demand for patents for some of the lands in question, which should be brought before the Supreme Court direct, upon a motion for a writ of mandamus, to compel this office to patent the lands.

This proposition was accepted, and the sale adjourned until September 16th, to await the decision of the court.

This motion was brought on for argument at the last July term of said court, and a decision rendered therein fully sustaining the position taken by this office, and the partial results of said decision have been to place in the public treasury, over and above the minimum price of the lands sold, a net sum of twenty-six thousand dollars.

The sale, which was adjourned to await the final action of the court in said case, was further postponed (in order to include in the notice of sale the unoffered lands in the Upper Peninsula) until November 11th, at which time the sale was opened and the offering continued through November 11th, 12th, and a part of the 13th, when it became apparent in the progress of the sale, that combinations had been formed amongst the purchasers, and were so perfected as to defeat and silence all genuine competition; rendering it clearly the duty of the Commissioner, as I conceived, to suspend the further offering of the lands at that time, and to appeal to your honorable body for the necessary legislation to protect the interests of the State against a power which it is impossible for the Commissioner to defeat or control.

And as the most efficient and direct means of reaching this object, I would respectfully recommend the passage of an act raising the minimum price of all unoffered *Pine Lands* from the present minimum, to three dollars per acre. In making this recommendation, I do so recognizing to the fullest extent the wisdom of that policy heretofore adopted by the General Government, and by this State, in keeping the price of the public lands down to a point which will make them attainable by the *actual settler*, at the least possible expense, and would recommend a reduction rather than an advance of the minimum price of all agricultural lands.

But the sale of *Pine Lands* adds but little to the immediate development and growth of our State, being a class of lands which are not purchased for actual settlement and improvement, but almost wholly as a speculative investment; many of them being purchased by parties resident in other States, and in fact in other nations, who will lumber those lands with labor and

supplies imported for that purpose only; and when they have taken the timber therefrom, they will abandon the lands in an almost worthless condition, and leave the State advanced not one farthing in its material wealth and prosperity for the investments such purchasers have made in her soil, beyond the amount paid as the original purchase price of the land. Therefore I think it is the true policy of the State to regulate the sale of this *particular* class of lands in a manner to secure as far as possible the fair value of the lands upon the original sale. And it is admitted by all that many of these lands are richly worth from five to ten dollars per acre.

I would also respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the following defects in section 8, Act No. 31, Session Laws 1858, and section 2, of Act No. 106, Session Laws of 1859, amendatory thereto. The above statutes provide for the sale of Swamp Lands upon quarter payment; provided the purchaser will make and file an affidavit, showing that the lands are valuable mainly for agricultural purposes, and that the purchaser intends to become an actual resident upon the lands; and also further provides, "that in case said purchaser or his assigns shall not settle upon said lands and become a permanent resident thereon, within the space of one year, that the certificate of purchase shall be void."

The defect in the law is that it does not vest the Commissioner with authority to adjudge and determine the question of settlement, or to pronounce the certificates void in case of non-compliance with the law.

In many instances large tracts of land are held under this mode of purchase, where no settlements or improvements have been made, and as I construe the law, the Commissioner has no judicial powers, unless specially conferred by the statute.

I would also call attention to the necessity of some legislative enactment requiring all contractors for the construction of roads, and their assignees, within a specified time after the completion and acceptance of the work to be performed under their contracts, to receive patents for all lands reserved on such

contracts; or in default thereof, that the Commissioner be required to make up patents in the name of such contractor or his assignees, for lands reserved on said contracts to the amount of their acceptances. I call attention to this subject in order to correct if possible a practice which seems to result in great injustice to the great body of tax-payers in our State, which is this: In very many instances contractors and those holding under them, after the full completion and acceptance of the work under their contracts, have allowed their lands, reserved on the books of this office, to remain unpatented for years. In some cases there are very large reservations of this kind, amounting to many thousands of dollars, which have stood for five or six years. The lands held in this mode cannot be reported by the Commissioner to the Auditor General or to the county treasurers for taxation, and the result is that very large amounts in this way often escape assessment.

#### TAXES.

There has been paid during the year on part-paid lands returnable at this office, the sum of \$8,153 92 as taxes and interest thereon.

#### FEES AND PLATS.

There has been received at this office and paid into the Treasury during the year, the sum of \$1,080 92, on account of fees, for plats and copies of records, as provided in section 5, Act No. 118, Session Laws 1867.

#### TRESPASSES.

Act No. 76, Session Laws 1867, establishing the office of Swamp Land Road Commissioner, and prescribing the duties of such office, transferred from the State Land Office to the office of said Commissioner the supervision and adjustment of all trespasses upon Swamp Lands, leaving in this office only the supervision and control of trespasses committed upon the Trust Fund Lands and Railroad Lands.

All trespasses detected and reported upon Primary School

Lands during the year are principally confined to Menominee, Mackinac, Bay and Saginaw counties. The whole amount of trespasses adjusted and paid during the year is \$1,906 25; expenses incurred in examining and adjusting trespasses, \$710 85, leaving balance \$1,195 40, standing to the credit of the fund. There is included in the above expense account, items amounting to \$318 70, which have been paid by my agent, E. L. Briggs, in the prosecution of one Daniel Burns, in a suit for trespass, wherein the State lately recovered judgment for \$2,300 by default, but the defendant succeeded in getting a new trial and the suit is yet pending in the Circuit Court for Bay county. The trespasses reported in Mackinac county were committed in 1865 and 1866, and are yet unsettled. In all cases of trespass, where the depredations committed have been such as to affect materially the value of the lands, I have insisted as a prerequisite to settlement, that the parties should pay up in full for the lands and receive patents. I should perhaps say here, as due to the people of our own State, that the great majority of trespasses committed upon the Primary School Lands are committed by parties non-resident from our State. The fund being held by all but the most reckless and abandoned of our citizens as too sacred for plunder. The laws bearing upon the subject of trespass are ample to punish all offenders wherever they can be executed by reaching the parties.

There has also been the sum of \$205 collected for trespasses upon Railroad Lands. There has doubtless been depredations committed upon these lands which have not come to the knowledge of this office; and my agents employed to examine into these trespasses, report it extremely difficult to get any information respecting trespasses upon the Railroad Lands from the people residing in the localities where these lands lie, owing to the bitter feelings existing against railroad reservations where the companies are doing little or nothing to complete their lines of road, whereby the lands may be brought into market.

And I trust that I may be permitted in this connection, owing to the many and constant complaints coming to this office from pioneers who have gone forth into the wilderness in the localities of these reservations to make themselves homes, but who are *kept* in the wilderness despite their best efforts—without society, without schools and without roads and neighborhoods, owing to the extent of such reservations—to suggest to your honorable body that if some plan or provision could be made without injurious effects to the objects of the grants, whereby these lands might be put into the market and sold and the proceeds deposited for the purposes of the grants, it would relieve a large portion of our State and a worthy class of our people from a serious embarrassment, which has hung like a cloud over the development of a part of our State and the prosperity of its people.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BENJ. D. PRITCHARD,

*Commissioner.*



## SALES AND RECEIPTS,

*From December 1st, 1867, to November 30th, 1868, inclusive.*

## PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

*Monthly Abstract of Sales for the year ending November 30th, 1868.*

YEAR.	MONTH.	ACRES.	Amount sold for.
1867	December,.....	3,383.60	\$13,534 40
1868	January, .....	1,559.92	6,239 68
1868	February,.....	1,240.00	4,960 00
1868	March, .....	560.00	2,240 00
1868	April,.....	1,538.78	6,155 12
1868	May,.....	1,616.29	6,465 16
1868	June,.....	4,485.13	17,940 52
1868	July, .....	2,739.31	10,957 24
1868	August,.....	1,991.72	7,966 88
1868	September,.....	3,532.30	14,129 20
1868	October, .....	3,169.60	12,678 40
1868	November,.....	3,031.63	12,126 52
		28,848.28	\$115,393 12

*Receipts.*

On account of principal,.....	\$115,386 63
“ “ interest,.....	51,922 55
“ “ penalty,.....	2,078 15
Int. on principal due from the State to the fund,	107,813 11
Total, .....	<u>\$277,200 44</u>

## UNIVERSITY LANDS.

*Monthly Abstract of Sales for the year ending November 30th, 1868.*

YEAR.	MONTH.	ACRES.	Amount sold for.
1868	March,.....	120.00	\$1,440 00
1868	May, .....	68.75	825 00
		188.75	\$2,265 00

*Receipts.*

On account of principal,.....	\$ 7,114 97
" " interest,.....	10,136 37
" " penalties,.....	233 08
Interest on principal due from the State to the fund,	28,125 58
Total,.....	<u>\$45,610 00</u>

## NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

Number of acres sold,.....	40
Amount sold for,.....	<u>\$160 00</u>

*Receipts.*

On account of principal,.....	\$ 760 00
" " interest,.....	1,777 31
" " penalty,.....	109 97
Interest on principal due from the State to the fund,	2,646 52
Total,.....	<u>\$5,293 80</u>

## ASYLUM LANDS.

Number of acres sold,.....	200
Amount sold for,.....	<u>\$800 00</u>

*Receipts.*

On account of principal,.....	\$1,875 61
" " interest,.....	1,526 22
" " penalty,.....	146 20
Total,.....	<u>\$3,548 03</u>

STATE BUILDING LANDS.

Number of acres sold,.....	00.00
Amount sold for,.....	<u>\$00 00</u>

*Receipts.*

On account of principal,.....	\$ 42 00
" " interest,.....	363 06
" " penalty,.....	13 93
Total,.....	<u>\$418 99</u>

SALT SPRING LANDS.

Number of acres sold,.....	640
Amount sold for,.....	<u>\$2,560 00</u>

*Receipts.*

On account of principal,.....	\$ 970 00
" " interest,.....	1,044 21
" " penalty,.....	130 04
Total,.....	<u>\$2,144 25</u>

General Fund receipts for taxes,.....	\$8,153 75
" " " " fees and plats,.....	1,080 92
Total,.....	<u>\$9,234 67</u>

## SWAMP LANDS.

*Monthly Abstract of Sales for the year ending November 30th, 1868.*

YEAR.	MONTH.	ACRES.	Amount sold for.
1867	December,.....	424.84	\$ 531 05
1868	January,.....	517.30	646 62
1868	February,.....	351.65	439 56
1868	March,.....	320.00	400 00
1868	April,.....	440.00	550 00
1868	May,.....	812.73	1,015 91
1868	June,.....	737.37	921 71
1868	July,.....	520.00	650 00
1868	August,.....	600.00	750 00
1868	September,.....	1,601.02	2,001 27
1868	October,.....	432.65	540 81
1868	November,.....	681.66	852 07
		7,439 22	\$9,299 00

*Receipts.*

On account of principal,.....	\$414,815 02
" " interest,.....	5,669 51
" " penalty,.....	409 55
Total,.....	<u>\$420,894 08</u>

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

Number of acres sold,.....	520
Amount sold for,.....	\$2,600 00
Cash received for same,.....	<u>2,300 00</u>

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

Number of acres sold,.....	584.36
Amount sold for,.....	\$730 00
Cash received for same,.....	<u>730 45</u>

## ASSET LANDS.

Number of acres sold,.....	120
Amount sold for,.....	\$150 00
Cash received for same,.....	<u>150 00</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

*Total Amount of Sales.*

	Acres
Primary School Lands,.....	28,848.63
University Lands,.....	188.75
Normal School Lands,.....	40.00
Asylum Lands,.....	200.00
State Building Lands,.....	00.00
Salt Spring Lands,.....	640.00
Swamp Lands,.....	7,439.22
Agricultural College Lands,.....	520.00
Internal Improvement Lands,.....	584.36
Asset Lands,.....	120.00
Total, acres,.....	<u>38,580.96</u>

*Total Amount of Receipts.*

On account of Primary School Principal, .....	\$115,486 63
“ “ “ “ Interest, .....	51,922 55
“ “ “ “ Penalty,.....	2,078 15
“ “ “ University Principal, .....	7,114 97
“ “ “ “ Interest,.....	10,138 37
“ “ “ “ Penalty,.....	233 08
“ “ “ Normal School Principal, .....	760 00
“ “ “ “ Interest,.....	1,777 31
“ “ “ “ Penalty,.....	109 97
“ “ “ Asylum Principal,.....	1,875 61
“ “ “ “ Interest,.....	1,526 22
“ “ “ “ Penalty,.....	146 20
“ “ “ State Building Principal,.....	42 00
“ “ “ “ Interest,.....	363 06
“ “ “ “ Penalty, .....	18 93

On account of Salt Spring Principal,.....	\$ 970 00
“ “ “ “ Interest,.....	1,044 21
“ “ “ “ Penalty,.....	130 04
“ “ “ Swamp Land Principal,.....	414,815 02
“ “ “ “ Interest,.....	5,669 51
“ “ “ “ Penalty,.....	409 55
“ “ “ Agricultural College Principal,...	2,300 00
“ “ “ Internal Improvement Principal,	780 45
“ “ “ Asset Principal,.....	150 00
“ “ “ Taxes,.....	8,153 75
“ “ “ Fees and Plats,.....	1,080 92
Total receipts,.....	<u><u>\$628,939 50</u></u>

*TABLE, showing by Counties, the amount of Swamp Lands sold under Act 117, Session Laws of 1859, and the Acts amendatory thereto, for the year ending November 30th, 1868.*

COUNTIES.	ACRES.
Alcona, .....	14,346.88
Allegan,.....	948.72
Alpena, .....	10,152.44
Antrim,.....	1,340.51
Barry, .....	155.31
Bay, .....	7,671.52
Benzie,.....	1,004.31
Clare, .....	9,573.62
Crawford, .....	2,576.83
Cass,.....	80.00
Cheboygan, .....	4,934.82
Chippewa, .....	6,295.83
Clinton,.....	80.00
Delta, .....	1,465.52
Eaton,.....	200.00
Emmet,.....	3,014.26
Genesee, .....	75.12
Grand Traverse,.....	2,277.14
Gratiot,.....	3,841.53
Gladwin, .....	10,164.86
Houghton,.....	77.00
Huron,.....	5,442.36
Ingham,.....	195.16
Ionia, .....	513.90
Iosco,.....	7,097.93
Isabella, .....	8,227.15
Kalkaska, .....	3,317.06
Kent,.....	456.52
Lake,.....	4,415.66

TABLE—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	ACRES.
Lapeer, .....	920.00
Leelanaw, .....	715.57
Livingston, .....	40.00
Mackinac, .....	3,471.55
Missaukee, .....	1,677.25
Manistee, .....	5,174.75
Montmorenci, .....	5,158.29
Marquette, .....	5,126.09
Mason, .....	1,996.61
Mecosta, .....	4,326.93
Menominee, .....	18,151.20
Midland, .....	5,469.02
Montcalm, .....	4,292.58
Muskegon, .....	5,914.76
Newaygo, .....	11,364.07
Ogemaw, .....	12,054.08
Oceana, .....	2,561.58
Osceola, .....	3,582.52
Ottawa, .....	4,247.63
Otsego, .....	1,268.52
Oscoda, .....	3,571.34
Presque Isle, .....	5,682.46
Roscommon, .....	3,926.17
Saginaw, .....	5,641.38
Sanilac, .....	2,439.04
Shiawassee, .....	558.78
St. Clair, .....	1,195.15
Schoolcraft, .....	520.46
Tuscola, .....	10,618.63
Van Buren, .....	40.00
Wexford, .....	4,387.05
Total, .....	<u><u>246,035.62</u></u>



*TABLE, showing by Counties, the sale of Swamp Lands, for the year ending November 30th, 1868.*

COUNTIES.	ACRES.
Alcona, .....	120.00
Allegan, .....	80.00
Alpena, .....	363.15
Barry, .....	40.00
Bay, .....	120.00
Cheboygan, .....	512.65
Clinton, .....	200.00
Delta, .....	80.00
Genesee, .....	40.00
Grand Traverse, .....	80.00
Gratiot, .....	560.00
Gladwin, .....	80.00
Huron, .....	1,087.98
Ionia, .....	40.00
Iosco, .....	200.00
Isabella, .....	160.00
Kent, .....	200.00
Lapeer, .....	160.00
Livingston, .....	40.00
Manitou, .....	40.00
Mason, .....	320.00
Mecosta, .....	276.10
Menominee, .....	40.00
Midland, .....	40.00
Montcalm, .....	320.00
Muskegon, .....	800.00
Ottawa, .....	80.00
Presque Isle, .....	80.00
Saginaw, .....	120.00
Sanilac, .....	52.00

TABLE—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES	ACRES
Shiawassee, .....	120.00
St. Clair, .....	240.00
Schoolcraft, .....	79.34
Tuscola, .....	160.00
Van Buren, .....	40.00
Total, .....	<u>7,439.22</u>

*TABLE, showing by Counties, the amount of Lands that have been Patented under the Settlers' License Act, (229,) Session Laws of 1859.*

COUNTIES.	ACRES.
Alcona,.....	137.54
Allegan,.....	120.00
Alpena,.....	113.40
Barry,.....	186.70
Bay,.....	120.00
Cheboygan,.....	399.89
Clinton,.....	200.00
Eaton,.....	80.00
Genesee,.....	40.00
Gratiot,.....	755.86
Huron,.....	2,237.84
Isabella,.....	400.00
Lapeer,.....	120.00
Mecosta,.....	520.00
Menominee,.....	120.00
Montcalm,.....	560.00
Muskegon,.....	120.00
Newaygo,.....	160.00
Oceana,.....	80.00
Ottawa,.....	120.00
Saginaw,.....	120.00
Sanilac,.....	734.15
St. Clair,.....	240.00
Tuscola,.....	726.20
Total,.....	<u>8,411.58</u>

*TABLE, showing by Counties, the amount of Swamp Lands for which Licenses were granted during the year ending November 30th, 1863.*

COUNTIES.	ACRES.
Allegan, .....	712.84
Alcona, .....	600.85
Alpena, .....	3,027.03
Bay, .....	695.85
Calhoun, .....	80.00
Clinton, .....	80.00
Cheboygan, .....	1,556.23
Chippewa, .....	80.00
Clare, .....	310.40
Delta, .....	142.25
Emmet, .....	401.32
Eaton, .....	40.00
Gratiot, .....	1,031.52
Grand Traverse, .....	384.08
Huron, .....	2,992.85
Iosco, .....	865.32
Isabella, .....	447.80
Lapeer, .....	202.10
Mason, .....	1,240.00
Manistee, .....	80.00
Mecosta, .....	728.00
Menominee, .....	400.00
Montcalm, .....	600.00
Muskegon, .....	960.00
Newaygo, .....	160.00
Oakland, .....	40.00
Oceana, .....	80.00
Osceola, .....	40.00
Ottawa, .....	280.00

*TABLE—CONTINUED.*

COUNTIES.	ACRES.
Presque Isle, .....	80.00
Saginaw, .....	40.00
Sanilac, .....	1,239.81
St. Clair, .....	127.46
Tuscola, .....	1,383.89
Wexford, .....	80.00
Total, .....	<u>21,209.60</u>

*STATEMENT, showing the condition of the Swamp Land Grant,  
up to January 1, 1868.*

COUNTIES.	Am't Swamp Land in.	Amount Patented.	Am't not Patented.	Amount Sold —Including Licenses.	Amount Reserved	Am't Vacant —Subject to Entry.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Alcona,.....	122,940.15	122,940.15	.....	68,330.22	11,951	42,558.98
Allegan,.....	58,169.17	33,169.17	.....	29,817.85	750	2,501.32
Alpena,.....	251,014.73	251,014.73	.....	75,040.32	16,691	189,377.41
Antrim,.....	38,980.50	38,980.50	.....	4,650.39	895	33,425.11
Barry,.....	5,167.75	5,167.75	.....	5,032.75	.....	135.00
Bay,.....	117,174.42	117,174.42	.....	61,429.02	17,550	37,794.80
Benzie,.....	19,189.79	19,189.79	.....	6,852.59	1,799	10,438.20
Berrien,.....	7,432.09	7,432.09	.....	7,432.09	.....	.....
Branch,.....	4,499.42	4,499.42	.....	4,499.42	.....	.....
Calhoun,.....	12,910.65	12,910.65	.....	12,910.65	.....	.....
Cass,.....	7,421.39	7,421.39	.....	7,421.39	.....	.....
Cheboygan,.....	177,540.33	142,222.25	35,318.07	23,967.26	20,559	133,014.07
Chippewa,.....	531,573.56	531,573.56	.....	14,544.33	2,160	514,899.23
Clare,.....	93,720.56	93,720.56	.....	49,512.10	2,815	41,393.46
Clinton,.....	23,312.35	23,312.35	.....	17,559.29	487	5,286.06
Crawford,.....	41,311.65	41,311.65	.....	3,592.46	3,713	3,406.19
Delta,.....	255,713.58	255,713.58	.....	12,348.24	180	243,185.34
Elton,.....	15,237.99	15,237.99	.....	14,413.99	224	62.00
Emmet,.....	105,808.28	105,808.28	.....	25,231.07	5,331	74,245.61
Genesee,.....	4,197.64	4,197.64	.....	3,997.64	40	160.00
Gladwin,.....	100,643.25	100,643.25	.....	62,275.92	7,363	31,004.33
Grand Traverse,.....	29,264.95	29,264.95	.....	12,895.94	6,501	9,863.01
Gratiot,.....	50,750.38	50,750.38	.....	36,387.37	4,957	7,406.01
Hillsdale,.....	1,799.78	1,799.78	.....	1,299.78	.....	.....
Houghton,.....	141,143.76	136,848.03	4,295.73	21,261.02	59,740	80,143.74
Huron,.....	170,301.78	170,301.78	.....	96,533.58	31,318	42,459.25
Ingham,.....	16,333.75	16,333.75	.....	13,662.29	940	1,331.47
Ionia,.....	11,070.51	11,070.51	.....	9,341.51	313	1,416.00
Iosco,.....	69,013.71	69,013.71	.....	20,037.01	4,890	44,098.70
Isabella,.....	53,093.63	53,093.63	.....	39,216.96	7,604	7,273.67
Jackson,.....	4,801.45	4,801.45	.....	4,801.45	.....	.....
Kalamazoo,.....	5,684.78	5,684.78	.....	5,639.41	.....	45.37
Kalkaska,.....	44,634.15	44,634.15	.....	7,950.07	8,789	28,645.08
Kent,.....	14,791.18	14,791.18	.....	13,018.18	1,321	422.00
Keweenaw,.....	36,497.46	36,497.46	.....	30,056.47	.....	6,440.99
Lake,.....	23,266.69	23,266.69	.....	8,032.07	3,065	12,199.62
Lapeer,.....	21,661.47	21,661.47	.....	20,741.47	440	489.00
Leelanaw,.....	14,231.41	14,231.41	.....	6,579.57	2,761	4,950.84
Leauwee,.....	1,800.00	1,800.00	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....
Livingston,.....	3,796.64	3,796.64	.....	3,594.64	.....	292.00
MacKinnac,.....	353,223.22	353,223.22	.....	12,641.36	2,120	328,461.86
Macomb,.....	41.65	41.65	.....	41.65	.....	.....
MacIsaac,.....	47,633.60	47,633.60	.....	11,283.88	9,452	26,892.72
Manitou,.....	3,500.93	3,500.93	.....	818.21	.....	2,682.72
Marquette,.....	338,579.19	338,579.19	.....	10,479.35	19,896	348,339.84
Mason,.....	42,497.16	42,497.16	.....	8,485.15	5,144	28,898.01
Meosco,.....	61,681.29	61,681.29	.....	40,949.73	6,665	14,228.56
Menominee,.....	325,121.01	325,121.01	.....	70,213.10	23,320	231,588.91
Midland,.....	35,853.83	35,853.83	.....	23,872.11	11,490	483.77
Missaukee,.....	104,244.08	104,244.08	.....	5,235.83	10,889	88,119.25
Mouree,.....	4,563.85	4,563.85	.....	2.00	.....	4,561.85
Montcalm,.....	33,341.55	33,341.55	.....	29,718.55	3,530	92.30
Montmorenci,.....	102,470.23	102,470.23	.....	47,164.52	7,061	48,254.71
Muskegon,.....	47,881.12	47,881.12	.....	30,534.05	11,158	6,189.67
Newaygo,.....	74,170.58	74,170.58	.....	40,568.04	16,321	17,491.54
Oakland,.....	2,365.45	2,365.45	.....	2,245.45	.....	120.00

## STATEMENT—Continued.

COUNTY.	Am't Swamp Land In.	Amount Patented.	Am't not Patented.	Amount Sold —Including Licenses.	Amount Reserved.	Am't Vacant —Subject to Entry.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Oceana.....	44,045.87	44,045.87	.....	23,834.37	19,975	236.50
Ogemaw.....	65,121.44	65,121.44	.....	22,826.12	8,096	84,199.32
Ontonagon.....	106,315.33	106,315.33	.....	953.95	40	106,321.38
Oscoda.....	46,629.95	46,629.95	.....	18,473.75	8,546	19,310.20
Oscoda.....	22,924.75	22,924.75	.....	11,273.03	3,732	7,919.72
Otsego.....	39,287.70	39,287.70	.....	7,067.73	6,878	25,341.97
Ottawa.....	27,690.27	27,690.27	.....	15,871.24	.....	11,828.03
Presque Isle.....	217,867.90	217,867.90	.....	23,151.72	9,880	184,836.18
Racine.....	100,275.37	100,275.37	.....	14,199.43	17,694	68,381.94
Saginaw.....	65,875.27	65,875.27	.....	55,481.27	6,022	4,372.00
Shiela.....	143,807.61	143,807.61	.....	107,296.75	8,076	28,484.86
Shookcraft.....	488,991.26	488,991.26	.....	14,320.13	9,480	465,191.13
Shiawassee.....	17,061.78	17,061.78	.....	14,913.78	2,148	1,744.76
S. Clair.....	28,427.57	28,427.57	.....	26,642.81	40	1,744.76
S. Joseph.....	3,383.06	3,383.06	.....	3,383.06	.....	.....
Tuscola.....	108,932.93	108,932.93	.....	76,706.05	18,347	13,519.88
Van Buren.....	26,965.06	26,965.06	.....	26,965.06	.....	.....
Washtenaw.....	1,749.94	1,749.94	.....	1,749.94	.....	.....
Wayne.....	120.00	120.00	.....	120.00	.....	.....
Wexford.....	27,339.91	27,339.91	.....	7,096.91	8,646	16,597.00
Total, .....	5,891,593.34	5,851,984.54	39,613.80	1,721,346.20	463,999	3,716,252.70

*STATEMENT, showing the condition of the Swamp Land Grant,  
up to January 1, 1868.*

COUNTIES.	Am't Swamp Land in.	Amount Patented.	Am't not Patented.	Amount Sold —Including Licenses.	Amount Reserved.	Am't Vacant —Subject to Entry.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Alcona.....	122,940.13	122,940.15	.....	68,830.22	11,951	42,658.98
Allegan.....	88,169.17	88,169.17	.....	29,817.85	750	2,001.32
Alpena.....	261,014.73	261,014.73	.....	75,040.82	16,681	169,277.41
Antrim.....	38,980.50	38,980.50	.....	4,650.39	895	33,435.11
Barry.....	5,167.75	5,167.75	.....	5,032.75	.....	135.00
Bay.....	117,174.42	117,174.42	.....	61,829.62	17,550	37,794.80
Benzie.....	19,189.79	19,189.79	.....	6,852.59	1,799	10,538.20
Berrien.....	7,432.09	7,432.09	.....	7,432.09	.....	.....
Branch.....	4,499.42	4,499.42	.....	4,499.42	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	12,910.65	12,910.65	.....	12,910.65	.....	.....
Cass.....	7,421.39	7,421.39	.....	7,421.39	.....	.....
Cheboygan.....	177,540.33	142,222.25	35,318.07	23,967.26	20,559	133,014.07
Chippewa.....	531,573.56	531,573.56	.....	14,544.33	2,160	514,889.23
Clare.....	93,720.56	93,720.56	.....	49,512.10	2,815	41,393.46
Clinton.....	23,312.35	23,312.35	.....	17,559.29	437	5,286.06
Crawford.....	41,311.65	41,311.65	.....	3,592.46	3,713	3,406.19
Delta.....	255,713.58	255,713.58	.....	12,348.24	180	243,185.34
Elton.....	15,237.99	15,237.99	.....	14,418.99	224	65.00
Emmet.....	105,808.23	105,808.23	.....	26,231.07	5,331	74,245.61
Genesee.....	4,197.64	4,197.64	.....	3,997.64	40	160.00
Gladwin.....	100,643.25	100,643.25	.....	62,275.92	7,368	31,004.33
Grand Traverse.....	29,264.95	29,264.95	.....	12,896.94	6,501	9,863.01
Grafton.....	50,750.38	50,750.38	.....	38,337.37	4,957	7,406.01
Hilldale.....	1,299.78	1,299.78	.....	1,299.78	.....	.....
Houghton.....	141,143.76	136,348.03	4,295.73	21,251.02	59,740	80,143.74
Huron.....	170,301.78	170,301.78	.....	96,533.53	31,318	42,450.25
Ingham.....	16,333.75	16,333.75	.....	13,652.28	840	1,331.47
Ionia.....	11,070.51	11,070.51	.....	9,341.51	313	1,416.00
Iosco.....	69,013.71	69,013.71	.....	20,037.01	4,890	44,086.70
Isabella.....	53,063.63	53,063.63	.....	38,216.96	7,604	7,272.67
Jackson.....	4,301.45	4,301.45	.....	4,301.45	.....	.....
Kalamazoo.....	5,634.78	5,634.78	.....	5,639.41	.....	45.37
Kalkaska.....	44,634.15	44,634.15	.....	7,960.07	8,339	28,645.08
Kent.....	14,791.18	14,791.18	.....	13,018.18	1,321	452.00
Keweenaw.....	36,497.46	36,497.46	.....	30,056.47	.....	6,440.99
Lake.....	23,266.69	23,266.69	.....	8,032.07	3,065	12,199.62
Lapeer.....	21,661.47	21,661.47	.....	20,741.47	440	480.00
Leclaraw.....	14,231.41	14,231.41	.....	6,579.37	2,761	4,950.34
Lenawee.....	1,800.00	1,800.00	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....
Livingston.....	3,796.64	3,796.64	.....	3,594.64	.....	202.00
Mackinac.....	353,223.22	353,223.22	.....	12,641.36	2,120	328,461.86
Macomb.....	41.65	41.65	.....	41.65	.....	.....
Manistee.....	47,633.60	47,633.60	.....	11,233.88	9,452	26,892.72
Manitou.....	3,500.93	3,500.93	.....	818.21	.....	2,682.75
Marquette.....	338,579.19	338,579.19	.....	10,479.35	19,896	348,209.84
Mason.....	42,497.16	42,497.16	.....	8,485.15	5,144	42,888.01
Meosta.....	61,631.29	61,631.29	.....	40,949.73	6,505	14,226.54
Menominee.....	325,121.01	325,121.01	.....	70,213.10	23,320	231,586.91
Midland.....	35,850.88	35,850.88	.....	23,872.11	11,490	488.77
Missaukee.....	104,244.08	104,244.08	.....	5,235.83	10,389	88,119.25
Monroe.....	4,563.85	4,563.85	.....	2.00	.....	4,561.85
Montcalm.....	33,341.55	33,341.55	.....	29,718.55	3,630	93.20
Montmorenci.....	102,470.23	102,470.23	.....	47,164.52	7,051	43,254.71
Muskegon.....	47,881.12	47,881.12	.....	30,534.05	11,158	6,189.47
Newaygo.....	74,170.58	74,170.58	.....	40,353.04	16,321	17,491.54
Oakland.....	2,366.46	2,366.46	.....	2,245.45	.....	120.00



*STATEMENT—Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Am't Swamp Land In.	Amount Patented.	Am't not Patented.	Amount Sold —Including Licenses.	Amount Reserved.	Am't Vacant —Subject to Entry.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Oceana.....	44,045.87	44,045.87	.....	23,834.37	19,975	236.50
Ogemaw.....	65,121.44	65,121.44	.....	22,826.12	8,096	81,199.32
Ontonagon.....	106,315.33	106,315.33	.....	953.95	40	105,821.38
Oscoda.....	46,629.95	46,629.95	.....	18,478.75	8,846	19,310.20
Oscoda.....	22,924.75	22,924.75	.....	11,273.03	3,732	7,919.72
Otsego.....	39,237.70	39,237.70	.....	7,067.73	6,878	25,341.97
Ottawa.....	27,699.27	27,699.27	.....	15,871.24	.....	11,828.03
Presque Isle.....	217,867.90	217,867.90	.....	23,151.72	9,880	184,836.18
Rosecommon.....	100,275.37	100,275.37	.....	14,199.43	17,694	69,381.94
Saginaw.....	65,875.27	65,875.27	.....	55,481.27	6,022	4,372.00
Sanilac.....	143,807.61	143,807.61	.....	107,296.75	8,076	23,434.86
Schoolcraft.....	438,991.26	438,991.26	.....	14,330.13	9,480	465,191.13
Shiawassee.....	17,061.73	17,061.73	.....	14,913.78	2,143	1,744.76
St. Clair.....	23,427.57	23,427.57	.....	26,642.81	40	1,744.76
St. Joseph.....	3,333.06	3,333.06	.....	3,333.06	.....	.....
Tuscola.....	108,932.93	108,932.93	.....	76,766.05	18,347	13,619.88
Van Buren.....	26,985.06	26,985.06	.....	26,985.06	.....	.....
Washtenaw.....	1,749.94	1,749.94	.....	1,749.94	.....	.....
Wayne.....	120.00	120.00	.....	120.00	.....	.....
Wexford.....	27,339.91	27,339.91	.....	7,096.91	3,646	16,597.00
Total, .....	5,891,698.34	5,851,984.54	39,613.80	1,721,846.20	453,999	3,716,252.70

*Primary School and Agricultural College Lands.*

COUNTIES.	Vacant Pri- mary School Lands.	"Reserved." Mineral.	Vacant Agri- cultural Col- lege Lands.	Patented.
Alcona, .....	11,080.00			
Allegan, .....	1,320.00			
Alpena, .....	7,834.00			
Antrim, .....	9,240.00		*123,745.22	
Bay, .....	6,200.00			
Benzie, .....	520.00			
Berrien, .....	80.00			
Calhoun, .....	120.00			
Cheboygan, .....	12,360.00		†79,858.14	
Chippewa, .....	40,780.00			
Clare, .....	5,860.00			
Clinton, .....	120.00			
Crawford, .....	7,840.00			
Delta, .....	33,856.00	2,880.00		
Eaton, .....	520.00			
Emmet, .....	11,320.00			
Genesee, .....	120.00			
Gladwin, .....	6,137.00			
Grand Traverse, .....	4,520.00		‡35,876.80	80.00
Gratiot, .....	2,520.00			
Houghton, .....	14,249.70	4,360.30		
Huron, .....	7,970.00			
Ingham, .....	120.00			
Ionia, .....	160.00			
Iosco, .....	7,040.00			
Isabella, .....	2,960.00			
Kalkaska, .....	9,480.00			
Kent, .....	280.00			
Lake, .....	8,180.00			
Lapeer, .....	280.00			
Leelanaw, .....	4,380.00			
Lenawee, .....	16.00			
Livingston, .....	80.00			
Mackinac, .....	21,859.00			
Manistee, .....	4,080.00			
Manitou, .....	1,260.00			
Marquette, .....	51,220.00	8,520.00		
Mason, .....	4,820.00			
Mecosta, .....	2,240.00			
Midland, .....	4,360.00			
Missaukee, .....	6,480.00			
Monroe, .....	280.00			
Montcalm, .....	2,260.00			
Montmorenci, .....	9,240.00			
Muskegon, .....	1,000.00			
Newaygo, .....	7,400.00			
Oakland, .....	40.00			
Oceana, .....	2,240.00			

\* Traverse City District. † East Saginaw District. ‡ Detroit District.

*Primary School and Agricultural College Lands—Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Vacant Pri- mary School Lands.	"Reserved." Mineral.	Vacant Agri- cultural Col- lege Lands.	Patented.
Ogemaw, .....	8,200.00			
Ontonagon, .....	39,280.00	3,240.00		
Osceola, .....	5,880.00			
Oscoda, .....	5,800.00			
Otsego, .....	8,940.00			
Ottawa, .....	560.00			
Presque Isle, .....	11,320.00			
Rosecommon, .....	8,680.00			
Saginaw, .....	2,800.00			
Sanilac, .....	6,520.00			
Schoolcraft, .....	41,760.80			
St. Clair, .....	280.00			
Tuscola, .....	6,960.00			
Wexford, .....	7,160.00			440.00
Total, .....	490,461.70	19,000.30	239,480.16	520.00

*Vacant University, Asylum, and Salt Spring Lands.*

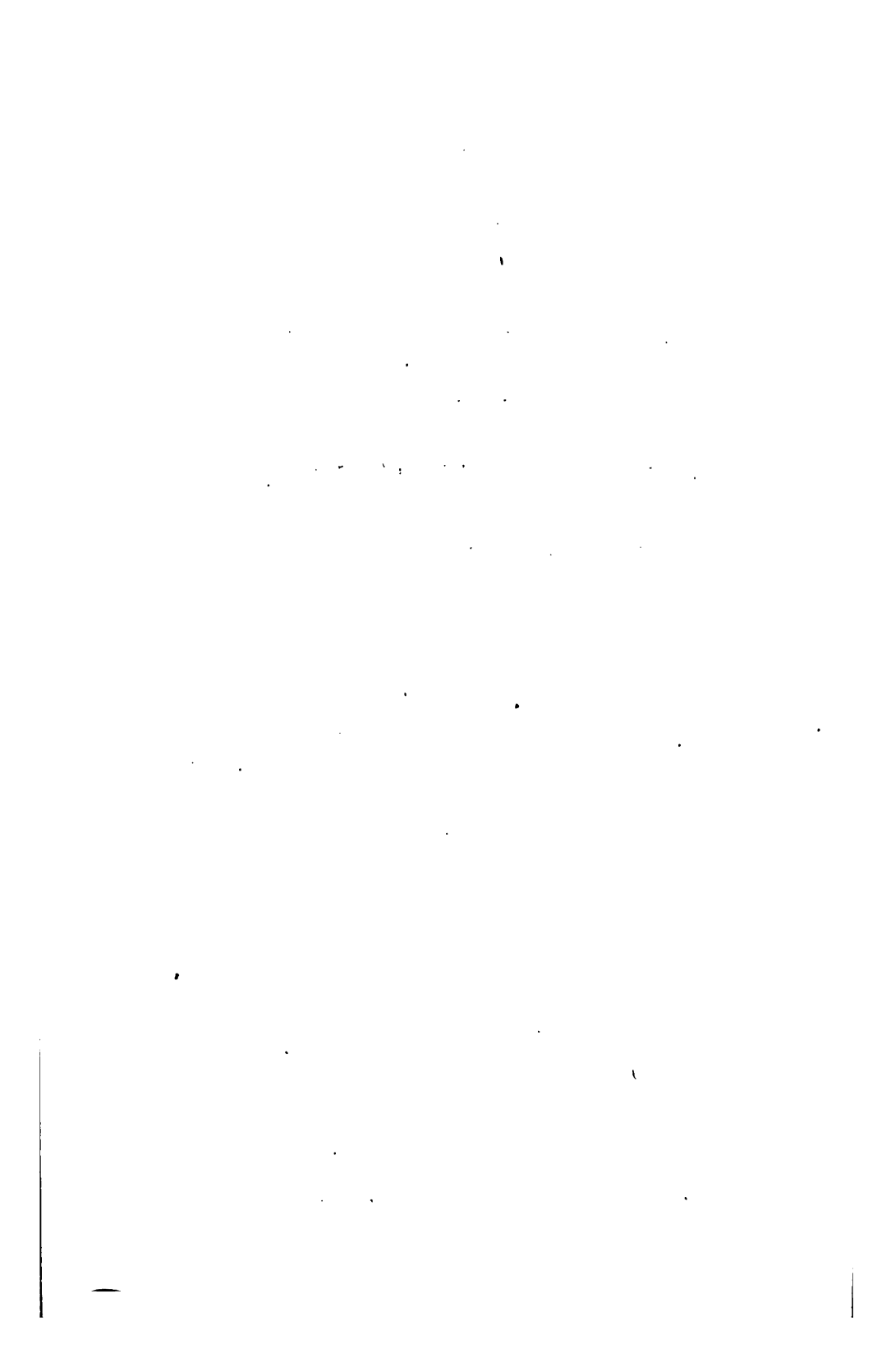
COUNTIES.	UNIVERSITY, VA- GANT.	ASYLUM, VA- GANT.	SALT SPRING, VACANT.
Berrien,.....	70.00	.....	.....
Gratiot,.....	.....	.....	40.00
Kalamazoo, .....	160.00	.....	.....
Midland,.....	.....	.....	800.00
Muskegon,.....	.....	640.00	.....
Total,.....	230.00	640.00	840.00

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SWAMP LAND STATE ROAD COMMISSIONER**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF MICHIGAN,**  
**FOR THE YEARS 1867 AND 1868.**



**BY AUTHORITY.**

**LANSING:**  
**W. S. GEORGE & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.**  
**1869.**



# REPORT.

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SWAMP LAND STATE ROAD COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }  
Lansing, Mich., Jan. 1, 1869. }

*To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:*

In compliance with Sec. 9, Act 76, of 1867, I have the honor to present herewith my first Report, with such "recommendations" as I deem necessary, and for the best interests of the State.

I have endeavored to make the tables herein given so full and exhaustive, that it would show the exact condition of all the roads and ditches for which appropriations have been made; but the task has been rendered difficult, if not impracticable, by the failure of former Legislatures to provide some means of systematizing these extensive internal improvements, and keeping a full general history of each appropriation, from the first. In many cases the Local Commissioners have kept no sufficient record of contracts, or the work performed under them; and generally what had been kept, did not find its way to the hands of a successor in the office. Many of the diagrams and field notes of surveys are extremely imperfect, and, in some instances, none can be found on file.

It has been found necessary in several cases, to order re-surveys. It had been the policy of some Local Commissioners to let a contract to one party for "chopping out and clearing," to another for "building causeways," and to still another for "stumping and grading," and all covering the same piece of road—which rarely failed to waste the appropriation, and confuse the history of the road. In some cases the acceptances of work have been so indefinite, as to make it impossible to find what particular portion of the job had been completed; and

sometimes a personal inspection fails to answer the query, "Where *was* the work done?" With this state of things existing more or less over about four thousand miles of roads and ditches, upon which have been expended hundreds of thousands of dollars—without ever once having a balance sheet—it may not be difficult to understand *why* this report cannot be concise and definite, as such a document should be; and yet I am confident that where all the items could not be obtained with exactness, they have been so approximated as to show, *very nearly*, the present condition of the appropriations and expenditures, and the state and progress of the work.

#### STATE ROADS, &C., IN GENERAL.

The Wagon Roads of a State are the most valuable, as also the most expensive, of all her internal improvements. Without them, there can be no successful settlement or cultivation. In my judgment, no other means conduces so directly, or so effectually, to the reclamation of her unsubdued lands.

From extensive personal knowledge, derived in the discharge of the duties arising under my appointment, I am clearly of the opinion that the best general interests of the State, and, ultimately, the legitimate object of Congress, as expressed in the terms of the grant, *may* be most fully secured by using these lands exclusively in building roads and drains; but I think some additional legislation will be necessary.

Tables Nos. 3, 4 and 5, of this Report, show that 3,830,810 47 acres have already been appropriated, and for what objects. To this amount must be added not less than five per cent., or say 200,000 acres, for expense of surveys, Local Commissioners' salaries, right of way, advertising, the payment of several thousand dollars of interest on old contracts, and the necessary expense of this Bureau. Indeed, if all the appropriations which are now authorized are to be expended, I have no doubt these expenses, with the most rigid economy, will be nearer ten than five per cent., making the sum not much short of 4,213,891 acres.



To this amount must be added all the lands disposed of under the Homestead Laws, and all those sold for cash, less the amount of cash which has been paid on the various appropriations, as shown in the tables. These items cannot now be definitely stated, but in the aggregate, are so large that I think it must be evident that in the Lower Peninsula, at least, there is nothing left to give away or to sell—which is of any value—for it must not be forgotten that quite an amount of these lands are valueless.

#### LAWS PROVIDING FOR HOMESTEADS AND ONE-FOURTH PAYMENTS.

The object of these laws was to secure the actual settlement and cultivation of the soil, which has been effected to some extent in the vicinity of settlements already made; but in these localities the lands have all been disposed of which could be settled with any success, and from extensive observation and information from reliable sources, I am satisfied that a very large majority of the lands now being taken under these laws, are not for actual settlement or improvement, but as a cover for stripping them of valuable timber—a practice already very general in many parts of the State, and carried on by irresponsible parties.

I believe it would be far better for the actual settler (though poor) to pay \$1 25 per acre for land in the vicinity of a road, than to have it given him, remote from road communications with the settlements where there is a demand for his labor.

In view also of the fact (as I believe) that the Lower Peninsula of the State has no lands left, fit for homesteads, that are not already *mortgaged* by existing appropriations, I would urge upon the Legislature the propriety of repealing these, and all laws which divert the lands, or the moneys arising from their sale, from the legitimate object stated in the original grant.

Very soon after my appointment I found that various forms of contracts were in vogue in different localities, which were deficient in their specifications, and often very loosely drawn, so that I have felt bound to approve jobs *because* they were done

strictly *according* to contract, when I would not have approved the contract itself, and when I knew the road was not what a State road should be.

Without delay, therefore, I prepared a new form of contract, which all the Local Commissioners have been required to use, and which has resulted in very general uniformity of work in all parts of the State; and the roads built under these contracts are everywhere conceded to be a very great improvement upon most of those built under former contracts.

By reference to table No. 1, it will be seen that I had approved contracts on the several roads and ditches, for 552 233-320 miles, amounting to \$695,880 30, previous to Dec. 1, 1868.

Table No. 2, shows on what roads, ditches and bridges I have approved work, and to what extent; as also what has been allowed for surveys, Local Commissioners' salaries, and other expenses.

From the report of the Commissioner of the State Land Office, it appears there are about 140,000 acres of the Swamp Lands not yet in market. As I believe existing laws (unless some of them shall be repealed) will require all these lands which have any real value, to meet the appropriations, I would recommend the enactment of a "Graduation Law," under which they shall be brought into market. It is well known that many of these lands, in the hands of private parties, would readily command from \$5 to \$10 per acre. I would suggest, that for the first year the minimum price should be \$5, for the second year \$2 50, and thereafter \$1 25 per acre, and that the Commissioner of the Land Office be authorized to receive in payment for them, both at public and private sale, any legal evidences of indebtedness which may have matured against the State, for the building of roads, ditches or bridges under the several Swamp Road Acts.

This would operate to relieve the market from scrip, (so called,) and give to the State the benefit of a higher price for her lands than they would bring in money, and also enable her to let contracts on very much more favorable terms.

In this connection, I would recommend the modification of all existing laws which confine the appropriations to the lands in certain counties or localities, for the reason that it is very difficult to let contracts under these appropriations, short of paying twice as much for the work as would be necessary if the appropriations were general.

By reference to a map of the State, which I hope to lay before you at no very distant day,) it will be seen that a very large proportion of the roads and ditches heretofore authorized, are located in a comparatively narrow belt of the State, and one which is already settled, while the more unsettled portions will be left not only without roads, but without lands to build them, if all the laws now existing should remain. A sense of justice to all parts of the State, compels me to recommend the repeal of the laws for appropriating lands on many of the roads now provided for, where they are not built or under contract. There are some important thoroughfares on which large expenditures have been made, that are not yet completed, and cannot be, without further appropriations. If left as they are, what has been expended will be almost a loss.

I would recommend that \$100,000 of the money now on hand, or to come into the State Treasury, belonging to the Swamp Land Fund or Swamp Land Interest Fund, be placed at the disposal of the Board of Control for Swamp Land Roads and Ditches, to be used in their discretion, for building some of the worst portions of the most meritorious roads and drains, and for the payment of such incidental expenses as they may deem necessary to be so paid.

Act 76, of 1867, creating this Bureau, requires my personal examination of all jobs of work before approving of the same. I think it very important to have such examination, but find it absolutely impossible for one man to see all these jobs soon enough after their completion to do justice to the contractors, who in most cases are men of small means, who must be paid very soon after their work is finished, or suffer severely. I would, therefore, recommend that the act be so amended as to

allow the Commissioner to send out special agents when necessary, who should examine the jobs and report under his directions, and that he have power to approve or reject work so examined. I think the Commissioner should be allowed to make so many subdivisions of each road as he may find most expedient and economical, and to appoint a Local Commissioner for each division.

I believe that the law should also provide that the General Commissioner might allow the letting of contracts so fast, and *no faster*, than in his judgment will be warranted by the demand for lands, so that the market should not be at any time overstocked with contractors' claims, called "Scrip." I have endeavored to adhere strictly to this policy, though my power under the law to refuse to approve proper contracts when presented to me, has been questioned by men of legal acumen.

#### TRESPASSES ON SWAMP LANDS.

The law making me the agent of the State to bring to justice those who have been or are now trespassers on these lands, entails duties neither light nor pleasant, but which the public interest requires should be performed promptly and well. I soon found that the kind of information necessary to have, and the class of men to be looked after, rendered it necessary to send men to all the principal lumbering camps who were well adapted to the work in hand. This necessarily involved large expense, but the examination had, has been so general and thorough, that I believe the expense hereafter will be comparatively small to keep the Department advised of these matters; and I have no doubt the amount of trespass hereafter committed will be decidedly less than heretofore. The amount collected by me up to January 1, 1869, was \$9,143 50, and the amount paid to agents for services and necessary expenses, is \$4,248 10, including quite an amount of labor and expense in ferreting out other cases, which I have no doubt will be settled without much additional expense. A full itemized account of my doings in this regard, has been filed with the Board of Control for Swamp Lands.

## EXPLANATIONS.

Those roads which have not yet been surveyed, and those which have only been surveyed in part, have been "estimated" carefully, and it is believed they will not vary materially from the length here given. Slight variations have been made in the length of some of the roads since the original survey, by local changes of route, but this will only slightly affect the general result.

Under Act 187, of 1863, and Act 385, of 1867, considerable amounts of interest have been paid on some of the roads, and charged up to those roads respectively. I submit whether both these acts would not require this interest to be charged up against the general Swamp Land Fund, and not against the fund of the individual road. I think the entire appropriation for the East Saginaw and Sauble River Road had been put under contract and the work accepted at the time of the passage of the last act. If so, the interest in that case could only be paid from the general fund; but, being charged against the road, its fund appears largely overdrawn.

There are, also, items for local commissioners' salaries, surveys, right-of-way, advertising, &c., which have uniformly been charged against the several road funds, which makes the appropriation appear overdrawn, as shown by the tables, in some cases.

I think the Commissioner of the State Land Office and the Board of Control have uniformly construed the laws for building roads and ditches, to appropriate the one or two sections per mile, or the amount named in the appropriation, to be actually used in the contracts. Should not all the necessary incidental expenses have been charged to the General Fund?

There is another reason why the sum of the last two columns in tables No. 3, 4 and 5, when subtracted from the first column, cannot be relied upon to show the exact amount that yet remains subject to contract. It is the fact that contractors, or those holding under them, have held back acceptances for work

duly approved, not presenting them for settlement at the proper office. I have no means for obtaining the exact condition of many of these outstanding claims, so as to present them in this report.

There is no doubt that most of the parties holding these claims, have lands to the extent of them, reserved, which they are quite willing to hold in this way, as long as the State will allow them to do so free from taxation.

The Commissioner of the State Land Office has called your attention to this evil, for which your wisdom will doubtless find a remedy.

Very respectfully,

L. B. CURTIS,  
*Commissioner.*

TABLE No. 1, Showing on what Roads and Ditches Contracts have been Approved since April 1, 1887, with the distance and amount for each.

NAMES OF ROADS, &c.	LENGTH.		No. of Bridges.	Amount.	REMARKS.
	Miles.	Rods.			
Ashtabula Ditch—in Shiawassee County,.....	1	255	.....	\$ 1,900 43	
Allegheny, Muskegon and Traverse Bay,.....	30	006	tw.,	23,950 00	
Alma and Clinton,.....	23	080	.....	27,300 00	
Bay De Noc and Green Bay,.....	19	000	.....	30,400 00	
Big Rapids and Grand Rapids,.....	7	000	one,	9,937 50	
Clio and Cheesaning,.....	3	023	one,	1,100 00	
Cape and Clyde Extension,.....	6	102	.....	6,400 00	
Cass River and Bay City,.....	7	109	.....	13,983 75	Local appropriation.
East Saginaw and Sable River, (An Gros Swamp),.....	4	100	.....	21,000 00	Local appropriation.
East Saginaw and Junction,.....	7	100	.....	6,000 00	
Englehardtville and Croton,.....	4	100	.....	6,375 00	
Greenville and Big Rapids,.....	233	16-25	.....	708 75	
Greenville and Bloomer,.....	3	000	.....	1,500 00	
Huron City and Bad Ax,.....	14	000	.....	17,812 50	Local appropriation.
Ironia, Houghton Lake and Mackinac,.....	29	255	.....	31,400 37½	
Jingham and Clinton,.....	4	006	.....	4,400 00	

TABLE No. 1, Showing on what Roads and Ditches Contracts have been Approved, &amp;c.—Continued.

NAMES OF ROADS, &c.	LENGTH.		No. of Miles.	Amount.	REMARKS.
	Miles.	Rods.			
Iosla and Smyrna.....	1	100	.....	\$ 8,200 00	
Lapeer and Tuscola.....	22	015	.....	19,552 50	
Lexington and Flint River, .....	2	000	.....	3,017 50	
Midland, Houghton Lake and Traverse Bay, .....	116	315 19 25	one,	174,034 00	One-half of the appropriation local.
Midland and Isabella, .....	2	000	one,	8,200 00	
Mineral Range.....	5	000	.....	8,000 00	
Montcalm and Gratiot, .....	9	000	.....	15,225 00	
Muskegon and Cedar Springs, .....	9	160	.....	8,800 00	
Newaygo and Northport, .....	44	00	one,	37,000 00	
Ovid and St. Charles, .....	15	126	.....	16,500 00	
Port Huron, Bay City and Lansing, .....	29	200	one,	43,900 00	
Port Austin and Sanilac, .....	4	000	.....	8,200 00	
St. Mary's River and Mackinac, .....	20	000	.....	32,000 00	
Sanilac and Huron, .....	16	000	.....	17,100 00	
and Ditches to relieve the Road from surface water, .....	2	125	.....	6,125 00	
Saginaw and Gratiot, .....	8	000	.....	18,750 00	
Saginaw, Gratiot and Newaygo, .....	15	000	.....		



				Local appropriation.
Tuscola and Saginaw Bay,.....	1 140	.....	2,000 00	
Vienna and State Line, (in Monroe county,) .....	4 197	.....	2,500 00	
Wisconsin and Lake Superior,.....	40 00	.....	64,000 00	
Rogue River Improvement, about.....	9 00	.....	2,750 00	
Total.....	532 223 2-6		\$205,850 30 1/2	

\* The Roads thus marked are in the Upper Peninsula.

TABLE No. 2, Showing by Roads, &amp;c., what work I have Approved, which has also been Approved by the Board of Control.

NAMES OF ROADS, &c.	APPROVED FROM APRIL 1, 1867, TO DECEMBER 1, 1868.					APPROVED FROM DECEMBER 1, 1868, TO JANUARY, 1869.						
	Length.		Amount.	Bridges.	Amount for Sur-vey, Local Com-missioners, &c.	Total Amount for Approvals.	Length.		Amount.	Bridges.	Amount for Sur-vey, Local Com-missioners, &c.	Total Amount for Approvals.
	Miles.	Rods.					Miles.	Rods.				
Allegan, Montegon and Traverse Bay,.....	11 132.22.25		\$ 9,122 20	\$ 3,760 00	\$122 20	\$13,004 40	3 000	\$ 2,400 00	\$3,800 00	\$227 50	\$6,427 50	
Alma and Clinton,.....	19 160		16,600 00	.....	89 00	16,689 00	6 000	6,375 00	.....	.....	6,375 00	
Almont and Cass River,.....	9 012		10,980 00	.....	99 00	10,979 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bridgeton and Ooscola,.....	17 00		12,100 00	.....	.....	12,100 00	5 112	4,280 00	.....	.....	4,280 00	
Bay De Noc and Green Bay,.....	22 00		35,200 00	8,000 00	.....	43,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Big Rapids and Grand Rapids,.....	11 00		19,750 00	812 50	.....	11,682 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Berlin and Georgetown,.....	6 280		5,400 00	.....	.....	5,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cape and Clyde,.....	12 140		11,150 00	.....	375 75	11,525 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cape and Clyde Extension,.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	1 510	1,925 00	.....	.....	1,925 00	
Cass River and Bay City,.....	6 240		6,972 50	.....	.....	6,972 50	7 000	13,451 25	.....	.....	13,451 25	
Clio and Cheesaning,.....	1 00		570 00	.....	54 00	324 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Duncan, Alpena and Sauble,.....	5 160		4,400 00	.....	1,082 70	5,482 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
East Saginaw and Junction,.....	5 080		4,200 00	.....	54 00	4,254 00	1 080	1,000 00	.....	45 00	1,045 00	
Emmet and Grand Traverse,.....	23 240		19,000 00	.....	514 00	19,514 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

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Englishville and Orono,.....	10 000	10 312 50	10 312 50	.....	.....	.....
East Sagadah and Sable,.....	.....	80 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....
Greenville and Big Rapids,.....	15 281 25-25	15 986 54	15 986 54	.....	.....	.....
Genesee and Tuscola,.....	5 000	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Ionla, Houghton Lake and Mackinac,...	5 200	3,703 00	3,820 00	120 00	4 000	3,200 00
Ithaca and Alma,.....	2 240	2,691 66	2,691 66	.....	4 298	5,921 87
Ingham and Clinton,.....	285	800 00	205 50	.....	.....	.....
Ionla and Vermontville,.....	5 000	1,947 17	1,947 17	.....	4 004	4,400 00
Ionla and Smyrna,.....	.....	.....	9 70	.....	.....	.....
Lapeer and Tuscola,.....	7 253 2-25	7,601 92	7,601 92	.....	.....	.....
Lexington and Flint River,.....	5 160	8,800 00	8,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Midland, Houghton Lake and Traverse Bay,.....	5 000	8,000 00	881 68	.....	17 000	25,348 69
Midland and Isabella,.....	3 000	2,400 00	.....	.....	8 000	6,100 00
Mineral Range,.....	5 000	8,000 00	120 50	.....	.....	.....
Montcalm and Gratiot,.....	.....	.....	474 04	.....	1 000	1,250 00
Muskegon and Cedar Springs,.....	7 160	6,505 24	6,505 24	.....	2 160	2,815 77
Newaygo and Dayton,.....	13 222	4,998 00	7,884 85	.....	.....	.....
Newaygo and Northport,.....	39 255	30,505 78	82,905 78	.....	8 000	6,400 00
Ontonagon and State Line,.....	.....	.....	328 50	.....	.....	.....
Ovid and St. Charles,.....	6 000	6,800 60	6,800 60	.....	.....	.....
Port Huron, Bay City and Lansing,...	36 270	36,015 00	36,215 00	.....	8 160	11,410 00
Port Austin and Sanilac,.....	8 000	6,600 00	6,388 90	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 2—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF ROADS, &c.	APPROVED FROM APRIL 1, 1863 TO DECEMBER 1, 1868.					APPROVED FROM DECEMBER 1, 1868, TO JANUARY, 1869.						
	LENGTH.		Amount.	Bridges.	Amount for sur- veys, Local Comm- issioner's sal- ary, &c.	Total Amount for Approval.	Miles.	Rods.	Amount.	Bridges.	Amount for sur- veys, Local Comm- issioner's sal- ary, &c.	Total Amount for Approval.
	Miles.	Rods.										
Portage River Road, (now ditch),.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 120 30	\$ 120 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Sanilac and Tuscola,.....	9 090	.....	\$ 7,782 33	.....	.....	7,782 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Road in Shiawassee Co., (Act 80, of '66)	080	.....	300 00	.....	.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanilac and Bay,.....	243	.....	607 50	.....	.....	607 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's River and Mackinac,.....	7 000	.....	11,200 00	.....	62 25	11,262 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saginaw City and Owosso,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanilac and Huron, (3. Div.),.....	26 258	.....	21,981 71	.....	260 60	22,242 31	3 182	\$ 2,479 71	.....	.....	.....	\$ 2,479 71
Saginaw and Gratiot,.....	6 044	.....	4,400 00	.....	.....	4,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saginaw, Gratiot and Newaygo,.....	7 160	.....	6,437 50	.....	537 75	7,025 25	.....	.....	437 50	.....	.....	437 50
St. Louis and Pine River,.....	1 007	.....	1,121 68	.....	.....	1,121 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuscola and Saginaw Bay,.....	3 000	.....	3,112 50	.....	.....	3,112 50	2 000	2,712 50	.....	.....	.....	2,712 50
Improvement of River Du Fil, (Finished),.....	174.6-11	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elk Creek Ditch, (Finished),.....	5 000	.....	8,000 00	.....	9 00	8,009 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Gratiot County Ditch, (Finished).....	2 000	2,900 00	.....	2,900 00	1 000	1,900 00	.....	1,900 00
Wabigoon Ditch, (Finished,).....	4 166	5,421 75	65 00	5,486 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mussey, (Finished,).....	5 000	3,750 00	.....	3,750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Shore Ditch, (Finished,).....	3 175	1,633 00	.....	1,633 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imley and Mussey Ditch, (Finished,)..	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 000	1,875 00	.....	1,875 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
419 299.3-25	\$393,646 06	\$21,996 75	\$5,825 87	\$421,470 70	96 133	\$106,280 29	\$3,900 00	\$272 50
								\$110,363 79

TABLE No. 3. Showing the Amount of Appropriations in the Upper Peninsula—Also, the length (nearly) of each Road, the amount appropriated for each—the amount paid in Cash and in Land on each, (where payments have been made,) and the amounts liable to be paid in Land under existing Contracts.

NAMES OF ROADS.	LENGTH.		Amount of Appropriation in Dollars.	Amount of Cash Payments to Dec. 1, '06.	Amount of Land Payments to Dec. 1, '06.	Total Payments to December 1, 1906.	Amount due and to become due on existing contracts.
	Miles.	Rods.					
Bay De Noc and Green Bay,.....	74	200	\$119,400 00	.....	\$65,000 00	\$65,000 00	\$30,780 00
Bridge over Menominee River,.....	.....	.....	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	.....
Chocoma and Negaunee, estimated,.....	13	000	20,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deer Creek and Menominee Marble Quarry,.....	35	160	54,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keweenaw Bay, estimated,.....	52	000	83,200 00	.....	83,433 12	83,433 12	3,921 81
L'Anse Bay and State Line, estimated,.....	84	000	134,400 00	\$2,744 45	1,499 79	4,244 25	.....
Mackinac and Delta, (Ste Ignace, &c.) estimated,.....	160	000	254,000 00	Cash, 74c. \$700 00 8,923 03	.....	.....	.....
Marquette and Bay De Noc,.....	60	000	20,800 00	.....	1,940 62	11,468 65	.....
Mineral Range and two extensions, estimated,.....	128	000	207,000 00	.....	33,865 11	33,865 11	.....
Marquette and Mineral Range,.....	12	000	19,200 00	.....	4,800 00	4,800 00	.....
Ontonagon and State Line, estimated,.....	60	000	95,000 00	1,402 94	204 00	1,606 94	.....
Ontonagon and Montreal River, estimated,.....	60	000	95,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peninsula Rail Road, (Act 206 of 1891,) .....	.....	.....	84,490 78	.....	84,490 78	84,490 78	.....
St. Mary's River and Mackinac,.....	55	000	88,000 00	2,794 27	1,990 68	4,684 95	\$2,000 00

Small St. Marie and Grand Island, estimated,.....	180 000	200,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy and Southport, estimated,.....	15 000	24,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin and Lake Superior, estimated,.....	106 000	168,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,400 00
Winona and Franklin, estimated,.....	12 000	19,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,064 100	\$1,779,600 76	\$16,560 70	\$245,738 10	\$263,307 80	(\$180,101 88	

TABLE No. 4, Giving the names and length (nearly) of the Roads in the Lower Peninsula, with amount of Appropriation for each; also the Amounts paid and the Amounts liable to be paid on each under existing contracts.

NAMES OF ROADS.	LENGTH.		Amount of appropriation in Dollars.	Amount of Cash payments to Dec. 1, '98.	Amount of Land payments to Dec. 1, '98.	Total payments to December 1, 1898.	Am't due and to become due on existing contracts.
	Miles.	Rods.					
Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay,.....	209	080	\$228,400 00	\$10,891 61	\$116,844 02	\$128,735 63	\$87,800 00
Almont and Cass River,.....	53	000	42,400 00	.....	42,408 43	42,408 43	400 00
Alma and Clinton,.....	106	000	84,800 00	20 00	16,850 00	16,870 00	26,550 00
Allegan and Lake Shore,.....	20	000	24,000 00	.....	83 10	83 10	.....
Ash and Frenchtown, (in Monroe county),.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin and Georgetown, .....	20	160	16,400 00	15 00	12,051 62	12,066 62	4,280 88
Big Rapids and Grand Rapids,.....	45	000	36,000 00	15 00	26,844 07	26,869 07	9,040 93
Branch Road, in Eaton and Barry Counties, estimated, ...	6	000	4,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeton and Osceola,.....	51	100	41,000 00	.....	13,060 63	13,060 63	6,411 87
Clio and Cheaning, (formerly Saginaw and Genesee),.....	18	160	5,147 50	.....	3,144 18	3,144 18	1,043 32
Capac and Clyde,.....	17	152	16,189 00	8 00	15,623 75	15,623 75	.....
Capac and Clyde Extension,.....	6	102	6,400 00	.....	.....	.....	6,400 00
Cottonwood Swamp,.....	8	000	6,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass River and Wild Fowl Bay,.....	25	170	36,757 00	.....	.....	.....	.....



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Cass River and Bay City, estimated,.....	41 000	54,425 00	.....	6,972 50	6,972 50	80,988 75
Crawford's Marble Quarry, estimated,.....	5 000	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dowagiac Swamp,.....	5 000	4,000 00	.....	8,999 97	8,999 97	03
•Juncus, Alpena and Sauble, and bridge over Sauble River,	129 000	109,000 00	80 00	108,512 81	108,898 81	2,085 00
•East Saginaw and Sauble, estimated,.....	94 000	76,200 00	17,500 82 } Cash War. \$85,970 28 }	41,786 66	90,817 72	26,000 00
East Saginaw and Junction,.....	11 160	9,200 00	.....	4,918 00	4,918 00	1,800 00
Emmet and Grand Traverse,.....	76 000	60,900 00	.....	60,966 52	60,966 52	.....
Englishville and Croton,.....	28 000	22,400 00	16 25	19,970 00	19,986 25	1,400 00
Ferrysburgh and Muskegon, (Act 288, of 1865,) estimated,.	8 000	8,200 00	.....	2,201 12	2,201 12	998 88
Greenville and Bloomer, Act 129, '63, (also non-resident tax)	.....	2,400 00	.....	.....	.....	2,400 00
Greenville and Big Rapids,.....	42 268	24,270 00	17 50	27,174 83	27,152 82	7,729 58
Grand Rapids and Muskegon, Act 288, of 1863,.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....
Genesee and Tuscola,.....	9 000	7,200 00	.....	.....	.....	7,200 00
Greenbush and Gratiot,.....	14 160	11,600 00	35 50	13,019 54	13,055 04	737 60
Hastings and Lowell, Act 217, of 1861,.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron City and Bad Ax,.....	22 068	17,768 00	.....	.....	.....	17,768 00
Ionis, Houghton Lake and Mackinac,.....	212 160	170,000 00	8,102 86	10,420 00	18,522 86	81,409 37
Ithaca and St. Charles, estimated,.....	23 160	9,400 00	35 00	8,219 00	8,254 00	240 00
Ithaca and Alma,.....	4 160	3,600 00	.....	3,976 96	3,976 96	114 76
Ionis and Vermontville,.....	18 000	14,400 00	12 00	14,400 00	14,412 50	.....

\* On these two roads there is an additional appropriation of \$90,000, the lands confined to counties benefited by the road.

## SWAMP LAND STATE ROAD

TABLE No. 4—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF ROADS.	LENGTH.		Amount of ap- propriation in Dollars.	Amount of Cash payments to Dec. 1, '68.	Amount of Land payments to Dec. 1, '68.	Total Payments to December 1, 1868.	Am't due and to become due on existing contracts.
	Miles.	Rods.					
Ionia and Smyrna, Act 55, of 1864,.....	.....	.....	3,200 00	.....	59 70	59 70	3,200 00
Logham and Clinton,.....	4 230	.....	5,220 00	.....	3,805 50	3,805 50	1,000 00
Lexington and Flint River,.....	53 000	.....	41,600 00	3,377 51	33,436 96	34,804 47	4,370 39
Lake Shore, Act 180, of 1863,.....	.....	.....	\$ 6,600 00	.....	\$ 300 00	\$ 300 00	.....
Lapeer and Tuscola,.....	39 052	.....	31,330 00	.....	5,101 92	5,101 92	14,450 55
Lamont and Zealand, Act 235, of 1865,.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manistee and Leland,.....	77 240	.....	62,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mankagon and Cedar Springs,.....	36 000	.....	23,800 00	15 00	3,905 24	3,920 24	5,094 70
Midland and Isabella,.....	27 000	.....	21,023 00	15 00	7,226 41	7,300 41	10,100 00
Mackinac and Little Traverse Bay, estimated,.....	36 000	.....	23,800 00	.....	12,237 20	12,237 20	.....
Mecceta to Oceana County Seat, Act 254, of 1867,.....	.....	.....	3,135 00	.....	3,125 00	3,125 00	.....
Midland City, Houghton Lake and Grand Traverse Bay,.....	119 316.19-25	.....	191,900 00	.....	11,831 68	11,831 68	165,115 00
Muir and Isabella, estimated,.....	56 000	.....	44,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montcalm and Gratiot,.....	28 153.6-25	.....	21,175 00	.....	474 74	474 74	15,235 00
Newaygo and Northport,.....	155 100	.....	124,400 00	14,331 51	91,022 23	105,924 04	16,000 00

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Newaygo and Dayton, estimated,.....	28 000	21,200 00	35 00	24,834 46	24,919 46	.....
New Haven and Fairfield,.....	6 100	5,200 00	.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	8,600 00
Nunica and Montegon, estimated,.....	18 000	14,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ovid and St. Charles,.....	20 100	13,400 00	Cash Warrants \$21,589 24 40,028 30	5,390 50	5,390 50	10,960 00
Port Huron, Bay City and Lansing,.....	151 000	139,600 00	.....	67,877 25	129,742 90	82,671 38
Port Sanilac and Tuscola,.....	71 106	57,215 00	17 50	55,700 42	56,777 92	2,400 00
Port Austin and Sanilac, and two extensions, estimated,...	84 000	84,000 00	25 00	64,708 67	64,781 67	22,237 15
Port Hope and Wild Fowl Bay, estimated,.....	33 000	28,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage River Road, (afterwards changed to Ditch,).....	15 240	6,800 00	.....	6,408 06	6,408 06	.....
† Pent Water and Newaygo, Act 175, of 1863,.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	7,667 68	7,667 68	.....
Sanilac and Haron,.....	72 000	57,600 00	.....	21,642 31	21,642 31	22,426 00
St. Louis and Pine River, Act 93, of 1865,.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	3,121 68	3,121 68	873 32
Saginaw and Gratiot,.....	24 107.1 25	27,467 50	.....	19,314 18	19,314 18	6,763 23
Saginaw, Gratiot and Newaygo, estimated,.....	60 000	43,000 00	.....	5,606 75	5,606 75	13,750 00
Saginaw City and Owosso,.....	25 160	28,400 00	3 75	24,114 52	24,115 27	.....
Sand Beach and Bay City,.....	63 080	50,600 00	15 00	23,543 32	23,563 32	8,411 15
Sanilac and Bay, estimated,.....	46 000	34,800 00	18 75	3,546 46	3,575 21	7,060 79
Shiawassee Road, Act 80, of 1865,.....	.....	800 00	.....	300 00	300 00	.....
Summerfield and State Line, (in Monroe Co.,) Act 217, of '61,.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
Tuscola and Saginaw Bay,.....	26 001.10-25	30,403 00	.....	7,504 06	7,504 06	13,630 94

† Contracts not on file. Probably all under contract.

TABLE No. 4—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF ROADS.	LAKOTA.		Amount of ap- propriation in dollars.	Amount of Cash payments to Dec. 1, '68.	Amount of Land payments to Dec. 1, '68.	Total payments to December 1, 1868.	Am't due and to become due on existing contracts.
	Miles.	Rods.					
Vienna and State Line, (in Monroe Co.) Act 217, of 1861, ..	.....	.....	\$2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	\$2,500 00
White Rock and Bingham, estimated, .....	30 000	.....	24,000 00	.....	\$13,359 86	\$13,359 86	.....
White Lake and Big Rapids, estimated, .....	53 000	.....	46,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2,865 281.11-26	.....	\$2,643,776 00	\$146,994 76	\$1,112,641 76	\$1,259,636 51	\$680,787 13

TABLE No. 5, Showing the Amounts which have been Appropriated in the Lower Peninsula, for the miscellaneous objects named and the present condition of the same, as nearly as can now be ascertained.

	By what authority granted.	Am't of appropriation in dollars.	Am't which has been paid in cash.	Amount paid in Land.	Total am't paid to date.	Amount subject to ex-isting contracts.
Alcona Ditch,.....	B'd of Control.	\$ 6,400 00	.....	.....	.....	\$ 4,146 00
Astoria Ditch, in Shiawassee Co.,.....	Act 343, of 1865.	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	1,969 44
"An Gros Swamp Ditch, (on East Sag. and Sauble Riv. B'd, B'd of Control.	B'd of Control.	7,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ball River Improvement,.....	Act 333, of 1865.	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black River Ditch, in Sanilac Co.,.....	Act 162, of 1863.	4,800 00	\$ 164 00	.....	.....	600 00
Black River Harbor, in Ottawa Co.,.....	Act 163, of 1862.	14,235 71	.....	\$ 301 18	\$ 365 18	8,373 11
Bridge over Muskegon River,.....	Act 342, of 1865.	4,800 00	.....	5,862 60	5,862 60	1,622 53
Drains in St. Clair Co.,.....	Act 262, of 1865.	3,760 00	.....	3,177 47	3,177 47	.....
Drains in Genesee Co.,.....	Act 37, of 1863.	2,500 00	.....	3,760 00	3,760 00	.....
Ditch in Bay Co.,.....	B'd of Control.	6,510 00	.....	2,499 40	2,499 40	60
Elk Creek Ditch,.....	"	19,510 75	3,237 50	3,232 50	6,510 00	.....
Gratiot County Ditch,.....	"	4,900 00	301 75	16,000 00	16,301 75	3,300 00
German American Seminary,.....	Act 49, of 1863.	31,350 00	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	1,900 00
German Christian Agricultural and Benevolent Society,.....	Act 429, of 1867.	5,610 80	.....	31,263 00	31,263 00	.....
Improvement of River Du Fil,.....	Act 149, of 1863.	4,000 00	.....	5,610 80	5,610 80	.....
			.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....

## SWAMP LAND STATE ROAD

TABLE No. 5—CONTINUED.

	By what author- ity granted.	Am't of appropri- ation in dollars.	Am't which has been paid in cash.	Amount paid in Land.	Total am't paid to date.	Am't subject to be paid on existing contracts.
Improvement of Rogue River,.....	Act 384, of 1964.	\$ 3,750 00	.....	.....	.....	\$3,750 00
Improvement of Matinegon Pkda.,.....	J.A. Res. 8, of '48.	13,918 66	.....	\$3,700 51	\$3,700 51	.....
Lepore and St. Clair Ditches, (Linley & Munsey),.....	Board of Control.	1,875 00	.....	.....	.....	1,875 00
Matinegon Ditch,.....	" "	5,507 75	\$ 18 00	5,489 75	5,507 75	.....
North Shore Ditch, in Clinton Co.,.....	" "	1,632 00	.....	1,632 00	1,632 00	.....
Primary Schools,.....	Act 168, of 1859.	14,238 71	.....	4,238 71 selected.	4,238 71	9,682 00 to be selected Indefinite.
‡ Primary School, (Five per cent Int. Fund.) Sec. 5 of	Act 31, of 1868.	Indefinite am't.	185,000 00	.....	185,000 00	.....
Elroy Ditch, in Saguaw Co.,.....	Board of Control.	10,400 00	.....	11,500 00	11,500 00	3,200 00
Township of Delhi, for ditching,.....	Act 511, of 1867.	500 00	.....	.....	.....	500 00
Township of Aurdien, for ditching,.....	Board of Control.	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	579 13
Tuscola and Saguaw Bay,.....	" "	1,795 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Agricultural College,.....	Act 31, of 1858.	8,401 43	.....	8,401 43	8,401 43	.....
Balance of 200,000 acres not yet used by Board of Control, (see Sec. 12, Act 107, of 1861, .....	.....	175,468 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	\$385,247 30	\$189,871 25	\$112,451 20	\$302,022 54	\$41,695 80

\* All believed to be paid, and charged to E. Saguaw and Saguaw River Road.

† Balance of appropriation has been paid, and probably charged to Port Sanilac and Tuscola Road.

‡ This is left out of the footing of the columns of Appropriations as it cannot be definitely stated, though the amount may be very large.

RECAPITULATION.

	Total Appropriations.	Total Payments.	Am't of Liabilities on Existing Contracts.	Approximate Length of Roads.
Upper Peninsula—Roads and Bridges,.....	\$1,779,490 78	\$292,307 80	\$130,101 98	1,084 miles, 100 rods.
Lower Peninsula— " .....	2,648,775 00	1,259,636 00	650,787 13	2,885 miles, 261 rods.
Lower Peninsula—Ditches and miscellaneous,.....	865,247 30	802,023 54	41,696 80	.....
Total,.....	\$4,783,513 08	\$1,823,966 34	\$802,585 91	3,910 miles, 041 rods.
Appropriations, reduced to acres,.....	3,880,810.47			
Add estimate for expenses, say ten per cent.,.....	388,081.04			
Grand total,.....	4,218,891.51			













**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF MICHIGAN,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1868.**



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**BY AUTHORITY.**  
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**LANSING:**  
**JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE**  
**1868.**



# REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, }  
Lansing, Dec. 1st, A. D. 1868. }

*To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Michigan:*

In obedience to the requirements of law, the undersigned submit respectfully, the following Report, showing the proceedings of the Board of State Auditors for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of November, A. D. 1868.

O. L. SPAULDING,  
*Secretary of State.*

E. O. GROSVENOR,  
*State Treasurer.*

B. D. PRITCHARD,  
*Com. of the Land Office.*

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## *Annual Settlement with the State Treasurer.*

The Board of State Auditors, for the purpose of making an annual settlement with the State Treasurer, met at the office of the Secretary of State, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1867:

Present, Hon. O. L. Spaulding, Secretary of State, Hon. Wm. Humphrey, Auditor General, and Hon. B. D. Pritchard, Commissioner of the State Land Office.

The Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, State Treasurer, having exhibited his account current with the State of Michigan, and the same having been compared by the Board with the books of the Auditor General, we find that during the fiscal year ending the 30th day of November, 1867, the State Treasurer has received into the Treasury, including the sum of five hundred and

seventy-nine thousand and seven dollars and thirty-two cents, (\$579,007 32) (the balance remaining in the Treasury on November 30th, 1866,) the sum of two millions two hundred and seventy-six thousand and three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and sixty-four cents, (\$2,276,397 64), and that he has disbursed one million six hundred and ninety-four thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and sixty-eight cents, (\$1,694,283 68), showing a balance in the Treasury of five hundred and eighty-two thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-six cents, (\$582,113 96), for which balance he exhibited duly accredited vouchers and certificates.

O. L. SPAULDING,  
*Secretary of State.*  
WM. HUMPHREY,  
*Auditor General.*  
B. D. PRITCHARD,  
*Com. of State Land Office.*

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#### COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN MILITARY OFFICERS.

On the 30th day of January, 1868, the Board adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the compensation of the Adjutant General and that of the Quartermaster General, be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) each, per annum, from and after January 1st, 1868.

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#### CLAIM OF FREDERICK ANNIS.

On the 27th day of February, 1868, the matter of the claim of Frederick Annis again came before the Board, and on further investigation the Board find that, on the 28d day of September, 1859, the said Annis paid to the then Commissioner of the Land Office one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$125) for certain lands, which afterwards were sold to other parties by mistake, and that said Annis is justly entitled to have that sum



of money refunded, with interest from said 23d day of September, 1859; it is therefore

*Resolved*, That the said sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, (\$125), with interest from said 23d day of September, 1859, be refunded to said Annis, and that the Auditor General be instructed and required to draw his warrant in favor of said Annis for said sum and interest thereon, the total amount being one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, (\$198.75).

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CLAIM OF GEO. F. HOOD.

On the 31st day of March this claim was presented to the Board in the following form, viz :

For 38 days' labor in examining records and making abstracts of title, and other memoranda, in the counties of Shiawassee, Genesee, Livingston, Lapeer, Tuscola, Saginaw, and Gladwin, in reference to property mortgaged by Geo. M. Dewey and E. H. Hazelton, to the State of Michigan, at \$4 per day, as per agreement with Henry H. Crapo, Governor, \$152—this sum being the amount of my traveling expenses and board while engaged in the above work, when not employed in Flint, as per agreement with the Governor, \$67.65. Stationery and blank book used on account of the foregoing, \$1.50.

The above claim was approved by Governor Crapo, duly considered by the Board, and allowed at \$221.15.

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SIDEWALK.

On the 1st day of April the Board adopted the following resolution, viz :

*Resolved*, That the Auditor General be and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be constructed a first-class sidewalk, from the State Offices to the east middle gate of Capitol Square.

## OTTAWA COUNTY.

On the 2d day of June, a claim was presented by the authorities of Ottawa county, for \$99 84, jury fees expended in a contested election case of the Clerk and Register of said county. The Board having duly considered the claim, rejected the same unanimously, for the reason that there is no authority of law for the allowance of the same.

## CLAIM OF THOMAS SULLIVAN.

The Legislature of 1863, by virtue of Joint Resolution No. 7, referred to the Board of State Auditors a claim of one Thomas Sullivan for adjustment. On the 25th day of November, 1863, the Board took the matter into consideration, and awarded the claimant the following sums, viz:

Pay for 10 19-100 acres of land, erroneous sale,.....	\$254 75
Interest from April 18th and 28d, to March 1st, 1863,..	175 71
Improvements on land (as sworn to),.....	60 00
Survey and plat,.....	5 00
Total,.....	<u>\$495 46</u>

(See Report of the Board of State Auditors, 1863, p. 7):

Now, on this 8th day of October, 1868, comes Jno. J. Speed, Esq., attorney for Thomas Sullivan, and asks for a rehearing in this case, on the ground that his client, Sullivan, was not allowed certain costs, by him (Sullivan) expended in defending his title in sundry law-suits against him, instituted by a party claiming a paramount title, in the Wayne Circuit Court.

It appears to the entire satisfaction of this Board that the said Sullivan did apply to the Attorney General of the State for aid and counsel in defending several suits growing out of the transaction, viz: that the State conveyed to Sullivan 10 19-100 acres of land which it did not own, (being an erroneous sale,) and that the State neglected entirely to furnish any legal counsel, and Sullivan was obliged to pursue his own rem-

edies and to pay for legal services in defending his title to a parcel of land wrongfully conveyed to him by the State.

It duly appears that the evidence brought before this Board was not produced before the Board at its meeting on the 25th day of November, 1863.

Therefore, the Board are of the opinion that it is equitable and just that the said Thomas Sullivan should receive his reasonable costs by him in this behalf expended, and accordingly award him the following additional sums, viz:

Bill of Cheever for costs taxed against Sullivan, and paid by him,.....	\$104 04
Interest on the same from May 7th, 1863, to October 8th, 1868,.....	76 17
Bill of Speed, for attorney's services,.....	50 00
Interest on the same, six years,.....	21 00
Bill of C. J. O'Flynn, attorney's services,.....	90 00
Interest on the same, six years,.....	39 80
<b>Total allowance,.....</b>	<b><u><u>\$381 01</u></u></b>

#### CLAIM OF J. P. COWLES.

This claim was presented to the Board on the 8th day of October, 1868.

It appears, in this case, that the State of Michigan sold to said Cowles the S. W. qr. of the N. W. qr. of Sec. 36, T. 5 N., R. 2 W., being land deeded by the United States to the State of Michigan.

But it appears, that prior to the conveyance on the part of the United States to the State of Michigan, of the parcel of land herein named, the same had been patented to one Jacob Bennett, and that the claimant, Cowles, has been obliged to pay to the State of Michigan, by reason of this erroneous sale, the sum of \$27 44.

Therefore, the Board award to J. P. Cowles the sum of \$27 44, in this matter expended.

## A WELL.

On the 3d day of July, the Board adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Auditor General be authorized to procure the digging of a well, at a suitable place on the grounds of Capitol Square.

## CLAIM OF DAVID CRAPO.

This claim was presented to the Board on the 18th day of November, 1868, in the following form, viz:

Sept. 26, 1868. To selecting and entering for the State of Michigan the following lands, as the agent of said State, upon the United States indemnity certificates for the selection of said Government Lands, in lieu of Swamp Lands, disposed of by the United States, as follows, viz:

Entry at the Traverse City Land Office, Sept. 6,

1868: In full for the indemnity certificates, No.

1, (lands taken by the U. S. in the Kalamazoo

District,)..... 4,538.15 acres.

No. 4, (lands taken in the Detroit District,).... 1,998.37 "

Entry at the Detroit Land Office, Oct. 28, 1868:

In full for the indemnity certificates, No. 2,

lands taken in Genesee District,..... 7,355.32 "

No. 3, lands taken in Ionia District,..... 3,778.64 "

No. 5, lands taken in Lake Superior District,.. 1,724.39 "

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Total,.....19,394.87 acres.

The same being equal to 242½ lots, of 80 acres each, which, at \$5 per lot, is \$1,212 50.

The above claim was endorsed "Approved," by Henry H. Crapo, Governor, and allowed by the Board, at the sum of \$1,212 50.

## ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

December 12, 1867.

Jno. A. Kerr & Co., binding 2,000 copies 2d vol. of

Adjutant General's Report,..... \$600 00

O. L. Spaulding, Secretary of State, expenses to Pontiac, by order of the Board of Escheats, on business connected with the estate of Henry Moore, deceased, .....	\$4 00
State Treasurer, postage used in Treasurer's office,...	30 00
paid commission on \$11,725 00, @ $\frac{1}{4}$ %,....	29 31
" exchange on same, @ 1-10 %.....	11 72
E. O. Grosvenor, paid expenses of the Board of State Auditors, going to Jackson, as required by an act of the Legislature, .....	14 25
Henry H. Crapo, Governor, paid my general traveling expenses one year, viz: from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1867, .....	100 00
paid for rent and cleaning office, and services of man taking charge thereof, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1867, .....	286 51
general postage and express charges for the same time, .....	78 14
telegrams, same time, .....	27 43
paid for postage stamps used on proclamations, .....	44 54
paid for 750 large envelopes, .....	6 00
Wm. Vanfleet, for Capitol, .....	
sawing three cords, of wood, .....	2 25
The following sums were allowed the publishers of the newspapers herein named, for advertising sale of forfeited State Lands, viz:	
Jackson Citizen, 2 f. 4 w., .....	\$3 50
Northern Pioneer, 2 f. 4 w., .....	3 50
Saginaw Enterprise, 3 f. 4 w., .....	5 25
Ionia County Sentinel, 2 f. 4 w., .....	3 50
Marshall Statesman, 4 f. 4 w., .....	7 00
Clinton Republican, 4 f. 4 w., .....	7 00
Greenville Independent, 4 f. 4 w., .....	7 00
Monroe Commercial, 2 f. 4 w., .....	3 50
Weekly Clarion, 4 f. 4 w., .....	7 00
Oceana Times, 2 f. 4 w., .....	7 00

Muskegon News, 2 f. 4 w., .....	\$3 50
Mecosta County Pioneer, 2 f. 4 w., .....	3 50
Northern Pioneer, 2 f. 4 w., .....	3 50
Huron County News, 8 f. 4 w., .....	14 00
True Northerner, 4 f. 4 w., .....	7 00
Alpena County Pioneer, 2 f. 4 w., .....	3 50
Newaygo Republican, 3 f. 4 w., .....	5 25
Bay City Journal, 2 f. 4 w., .....	3 50
Eaton County Republican, 4 f. 4 w., .....	7 00
Barrien County Record, 4 f. 4 w., .....	7 00
Bay City Journal, 3 f. 4 w., .....	5 25
Sanilac Jeffersonian, 9 f. 4 w., .....	15 75
Wolverine Citizen, 2 f. 4 w., .....	3 50
Gratiot Journal, 4 f. 4 w., .....	7 00
Port Huron Press, 5 f. 4 w., .....	8 75
Alpena County Pioneer, 2 f. 4 w., .....	3 50
L. S. Mining Journal, 1 f. 4 w., .....	1 75

January 16, 1868.

A. T. Davis & Co., for Auditor General's Office, chimneys, oil, spittoons, lamps, and feather duster, .....	\$ 11 80
S. R. Greene, for State Offices, lumber, boxes, labor, .....	144 60
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., bind. 5,000 copies vol. 2 Adjutant Gen's Report, .....	1,500 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Const. Convention, comp. on index to Official Journal, 147,840 ems, @ 35 cts., .....	51 74
press work on same, 40 tokens, @ 35 cts., ...	14 00
re-print. 8 pages of Official Journal, 11,872 ems, @ 35 cts., .....	4 75
press work on same, 5 tokens, .....	1 75
Parmalee & Davis, for Const. Convention, 2½ galls. kerosene oil, .....	1 75

<b>August Nagel, for State Offices,</b>		
4½ days, split. and moving wood,.....	\$7 13	
<b>Charles Humphrey, for Auditor General's Office,</b>		
1 letter copying book,.....	3 25	
1 doz. copying sheets,.....	2 00	
1 gross rubber bands, No. 31,.....	1 00	
1½ gross lead pencils,.....	7 50	
½ doz. blank mem's,.....	75	
<b>Chas. Humphrey, for State Treasurer's Office,</b>		
1 doz. copying sheets,.....	2 25	
1 gross rubber bands,.....	1 00	
<b>Chas. Humphrey, for Secretary of State,</b>		
1 doz. copying sheets,.....	2 00	
<b>Dart &amp; Davis, for Supt. Pub. Ins.,</b>		
10 lbs. twine,.....	3 14	
<b>A. A. Jenne, 40 cords of wood, @ \$2 93,.....</b>	<b>117 20</b>	
<b>Whitney Jones, P. M., letter and paper postage, and drawer for the following offices, viz:</b>		
Superintendent Public Instruction,.....	2 97	
Secretary of State,.....	3 75	
State Library,.....	2 63	
State Treasurer,.....	2 86	
Governor,.....	7 81	
Land Office,.....	5 92	
<b>State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for Att'y General,.....</b>	<b>25 00</b>	
"    "    Supt. Pub. Ins.,....	25 00	
"    "    Secretary of State,.	75 00	
"    "    S. L. St. R. Com'r,.	6 00	
"    "    Land Office,.....	48 00	
"    "    State Library,.....	15 00	
<b>Grand Rapids Eagle, adv. sale of forfeited State land, 3 f. 4 w.,.....</b>		<b>5 25</b>
<b>State Treasurer, for paying N. Y. exchange on \$29,000 of bonds redeemed, @ 1-10 %,.....</b>		<b>29 00</b>
<b>New York Times, for State Treasurer, 1 year's subscription,.....</b>		<b>10 00</b>

A. A. Jenne, 20 cords of wood, @ \$2 93,.....	\$58 60
W. H. Boothroyd, for State Treasurer,	
1 Daily Journal,.....	1 50
Friend Palmer, services as Qr. Mr. General of the State of Michigan, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1867, ..	300 00
Dennis Hogan, for State Offices,	
sawing 8 cords of wood,.....	5 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., dry. and press. 6,000 sigs. Reform School Report, .....	3 00
folding 6,000 sigs. same, .....	3 00
stitching 1,000 pamphlets, .....	2 50
cover. and trim. 1,000 same,.....	10 00
dry. and press. 10,000 sigs. Report of State Treasurer, .....	5 00
folding 10,000 sigs. same,.....	5 00
stitching 500 pamphlets,.....	1 00
cover. and trim. 500 same, .....	5 00
dry. and press. 7,000 sigs. Report of Com. of the Land Office,.....	3 75
stitching 500 pamphlets,.....	1 00
cover. and trim. 500 same, .....	5 00
dry. and press. 500,000 sigs. Adj. Gen's report, vol. 3, from page 401, to 800,.....	250 00
fold. 500,000 sigs. same,.....	250 00
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in the State Offices, for December, 1867,.....	62 00
John Nagel, services as porter, in State Offices, for the month of December, 1867,.....	62 00
washing 54 pieces,.....	2 70
A. Lindsley, services as porter in the State offices, for December, 1867,.....	62 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Sec'y of State,	
press. and trim. 1 rm. Ins. Co.'s reports,....	50
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,	
press. and trim. 1 rm. form No. 45,.....	50
ruling 1 rm. paper 6 times,.....	3 00



Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,	
bind. 8 qrs. journal, Russia ends and bands, .	\$16 00
paging same,.....	64
8 qrs. demy paper,.....	4 80
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for State Library,	
bind. 15 copies Adj't Gen's reports, full	
leather,.....	15 00
John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for	
December, 1867,.....	62 00
washing 48 pieces,.....	2 40
C. B. Stebbins, p'd for hauling annual reports to the	
depot,.....	1 00
p'd express charges on Inspectors' reports to	
13 counties,.....	4 15
Sprang & Clark, for the Capitol,	
1 wheelbarrow,.....	10 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Sec'y of State,	
press. and trim. 4 rms. paper,.....	2 00
bind. 72 qrs. patents, full bound, Russia ends	
and bands,.....	144 00
paging same,.....	5 12
press. and trim. 20 rms. of paper for record	
of deaths,.....	10 00
ruling 20 rms. 6 times,.....	60 00
Am. Express Co., express charges to Dec. 31, 1867, for	
State Library,.....	9 40
Aud. General,.....	3 65
Sec'y of State,.....	1 20
telegrams for Sec'y of State,.....	85
Whitney Jones, P. M., for Const. Convention,	
postage stamps, used by S. Foster, on journals	
and debates of the Convention, Nov. 4th,	
1867,.....	22 54
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., p'd B. & P. Lawrence, for 1 rm.	
Fellows' cream laid, hand made, imp. paper, .	51 00
case, 37c; collection 75c,.....	1 12

A. T. Davis & Co., for Aud. Gen's Office,	
feather duster, wicks, chimneys, lamps, shades,	
burners, .....	\$14 50
Brisbin & Conely, for the Capitol,	
carbon oil and matches,.....	1 25
for Auditor General's office, matches, oil, soap	
and brooms,.....	31 32
for Secretary of State, turpentine and chloride	
of lime,.....	2 60
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., advertising Governor's proclama-	
tion 4 weeks,.....	6 25
28½ reams book paper,.....	226 00
paid fr't on same,.....	5 85
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
print. 4 rms. blanks for patent books.....	22 00
print. both sides 20 rms. blanks for record of	
deaths, .....	110 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Ins.,	
print. 3,000 envelopes, .....	4 50
Grand Traverse Herald, adv. sale of forfeited State	
lands, 2 f. 4 w., .....	3 50
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Const. Convention,	
dry. and press. 118,000 sigs. Journal for bind-	
ing,.....	59 00
folding 118,000 sigs. same,.....	59 00
Hillsdale Standard, adv. sale of forfeited State lands,	
2 f. 4 w.,.....	3 50
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., print. record of case, The People	
vs. August Koppleton,.....	15 00
print. blanks for Supreme court,.....	3 50
paper for same,.....	1 00
print. and bind. 1 book for Sup. Ct.,.....	3 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer,	
print. blanks, annual report of Ex. Cos.,....	5 50
" " license of Express Cos.,.....	3 50

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer,	
paper for same,.....	\$3 50
print. blanks for Insurance returns, .....	5 00
paper for same,.....	2 75
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,	
print. circulars to publishers,.....	3 50
"     "     notice of sale of Sw'mp L'ds.,	3 50
paper for same,.....	3 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,	
print. 2 r'ms blanks, No. 29,.....	7 00
"     blanks for Street R. R. Co.'s reports,..	5 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., comp. on State Treasurer's report,	
44,520 ems, .....	20 03
press work on same, 44 tokens,.....	15 40
print. 1 r'm covers for same,.....	2 00
1 qr. paper for same,.....	1 25
Grand Traverse Herald, adv. sale of forfeited State	
lands, 2 f. 4 w.,.....	3 50
Daniel Stafford, for Capitol,	
saw. 4½ cords of wood twice,.....	4 50
Pontiac Gazette, adv. sale of forfeited State Lands,	
2 f. 4 w.,.....	3 50

January 17, 1868.

State Treasurer, paid express charges to Detroit on	
\$15,000, currency,.....	\$7 50
paid express charges to Jackson on \$10,000,	
currency, .....	2 50
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's Office,	
trim. 2 r'ms paper,.....	50
ruling same 4 times,.....	3 60
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
press. and trim. 2 r'ms Ins. blanks,.....	1 00
ruling same 4 times,.....	3 60
"     1 r'm paper 4 times,.....	1 80

Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State	
bind. 16 qrs. record of articles of association,	
full leather, Russia ends and bands,.....	\$32 00
paging the same in 2 books,.....	1 28
binding 30 Adj. General's reports, full leather,	30 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer,	
3 qrs. Journal paper,.....	1 50
press. and trim. 1 r'm Ins. reports,.....	50
" " " Exp. Co's reports,....	50
" " " license,.....	50
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,	
2 sheets of pasteboard,.....	40
press. and trim. 2 r'ms No. 29,.....	1 00
" " 1 r'm Railroad reports,....	50
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,	
press. and trim. 2 r'ms circulars,.....	1 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. of Public Instruction,	
ruling 1 r'm abstract paper twice,.....	90
State Reform School, expenses, per vouchers,.....	8,974 98
The following sums were allowed the publishers of the newspapers herein named, for advertising sale of forfeited State lands, viz:	
Mecosta County Pioneer, 2 f. 4 w.,.....	\$3 50
Tuscola County Pioneer, 3 f. 4 w.,.....	5 25
Romeo Observer, 2 f. 4 w.,.....	3 50
Grand Haven Times, 4 f. 4 w.,.....	7 00
Detroit Daily Post, 3 f. 4 w.,.....	5 25
Cass County Republican, 2 f. 4 w.,.....	3 50
Allegan Journal, 3 f. 4 w.,.....	5 25
Livingston County Republican, 2 f. 4 w.,.....	3 50
Branch County Gazette, 2 f. 4 w.,.....	3 50
Hastings Banner, 2 f. 4 w.,.....	3 50
Kalamazoo Telegraph, 1 f. 4 w.,.....	1 75
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., bind. 400 copies of the Adjutant	
Gen.'s Report, full leather,.....	400 00

Jno. A. Kerr & Co., dry. and press. 10,000 sigs. of State Treas. Report,.....	\$5 00
folding same,.....	5 00
stitching 500 pamphlets, same,.....	55
cover. and trim. same,.....	5 00
dry. and press. 500,000 sigs. of Adj. Gen's report, from page 1 to 400,.....	250 00
folding same,.....	250 00
print circulars to County Clerks, relative to stamping marriage returns,.....	3 50
print. "filing" on Ins. blanks,.....	3 50
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., print. Sup. Court docket, January Term, 1868,.....	25 00
print. brief, Wm. Hill vs. The People,.....	6 00
comp. on report of the Reform School, 96,- 866 ems,.....	43 58
press work on same, 30 tokens,.....	12 00
print. 2 r'ms covers,.....	4 00
1 qr. paper for same,.....	1 25
comp. on report of Com'r of the State Land Office, 37,352 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	16 80
press work on the same, 33 tokens,.....	14 20
print. 1 r'm covers for same,.....	2 00
1 qr. cover paper for same,.....	1 25
print. record, People vs. Hermanus Doesburg,	8 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer,	
print. 1 r'm blanks, redemption,.....	5 50
" 1 " " State Tax Land bids,...	5 50
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,	
print. blanks, No. 5,.....	3 50
" 13,000 envelopes, @ \$1 50,.....	19 50
Mar. Union Exp. Co., for Sec'y of State,	
Express charges from Oct. 8 to Dec. 31,.....	3 50
" " " " Aud. Gen'l,	3 40
Detroit Free Press Co., adv. St. Mary's Ship Canal,...	7 00
adv. Governor's proclamation,.....	8 75

Detroit Free Press Co., adv. notice meeting Swamp	
Land Board, .....	\$2 75
adv. Thanksgiving proclamation, .....	8 75
Geo. L. Pease, for Aud. General,	
1 M No. 3 legal envelopes, .....	4 68
2 " No. 18 " " .....	8 18
2 " No. 10 " " .....	15 12
2 " 142 7½ " " .....	15 00
5 " No. 12 letter " .....	16 65
2 " No. 30 " " .....	8 36
1 rm. No. 3 blotting paper, .....	28 80
Det. Paper Co., for Aud. Gen.,	
2 rms. 60 lb. first quality Boston book paper,	40 00
Det. Paper Co., for Sec'y of State,	
6 rms. cover paper, .....	78 00
Geo. L. Pease, for Sec'y of State,	
6,000 sheets bond paper, .....	105 00
3 doz. boxes lawyers' seals, .....	15 00

January 30, 1868.

A. A. Jenne, 43½ cords of wood, @ \$2 93, \$126 36,	
allowed at, .....	\$116 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., adv. sale of swamp lands, 6 f. 5 w.,	12 60
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., adv. notice of Governor, 4 f. 2 w.,	4 20
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., comp. on report of Inspectors of	
State Prison, 107,522 ems, @ 45c, .....	48 38
press work on same, 80 tokens, @ 40c, .....	32 00
1 rm. covers for same, .....	2 00
comp. on rept. Board of State Auditors, 162,-	
246 ems, @ 45c, .....	73 01
press work on same, 140 tokens, .....	56 00
1 rm. covers for same, .....	2 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Const. Convention,	
re-print 16 pp. official Journal, 23,800 ems,	8 33
press work on same, 5 tokens, .....	1 75

<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., composition on the report of the</b>	
Auditor General, 420,184 ems, @ 45c,.....	\$189 08
press work on same, 99 tokens, @ 40c,.....	39 66
print. covers for same,.....	4 00
5 qrs. cover paper,.....	6 25
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Secretary of State,</b>	
print. Nos. and labels,.....	5 00
" circulars to Co. Clerks,.....	3 50
" " " Sheriffs,.....	3 50
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for State Land Office,</b>	
print. 1 rm. bonds,.....	3 50
½ rm. folio post paper for same,.....	4 00
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., bind. 532 qrs. record of births, full</b>	
leather covers, Russia corners,.....	532 00
index. 71 books,.....	17 75
paging 71 books, same,.....	35 20
dry. and press. 22,500 sigs. Aud. Gen's Rep.,	11 25
folding the same,.....	11 25
stitching 500 pamphlets,.....	1 25
cover. and trim. 500,.....	5 00
bind. 1,500 copies Report of the Adj. General,	
vol. 2,.....	450 00
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Auditor General,</b>	
bind. 10 qrs. Register, (Aa,) full Russia,....	22 50
paging same,.....	89
linen covers, 2 books, (Aa,).....	3 00
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Land Office,</b>	
press. and trim. 1 r'm bonds,.....	50
<b>A. Lindsley, services as porter in the State Offices, for</b>	
January, 1868,.....	62 00
<b>L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in State</b>	
Offices, for January, 1868,.....	62 00
51 ft. rubber moulding, for windows at State	
Offices,.....	6 37
<b>Jno. Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for Jan.,</b>	
1868,.....	62 00

August Nagel, 5½ days' labor at Offices,.....	\$8 25
Jno. Nagel, services as porter in the State offices, for January, 1868,.....	62 00
washing 52 pieces @ 5c.,.....	2 60
S. R. Greene, boxes, repairs, pickets, labor, materials,..	26 55
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., binding 1,500 copies report of the Adj. General, vol. 2,.....	450 00
J. E. Tenney, services as Sec'y of the Board of State Auditors, from Oct. 28th, 1867, to Jan. 30th, 1868, 48 days, @ \$3,.....	144 00
S. R. Greene, for Auditor General's Office, repairs and materials,.....	82 50
Wm. Vanfleet, for Capitol, sawing 8 cords of wood,.....	6 87
Cornwells & Barnes, for Supt. of Public Instruction, 22 r'ns folio post,.....	132 00
Cornwells & Barnes, 232 r'ns 60 lb. book paper, 24x38,.	2,227 20
Cornwells & Barnes, for State Treasurer, 5,000 No. 6 envelopes,.....	22 50
L. B. Curtis, State Swamp Land Road Commissioner, traveling expenses on official business, from Nov. 30, 1867, to Jan. 29, 1868,.....	177 40
Cornwells & Barnes, for Supreme Court, stationery, per Judge Christiancy, .....	16 68
" " " Cooley,.....	20 75
Cornwells & Barnes, for State Land Office, 1 doz. Arnold's fluid,.....	8 00
2 bottles French copying ink,.....	2 50
1 M white envelopes,.....	5 00
20 r'ns ½ sheets note paper,.....	40 00
lithographing 20 r'ns,.....	50 00
5 M envelopes, engraved and printed,.....	37 50
5 M legal envelopes, engraved and printed for Secretary of State,.....	70 00



**Cornwells & Barnes, for Secretary of State,**

1 qt. Arnold's writing fluid,.....	\$ 71
1 " " copying ink,.....	1 25
1 No. 2 gold pen,.....	1 75
1 letter copying book,.....	4 75
3 r'ns, 36x40, Manilla paper,.....	38 40
3 " 24x36, " " .....	35 60
1 ivory paper folder,.....	1 00

**Wm. Jennison, Supreme Court Reporter, expenses,**  
railroad fare, and hotel bills, attending the  
January Term of the Supreme Court, at  
Lansing,.....

84 50

cash paid Wm. B. Wesson, for 1 year's insur-  
ance on \$1,000, 15 Mich. Reports, for  
benefit of the State,..... 20 00

cash paid Wm. B. Wesson, for 1 year's insur-  
ance on 16 Mich. Reports, for benefit of  
the State,..... 12 50

**H. N. Bordwell, for Supt. Pub. Instruction,**

1 gold pen and holder,.....	4 50
1 doz. lead pencils,.....	1 00
1 pocket pencil,.....	40

February 27, 1868.

**D. Hogan, sawing 2 cords wood, at offices,.....** \$ 1 25

**State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for Sec'y of State,.....** 50 00

" " " State Treasurer,... 30 00

" " " S. L. R. Com'r,... 10 00

" " " Land Office,..... 51 00

for paying exchange on New York, on \$285,-  
597 50 of bonds and coupons @ 1-10 %,... 235 59

paying express chgs. on \$5,000 currency to  
Jackson,..... 1 25

paying express chgs. on \$20,000 currency to  
Detroit,..... 7 60

John Nagel, services as porter in the State Offices, for the month of February, 1868,.....	\$58 00
washing 48 pieces, @ 5c,.....	2 40
A. Lindaley, services as porter in the State Offices, for February, 1868,.....	58 00
p'd drayage of books,.....	50
S. R. Greene, repairs, boxes, &c., State Offices,.....	20 70
Geo. L. Pease, 29 4-20 rms. 24x36 book paper,.....	209 66
E. O. Grosvenor, for personal expenses incurred in going to and returning from Washington, and while there, on business for the State, ..	159 30
S. R. Greene, doors, knobs, lock, slide and repairs, for State Offices,.....	28 28
Cyrus Hewitt, services as Clerk in the Swamp Land Road Comr's Department during the last part of the month of July and first part of the month of August, 1867, 1 month's service,	75 00
Am. Exp. Co., express charges for A. G. Office, .....	60
“ “ “ Sec'y of State, ....	8 60
“ “ “ State Library, ....	6 90
W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams for Aud. Gen's Office,.....	60
“ “ “ Sec'y of State,.....	11 41
August Nagel, 8½ days cleaning side-walk and moving wood at State Offices, .....	12 75
A. A. Jenne, 111½ cords of wood, @ \$2 93,.....	327 42
Geo. E. Steele, making selections of 108 quarter sections of land for the State Agricultural College, at \$10 ⅞ qr., as per agreement with B. D. Pritchard, Comr. of the State Land Office, .....	1,080 00
Wm. Vanfleet, for Capitol,	
sawing 10 cords wood,.....	9 37
John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for February, 1868, .....	58 00

Jno. A. Kerr & Co., comp. on the report of the Supt. Pub. Instruction, from and including page 1, to and including page 48, 72,142 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	\$32 46
press work on the same, 240 tokens,.....	96 00
comp. on the report of the Sec'y of the Board of Agriculture, from and including page 1, to and including page 192, 428,870 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	192 99
press work on the same, 600 tokens,.....	240 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., print. 100 War Loan Bonds,.....	10 00
print. 1 r'm blanks, abstracts of entries at U. S. Land Office, .....	5 50
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in the State Offices, for the month of Febr'y, 1868,	58 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office, print. 2 r'ms County Treasurer' receipts,....	11 00
2 r'ms 14 lb. cap paper for same,.....	10 50
print. 1 r'm blanks, certificates for patents,..	5 50
1 r'm paper for same,.....	5 00
print. blanks, description of land,.....	7 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State, print. 7 r'ms blanks, Inspectors' returns,....	38 50
print. blanks for returns to County Clerks,..	5 50
print. circulars to County Clerks,.....	3 50
" 1000 envelopes,.....	1 50
print. certificates of license, 1 form, 3 r'ms,.....	11 00
1 " 2 " .....	7 00
1 " 2 " .....	7 00
State Reform School, expenses, per vouchers,.....	4,000 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., print. blank license to peddlers,..	5 50
paper for the same,.....	3 50
print. blank book, State land sold,.....	5 50



<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for State Land Office,</b>	
press. and trim. 1 rm. Co. Treas. receipts,...	\$ 50
" " " cert. of purchase,....	50
" " 2 rms. description of land,...	1 00
ruling same 3 times,.....	3 00
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Auditor General,</b>	
press. and trim. 1 rm. abstract U. S. land,...	50
ruling 1 rm. same 4 times,.....	2 00
fold. and stitch. 1 rm.,.....	50
bind. 5 books same,.....	2 50
repair. 1 register,.....	1 50
bind. 140 qrs. delinquent tax returns,.....	140 00
<b>L. M. S. Smith, print. for Supreme Court, in case of</b>	
<b>The People <i>ex rel.</i> Frank H. White vs. Her-</b>	
<b>manus Doesburg, viz: information, plea,</b>	
<b>demurrer, replication, rejoinder, and the</b>	
<b>findings and opinions of Judge Hopkins, of</b>	
<b>Ottawa Circuit, 24 pp. @ \$1 50,.....\$36 00</b>	
print. brief of the Att'y Gen., 8 pp.,.....	12 00
print. testimony taken before the Circuit	
Court, 80 pp.,.....\$120	
The Board allowed the item of \$12 00, and	
rejected the balance of the account.	
<b>J. Baker, retainer, in case of The People <i>ex rel.</i> Frank</b>	
<b>H. White vs. Hermanns Doesburg: informa-</b>	
<b>tion in the nature of a <i>quo warranto</i>; case</b>	
<b>sent from the Supreme Court to the Circuit</b>	
<b>Court of the county of Ottawa, for trial of</b>	
<b>the issue of fact joined therein,.....\$25 00</b>	
going to Grand Rapids to counsel	
with Col. Gray, 1 day,.....	10 00
expenses same,.....	3 00
half a day looking up matters,.....	5 00
9 days' services in court on trial,....	90 00
4 days spent in going to see Att'y	
Gen., and to prepare brief,.....	40 00

J. Baker, paid expenses same, .....	\$21 50
2 days in Grand Rapids, getting stip- ulation of Church,.....	20 00
expenses same,.....	5 00
2 days in court, trying cause,.....	20 00
9 " " " " .....	90 00
1 " " settling rep't,.....	10 00

Total amount claimed, being.....\$383 70

The Board rejected the entire account, for the reason that there is no authority of law for the allowance of the same.

Henry S. Clubb, for attendance at Court, to report the evidence in the case of The State <i>ex rel.</i> Frank H. White <i>vs.</i> Hermanus Doesburg, 9 days, @ \$10,.....	\$90 00
transcribing evidence of said trial, 360 folios, @ 20 cts.,.....	72 00

Total,.....\$162 00

The Board rejected the above account, on the ground that there is no authority of law for the allowance of the same.

Geo. L. Pease, for Land Office, 1,000 large plats,.....	\$125 00
Geo. L. Pease, 44 r'ms 45 lb book paper,.....	315 92
Geo. L. Pease, for Secretary of State, 1 M No. 6 envelopes,.....	6 75
2 M " 6 " .....	11 96
2 r'ms 16 lb note paper,.....	5 30
2 " 24 lb " " .....	5 00
6 doz. rubber bands,.....	3 00
6 " bf. rubber bands,.....	3 00
1 gross fine bands,.....	5 00
58 r'ms book paper,....	416 44
2 M No. 12 legal envelopes,.....	12 60

March 31, 1868.

John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for	
March, 1868,.....	\$62 00
washing 78 pieces,.....	3 90
H. N. Bordwell & Co., for Auditor General,	
1 M envelopes, .....	11 00
State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for S. L. R. Com'r,....	
paid exchange on N. Y. on bonds and coupons, \$3,125, @ 1-10 %, .....	3 12
paid exchange on \$2,000 bonds, @ 1-10 %,...	2 00
State Reform School, expenses, per vouchers,.....	8,878 86
W. U. Tel. Co., for Secretary of State,	
telegrams,.....	5 35
Am. Ex. Co., express charges for Sec'y of State,....	
"        "        State Library,.....	25 25
"        "        Auditor General,...	12 35
L. B. Curtis, S. L. R. Com., traveling expenses on	
official business, from Feb. 10, to March 30,.	113 02
S. R. Greene, for Aud. Gen's Office,	
repairs, pigeon-holes, &c.,.....	8 50
L. L. Houghton, for Aud. Gen's Office,	
20 paper weights,.....	15 00
A. B. Thayer, for Aud. Gen's Office,	
3 doz. fine sponges,.....	90
S. R. Greene, for State offices,	
boxes, lumber, labor,.....	84 20
Geo. L. Pease, 60 reams book paper,.....	430 00
Geo. L. Pease, for Supt. Pub. Ins.,	
2 mucil. brushes,.....	40
1 sponge glass,.....	75
Chas. Humphrey, for Aud. Genl.,	
2½ boxes quill pens,.....	1 38
7-12 doz. spools red tape,.....	4 37
5-12 " Silliman's inkstands,.....	2 70
1-6 " qt. bot. Dessaeues fluid,.....	1 25
1-12 " " copying ink,.....	38

Chas. Humphrey, for Aud. General,	
1 rm. Owen & Hurlburt's letter,.....	\$5 50
1 " Old Berkshire com. note,.....	3 25
Geo. L. Pease, for Supt. Pub. Ins.,	
14 rms. 24 lb. Salisbury folio,.....	122 50
18 " 18 " " " .....	117 00
Geo. L. Pease, for Sec'y of State,	
2 M 185-9 envelopes,.....	16 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ doz. qts. Arnold's fluid,.....	5 02
1 sponge cup,.....	75
2 ink erasers,.....	75
24 balls twine,.....	16 80
200 rms. book paper,.....	1,436 00
Geo. L. Pease, for State Treasurer,	
2 rms. 45 lb super royal 1st-class paper, @ \$27,	54 00
1 gross rubber bands,.....	1 50
Geo. L. Pease, for Land Office,	
1,000 township plats,.....	100 00
Geo. L. Pease, for State Treasurer,	
1 lb. sealing-wax,.....	1 00
6 doz. rubber bands,.....	1 98
Geo. L. Pease, for Sup. Ct., pr. Judge Cooley,	
1 rm. legal cap,.....	7 00
4 doz. pencils,.....	4 00
Geo. L. Pease, for Auditor General,	
1 rm. P. O. paper,.....	3 00
4 rms. letter paper,.....	18 60
15 rms. cap paper,.....	71 25
1 doz. qts. Arnold's ink,.....	6 69
2 balls red twine,.....	6 00
2 " small linen twine,.....	9 00
12 " medium hamp,.....	6 00
7 " large " .....	2 80
1 doz. Silliman's inkstands,.....	6 00
6 sponge cups,.....	3 00
2 " " .....	2 00



<b>Geo. L. Pease, for Auditor General,</b>	
24 rubber rulers,.....	\$13 80
$\frac{1}{2}$ M 145-6 envelopes,.....	2 40
15 qrs. 12x27 Manilla,.....	15 00
<b>Michigan Teacher, for Supt. Pub. Ins.,</b>	
Michigan Teacher 1 year,.....	1 50
<b>Am. Journal of Education, for Supt. Pub. Ins.,</b>	
sub. for vol. 1 National Series, 1867-68,.....	4 00
<b>Daily Post Co., to Daily Post to March 27, 1869, for the</b>	
following offices:	
Auditor General,.....	10 00
Supt. Pub. Ins., .....	10 00
Sec'y of State,.....	10 00
State Library,.....	10 00
State Treasurer, .....	10 00
Land Office, to April 5, 1869, .....	10 00
<b>Detroit Free Press Co., adv. land patents,.....</b>	<b>6 60</b>
<b>Whitney Jones, P. M., letter and paper postage and</b>	
drawer, for the following offices :	
Governor, .....	3 57
State Treasurer, .....	2 78
Sec'y of State, .....	7 11
Supt. Pub. Ins.,.....	2 22
State Library,.....	3 68
<b>Mar. Union Exp. Co., express charges from Jan. 1 to</b>	
March 1, for	
Secretary of State, .....	1 80
Auditor General, .....	90
State Library,.....	35
<b>Detroit Post Co., adv. Governor's proclamation,.....</b>	<b>7 00</b>
The following sums were allowed the publishers of the news-	
papers herein named, for advertising sale of State Swamp Lands,	
4-folios for each paper, at the rate of 70 cts. per folio for the first	
insertion, and 35 cts per folio for each subsequent insertion, viz:	
<b>Menominee Herald,.....</b>	<b>\$8 40</b>
<b>Grand Haven Union,.....</b>	<b>8 40</b>

Wolverine Citizen,.....	\$8 40
Northern Pioneer,.....	8 40
Mason County Record,.....	8 40
Gratiot Journal,.....	8 40
Portage Lake Mining Gazette,.....	8 40
Kalamazoo Telegraph,.....	8 40
Huron County News,.....	8 40
Detroit Daily Post,.....	8 40
Livingston Republican,.....	8 40
Detroit Advertiser and Tribune,.....	8 40
Cass County Republican,.....	8 40
Saginaw Republican,.....	8 40
Eaton County Republican,.....	8 40
Three Rivers Reporter,.....	8 40
Tuscola County Pioneer,.....	8 40
Grand Rapids Eagle,.....	8 40
Otsego Herald,.....	8 40
Newaygo Republican,.....	8 40
DeGrondwet,.....	8 40
Shiawassee American,.....	8 40
Lake Superior Miner,.....	8 40
Sanilac Jeffersonian,.....	8 40
Muskegon Weekly News,.....	8 40
Pontiac Gazette,.....	8 40
Midland Independent,.....	8 40
Mecosta County Pioneer,.....	8 40
Montcalm Herald,.....	8 40
Oceana Times,.....	8 40
Port Huron Press,.....	8 40
St. Clair Republican,.....	8 40
Oceana Times,.....	8 40
Niles Weekly Times,.....	8 40
Peninsular Courier,.....	8 40
Alpena County Pioneer,.....	8 40
Marshall Statesman,.....	8 40
Traverse Bay Eagle,.....	8 40

Bay City Journal,.....	\$8 40
Allegan Journal,.....	8 40
Hastings Banner,.....	8 40
Grand Traverse Herald,.....	8 40
Lake Superior Mining Journal,.....	8 40
Branch County Gazette,.....	8 40
Greenville Independent,.....	8 40
Adrian Times and Expositor,.....	8 40
Monroe Commercial,.....	8 40
Weekly Clarion,.....	8 40
Clinton Republican,.....	8 40
Hilledale Standard,.....	8 40
Jackson Citizen,.....	8 40
Ionia County Sentinel,.....	8 40
Saginaw Enterprise,.....	8 40
Mount Clemens Monitor,.....	8 40
True Northerner,.....	8 40

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April 1, 1868.

August Nagel, 3 days' work at offices, moving wood and cleaning walks, .....	\$4 50
A. Lindaley, services as porter in the State offices, for March, 1868,.....	62 00
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in the State offices, for March, 1868,.....	62 00
John Nagel, services as porter in the State offices, for March, 1868,.....	62 00
washing 50 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	2 50
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General, 1 city map, .....	8 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Land Office, 1 city map, .....	8 00
print. 1 r'm of int. receipts, .....	5 50
1 r'm cap paper for same,.....	5 50



<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Auditor General,</b>	
press. and trim. 2 rms. blanks, Nos. 4, 5, 6, ..	\$3 00
repair. 1 unpaid taxes, Marquette, .....	2 50
press. and trim. 1 rm. blanks, Nos. 46, 47, 48,	
49, 40, .....	2 50
ruling 1 rm. of blanks, No. 40, .....	50
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Att'y General,</b>	
print. letter heads, .....	3 50
paper for same, .....	2 50
print. bill and information, Hamilton vs. The	
People, 50 copies, .....	15 00
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Sup't Pub. Ins.,</b>	
print. circulars relative to Female Colleges, ..	3 50
" 4 rms. circulars, State Teachers' Inst's, ..	14 00
" 31 rms. blanks, questions for the	
examination of teachers, .....	108 50
print. 39 rms. teachers' certificates, .....	136 50
" State Teachers' Association papers,	
13,744 ems, .....	6 18
press work on same, 7 tokens, .....	2 80
press. and trim. 31 reams "Questions to	
Teachers," .....	15 50
bind. 46 books teachers' certificates for county	
sup'ts, .....	23 00
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Sec'y of State,</b>	
print. circulars to county clerks, transmission	
of journals and debates, .....	3 50
paper for same, .....	1 50
print. circulars to insurance companies, .....	3 50
" 2,000 envelopes, .....	3 00
" circulars to assessors and supervisors, ..	14 00
paper for same, .....	6 50
print. blanks, "arrest of fugitives," .....	3 50
" " "receive" " .....	3 50
1 r'm medium paper for same, .....	12 00
print. circulars to county clerks, .....	3 00

## Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Sec'y of State,

print. 10 r'ms patents,.....	\$35 00
1 city map,.....	8 00
press. and trim. 6 r'ms circulars,.....	3 00
“ “ 1 r'm certificates,.....	50
“ “ 1 r'm application to receive fugitives,.....	50
press. and trim. 1 r'm arrest of fugitives,....	50
bind. 537 qrs. record of deaths, full bound, Russia corners,.....	537 00
indexing 74 books,.....	18 50
paging 74 “ .....	36 00
comp. on the report of the Board of Trustees of Michigan Asylum for the Insane, 84,259 ems, @ 45c.,.....	37 91
press work on same, 102 tokens,.....	40 80
print. 5 rms. covers for same,.....	10 00
comp. on the report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, from page 192, to and including page 304, 188,921 ems, @ 45c.,..	85 01
press work on same, 350 tokens,.....	140 00
comp. on the report of the Supt. Pub. Ina., from page 48, to and including page 224, 301,168 ems, @ 45c.,.....	135 52
press work on same, 880 tokens, @ 40c.,....	252 00

## Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for S. L. R. Com.,

print. 1 rm. blanks, record of condition of contracts, .....	3 50
print. circulars to local commissioners,.....	3 50
1 rm. paper for same,.....	6 00
bind. 1 book of roads,.....	1 50
press. and trim. 1 rm. circulars,.....	50
“ “ “ road contract blanks,.	50
ruling 1 rm. same, twice,.....	1 00

Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for State Library,	
bind. 2 Vols. House Bills,.....	\$5 00
" 2 " Senate " .....	4 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., bind. 1,000 vols. Debates of the	
Constitutional Convention,.....	1,500 00
bind. 1,000 vols. Joura. Const'l Conv'n,.....	320 00
R. W. Shawhan, rent of building from April, 1867, to	
April 1, 1868,.....	60 00
Wm. Jennison, Sup. Ct. Reporter, cash paid W. B.	
Wesson for 1 yr's insurance on \$1,000, on 15	
Mich. Reports, for the benefit of the State,	20 00
cash paid W. B. Wesson for insurance on 16	
Mich. Reports, for benefit of the State,...	12 50

April 28th, 1868.

L. B. Curtis, S. L. R. Com'r, traveling expenses on	
official business, from April 1 to April 28,	
1868,.....	\$96 52
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Governor,	
print. 3 r'ms Gov's Fast Day Proclamation, ..	10 50
paper for same,.....	10 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for S. L. R. Com'r,	
print. circulars "To whom it may concern,".	3 50
paper for the same,.....	2 50
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Ins.,	
print. 9 r'ms. School Inspectors' reports,.....	49 50
print. 36 r'ms. School Directors' reports,.....	198 00
print 3 r'ms. covers for annual rept,.....	6 00
press. and trim. 9 r'ms. Inspectors' reports, ..	4 50
ruling 9 r'ms. same 3 times,.....	18 50
press. and trim. 36 r'ms. Directors' reports, ..	18 00
ruling 24 r'ms. same twice,.....	24 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Attorney General,	
print. brief, The People vs. Hermanns Does-	
burg, 50 copies,.....	7 00

<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Attorney General,</b>	
print. history of case, The People vs. Her-	
manus Doesburg, 50 copies, 15 pages,....	\$20 00
print. brief, The People vs. James Lightfoot,	
50 copies,.....	7 00
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Secretary of State,</b>	
print. 2,000 envelopes,.....	3 00
" 96 rms. returns of marriages,.....	328 00
press. and trim. 10 rms. patents,.....	5 00
8 file boxes,.....	2 80
bind. 10 copies Adj. Gen's reports, full bound,	15 00
bind. 8 vols. laws, full bound,.....	12 00
press. and trim. 96 rms. returns of marriage,	48 00
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Land Office,</b>	
print. 4 rms. interest and penalty receipts,..	14 00
print. 4 rms. interest receipts,.....	14 00
4 rms. paper for same,.....	22 00
press. and trim. 1 rm. cert. to Aud. Gen.,...	50
" " 1 rm. paper,.....	50
ruling same 6 times, .....	3 00
bind. 8 qrs. reserves on contracts, full bound,	
in Russia, .....	18 00
paging same,.....	64
press. and trim. 8 rms. interest receipts, ....	4 00
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., dry. and press. 34,000 sigs. Insane</b>	
Asylum Report, .....	12 00
folding 24,000 sigs. same,.....	12 00
stitching 2,000 pamphlets, .....	5 00
covering 2,000 same,.....	20 00
press. and trim. 3 rms. Governor's proc.,....	1 50
bind. 400 vols. Adj. Gen's reports, vol. 3,	
leather covers, .....	400 00
dry. and press. 342,000 sigs. report of Supt.	
Pub. Ins., @ 5c.,.....	171 00
fold. 342,000 sigs. same, .....	171 00
bind. 1,500 school reports, paper covers,....	150 00



Jno. A. Kerr & Co., bind. 2,000 school reports, leather backs, @ 32c., .....	\$640 00
dry. and press. 510,000 sigs. report of the Board of Agriculture,.....	255 00
folding 510,000 sigs. same,.....	255 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Aud. Gen'l,	
bind. 42 qrs. State Land (Tax),.....	42 00
“ 1 vol. U. S. laws, leather,.....	1 50
“ 3 vols. Aud. Gen's reports,.....	4 50
press. and trim. 1 rm. patents,.....	50
“ “ “ 1 rm. blanks, No. 50,.....	50
ruling 1 rm. No. 50,.....	50
100 file boxes,.....	35 00
trim. 8 rms. paper,.....	2 00
rul. 1 rm. letter twice,.....	1 00
bind. 14 vols. letters,.....	14 00
press. and trim. 1 rm. paper,.....	50
rul. same, 6 times,.....	3 00
bind. 2 books, 10 qrs., cash rec'd,.....	20 00
paging the same,.....	80
print. 1,500 envelopes,.....	2 25
“ blanks, No. 50,.....	5 50
“ patents,.....	3 00
“ 20 rms. assessment rolls,.....	110 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for S. L. R. Com'r,	
press. and trim. 1 rm. circulars,.....	50
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer,	
press. and trim. 1 rm. paper,.....	50
ruling same, 6 times,.....	3 00
bind. 2 books, 10 qrs. each, cash rec'd on account of Land Office, Russia ends and bands, .....	20 00
paging same,.....	80
1 city map of Lansing,.....	8 00

Friend Palmer, for services as Q. M. Gen. of Michigan, from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1868,.....	\$300 00
State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for State Treasurer's office, .....	45 00
P. O. stamps for S. L. R. Com'r,.....	8 00
“ “ Land Office, .....	45 00
“ “ Attorney General's Office,..	30 00
“ “ Secretary of State,.....	25 00
for paying exchange on bonds and coupons paid in N. Y., \$11,670, @ 1-10 %,.....	11 67
A. Lindale, services as porter in the State offices, for April, 1868,.....	60 00
paid drayage,.....	1 50
August Nagel, 4 days' work moving wood at offices,..	6 00
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in State offices, for April, 1868,.....	60 00
Jno. Nagel, services as porter in the State offices, for April, 1868,.....	60 00
washing 50 pieces,.....	2 50
S. R. Greene, work, lumber, boxes and repairs, for State offices,.....	26 25
Chas. A. Schafer, matches and scrubbing brush for Auditor General,.....	1 81
repair. clock for State Library,.....	2 00
Jno. Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for April, 1868,.....	60 00
Am. Ex. Co., charges from April 1st to April 28, 1868, for the following offices, viz:	
Auditor General,.....	12 80
Land Office,.....	2 25
State Library,.....	9 22
Secretary of State,.....	24 20
B. F. Simons, for Aud. Gen's Office, crash, ribbons, thread, pins,.....	9 19
Geo. L. Pease, for Supt. Pub. Instruc'n, 3 r'ms cover paper,.....	45 00

<b>Geo. L. Pease, for Auditor General,</b>	
50 r'ms flat foolscap,.....	\$162 00
4 r'ms commercial note,.....	12 00
8 r'ms lithographed,.....	24 00
6 seal stamps,.....	18 00
1 canceling stamp,.....	12 00
<b>Geo. L. Pease, for Secretary of State,</b>	
30 r'ms folio post, No. 8,.....	180 00
5,000 lawyer's seals,.....	25 00
<b>W. W. Wardsworth, for Secretary of State,</b>	
1 map of the United States,.....	1 50
<b>Henry Angell, for Capitol Square,</b>	
work of self, 4 days,.....	7 00
team 2 days,.....	5 00
cash paid for 11 trees,.....	1 98
<b>Mavin Caldwell, 1½ days' work with team and 1 hand,</b>	6 00
<b>Calvert Lith. Co., for Auditor General,</b>	
lithograph. 28 r'ms note paper,.....	84 00
" 7 " letter " .....	21 00
<b>Frank Wells, for Aud. Gen'l,</b>	
brushes, gum Arabic and Arnold's fluid,....	7 55
<b>Frank Wells, for Sec'y of State,</b>	
marking brush and turpentine,.....	55
<b>Daniel Driscoll, 10½ days work, setting out and working</b>	
around trees in Capitol square,.....	18 57
<b>Timothy Dale, 9½ days work, setting out trees in</b>	
Capitol square,.....	16 62
<b>James Hurley, hauling and sowing plaster on State</b>	
yards, . .....	8 00
<b>A. Watson, standard Lansing time furnished State</b>	
Offices, \$40, allowed at.....	10 00
<b>Earl &amp; Fuller, for Sec'y of State,</b>	
3 sponges,.....	30
<b>Turner, Elliot &amp; Cline, 1 ton plaster for State grounds,</b>	9 50

Detroit Adv. and Tribune Co., adv. meeting of Swamp	
Land Board, 1 sq. d. 1 t.,.....	\$ 70
ditto weekly, 2 t.,.....	1 05
adv. notice for proposals for printing, &c.,..	56 70
adv. notice of sale of part-paid State lands,	
1 sqr.,.....	9 80
adv. Governor's Proclamation for Thanks-	
giving, .....	9 45
daily paper, furnished @ \$10 each from Jan. 1,	
to Dec. 31, 1868, to the following offices, viz:	
Sec'y of State, Com'r State Land Office,	
Sup't Pub. Ins., State Library, Auditor	
General, Att'y Gen'l, State Treasurer,....	79 00
adv. sale, A., L. & T. B. R. R., erroneously	
included, description of lands,.....	7 00
adv. sale of swamp lands, 4 f. 5 t.,....	\$8 40
pub. new constitution,.....	60 00

The Board disallowed the last two items.

June 2, 1868.

A. Lindsley, services as porter in the State offices, for	
May, 1868,.....	\$62 00
John Broad, services as porter in the State offices, for	
May, 1868,.....	62 00
washing 43 pieces,.....	2 15
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in the State	
offices, for May, 1868,.....	62 00
John Nagel, services as porter in the State offices, for	
May, 1868,.....	62 00
washing 52 pieces,.....	2 50
hemming towels,.....	60
paid blacksmithing,.....	15
S. R. Greene, for Aud. General's Office,	
repair. chairs, ventilator, lumber, nails, signs,	15 00
S. R. Greene, for Supt. Pub. Ins. and Sec'y of State,	
boxes, repairing windows, &c., .....	67 40

Phillip S. Wood, furnish. material and construct. walk from the State Offices to the east gate of Capitol square, 18 rods 11 feet,.....	\$177 33
13x16 ft. west end walk, .....	14 96
lay. over old walk,.....	1 25
J. E. Tenney, for insurance on the State Library, \$5,000, in the Detroit Fire and Marine, Ins. Co., @ 2 % prem.,.....	100 00
\$5,000 in the Putnam, @ 2 % prem.,.....	100 00
House, Jones & Porter, for insurance on the State Library, \$3,000 in the "Home," \$3,000 in the "North American," and \$3,000 in the "Michigan State at Adrian," @ 2 % prem., .	180 00
Fred. Alton, bucket for well at Capitol,.....	1 50
State Reform School, expenses, per vouchers,.....	4,000 00
Mavin Caldwell, 3½ days' labor, hand and team, on Capitol square,.....	13 00
Timothy Dale, labor on Capitol square, 6½ days,.....	11 87
Daniel Driscoll, work on Capitol square, 11½ days,....	20 56
Geo. Kellogg, for State Offices, 49 squares of roof on State Offices, with plastic slate roofing,.....	171 51
State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for State Library,.....	15 00
P. O. stamps for State Treasurer,.....	30 00
" " " Supt. Pub. Ins.,.....	25 00
paying exch. on bonds and coupons, paid in N. Y., \$1,642 50 of bonds and coupons, @ 1-10 %,.....	1 64
do. on \$3,430 of bonds, @ 1-10 %,.....	3 43
L. L. Houghton, for Aud. Gen'l, 13 paper weights,.....	9 75
Dart & Davis, for State Offices, thirteen days' labor on roof, and materials furnished,.....	74 73
Sarah Cornell, for Supt. Pub. Ins., cleaning rooms,.....	1 50

Brisbin & Conely, for Capitol,	
carbon oil, brooms, whiting,.....	\$5 92
Am. Exp. Co., charges from April 5 to May 30, 1868,	
for the following officers, viz:	
Auditor General,.....	4 85
Land Office,.....	50
State Library,.....	3 45
Secretary of State,.....	5 85
Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams for Land	
Office,.....	2 23
for Secretary of State, .....	2 25
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Ins.,	
print labels,.....	3 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Land Office,	
print. 2 r'ms blanks, settler's license,.....	11 00
paper for same,.....	6 50
print. 1 r'm blanks, description of land,.....	3 50
" primary school sales' books,.....	5 50
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer,	
print. envelopes, red ink, (three forms,).....	2 50
" blank book, balances in State deposi-	
tories,.....	5 50
print. 4,000 envelopes,.....	6 00
trim. and press. 1 r'm paper,.....	50
ruling 1 r'm monthly balances,.....	6 00
bind. 4 qrs. monthly balances, full Russia,...	9 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
bind. 30 copies report of the Adj. Gen., in full	
leather, .....	30 00
100 file boards,.....	1 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's Office,	
print. blank book, balances in State Deposi-	
tories, .....	5 50
print. No. 51, ledger balances,.....	3 50
" " 44, description of lands,.....	3 50
" 25 r'ms supervisors' statements,.....	137 50

<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Aud. Gen'l's Office,</b>	
print 2,000 envelopes,.....	\$3 00
“ 1 r'm blanks, No. 52,.....	3 50
ruling 28 r'ms note paper,.....	14 00
ruling 7 rms. letter paper,.....	7 00
repair. 2 rms. “unpaid taxes,”.....	4 00
press. and trim. 20 rms. blanks, No. 2,.....	10 00
ruling same 4 times,.....	40 00
ruling 1 rm. paper 4 times,.....	2 00
press. and trim. 1 rm. blanks, No. 44,.....	50
“ “ “ 1 “ “ “ 51,.....	50
ruling blanks, 1 rm. No. 44, twice,.....	1 00
“ “ 1 rm. No. 51, thrice,.....	1 50
press. and trim. 1 rm. blanks, No. 29,.....	50
ruling the same,.....	50
ruling 3 rms. statements twice,.....	3 00
trim. and press. 1 rm. paper,.....	50
rul. 1 rm. monthly balances,.....	6 00
press. and trim. 1 rm. blanks, No. 52,.....	50
bind. 4 qrs. monthly balances, full Russia,..	9 00
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., comp. on report of Att'y General,</b>	
180,172 ems, @ 45c.,.....	81 07
press work on same,.....	12 00
print. covers for same,.....	4 00
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for State Library,</b>	
bind. 15 copies Adj. Gen's report, full leather,	15 00
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for State Land Office,</b>	
ruling 2 rms. paper 4 times,.....	4 00
“ 2 “ “ @ \$5 75,.....	11 50
fold. and stitch. 2 rms.,.....	2 00
press. and trim. 2 rms. settlers' license,.....	1 00
bind. 26 vols. letters,.....	26 00
press. and trim. 1 r'm statements,.....	50
ruling same twice,.....	1 00
50 file boxes, @ 35 cts.,.....	17 50

Jno. A. Kerr & Co., bind. 4,086 school reports, @ 32 cts.,	\$1,307 52
bind. 3,000 reports, Sec'y B'd of Agriculture,	
cloth, @ 35 cts.,	1,050 00
dry. and press. 125,000 sigs. report of the	
Att'y General, @ 5 cts.,	6 25
folding same,	6 25
stitch. 500 pamphlets,	1 00
cover. and trim. same,	5 00
dry. and press. 160,000 sigs. report, vol. 3, of	
the Adj. Gen'l, from page 300 to end,	80 00
folding 160,000 sigs. same,	80 00
bind. 1,000 copies vol. 3, Adj. Gen's report, @	
32 cts.,	320 00
Walter Crane, for Aud. General,	
1 map of the city of Detroit,	12 00
Richmonds & Backus, for Aud. General,	
1 bottle commercial writing fluid,	75
1 " Geal's copying "	1 00
1 copying brush,	75
1 water bowl,	75
2 paper-weights,	2 00
1 gross pen-holders,	1 00
1 great gross rubber rings,	2 50
2 doz. India rubber penholders,	7 00
1 lb pencil rubber,	1 00
1 doz. sponge cups,	4 50
J. G. Wait, print. brief, case of The People vs. Wal-	
cott, at the request of the Att'y Gen.,	17 50
W. L. Stoughton, Att'y Gen., expenses attending the	
Supreme Court at Detroit, 9 days,	27 00
paid for telegrams, during April and May,	
1868,	3 50
am't paid for express matter, for same time,	2 10
Calvert Lith. Co., for Aud. Gen.,	
one canceling stamp,	12 00



Ben. Vernor, insurance on the State Library, \$3,000 in the Springfield Fire and Marine Co., @ 2 % prem., and \$3,000 in the Lorillard, @ 2 % prem.,.....	\$120 00
Detroit Free Press Co., adv. Governor's Proclamation for Fast Day,.....	7 50
Henry Egly, for State Land Office, repairs, cases, desks, stools, \$26.65; allowed at, .....	24 65
Daily Post Co., adv. Governor's Proclamation, 8 sq., 2t.,	10 00
W. H. Boothroyd, for State Treasurer, 1 Merchants' and Bankers' almanac for 1868,	2 00
Geo. L. Pease, for Governor, 2½ M envelopes, @ \$10,.....	25 00
1-10 M " .....	1 00
1-10 " " .....	1 00
Geo. L. Pease, for Sec'y of State, 9 rolls ribbon,.....	6 75
Geo. L. Pease, for State Land Office, 1,000 land plats,.....	100 00
Geo. L. Pease, for Auditor General, 2 M 8½ heavy white envelopes,.....	16 00
Geo. L. Pease, for State Treasurer, ½ M No. 33 envelopes,.....	1 69
½ M legal " .....	3 38
½ M No. 12 " .....	3 15
½ M No. 10 manilla,.....	2 05
Geo. L. Pease, for State Library, 1 r'm legal cap,.....	5 50
Geo. L. Pease, for Sup. Court Reporter, 4 r'ms extra heavy legal cap,.....	32 00
½ rm. foolscap,.....	3 25
1 rm. linen note paper,.....	4 00
" " letter " .....	6 00
½ qr. blotting paper,.....	75
1 gross Vulcan pens,.....	1 00

Geo. L. Pease, for Sup. Court Reporter,		
1 doz. lead pencils,.....		\$1 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Arnold's genuine ink,.....		2 22
$\frac{1}{2}$ M XXX envelopes,.....		5 00
1 " " " .....		5 00
1 bot. mucilage,.....		1 00
1 spool tape,.....		1 25
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Banker's wax,.....		50
Geo. L. Pease, for State Land Office,		
500 large plats,.....		62 50
2 rms. 8-lb. medium,.....		35 50
12 doz. No. 12 lead pencils,.....		10 80
1 M large white envelopes,.....		7 50
printing same,.....		1 00
Geo. L. Pease, for State Treasurer,		
Faber's artist's gum, No. 12,.....		2 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. ebony handle ink erasers,.....		4 50
2 pts. violet copying ink,.....		1 00

July 8, 1868.

Geo. L. Pease, for Sec'y of State,		
5 rms. medium,.....		\$56 25
Geo. L. Pease, for Governor,		
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ rms. letter paper,.....		7 50
1 rm. note, extra,.....		3 50
100 large legal envelopes,.....		80
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. lead pencils,.....		1 50
Geo. L. Pease, for Aud. Gen.,		
4 M legal envelopes,.....		24 00
10 M No. 12 envelopes,.....		33 20
4 M " 30 " .....		16 72
4 rms. flat foolscap,.....		13 40
8 rms. 18-lb. first-class letter,.....		36 00
1 doz. Arnold's qts.,.....		6 69
M. Y. Times, adv. payment of July interest on State		
bonds, 6 lines, 5 t.,.....		6 00

State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for Secretary of State,	\$25 00
P. O. stamps for Land Office,.....	61 00
for paying N. Y. exch. on adjusted bond No.	
1892, \$1,735 71, @ 1-10 %.....	1 74
for paying exch. on New York on \$10,780 of	
coupons, @ 1-10 %.....	10 78
for paying N. Y. exch. on adjusted bond No.	
1888, \$12,149 97, @ 1-10 %.....	12 15
for paying N. Y. exch. on adjusted bond No.	
1890, \$1,735 81, @ 1-10 %.....	1 74
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in the State	
offices, for June, 1868,.....	60 00
John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for June,	
1868, .....	60 00
A. Lindsley, services as porter in the State offices, for	
June, 1868, .....	60 00
John Nagel, services as porter in the State offices, for	
June, 1868, .....	60 00
washing 56 pieces, .....	2 80
Wm. Branford, 6½ days labor in Capitol square, ....	10 55
S. R. Greene, labor, materials, repairs and boxes for	
State offices, .....	109 18
Geo. L. Pease, for State Treasurer,	
½ M legal envelopes, .....	3 25
E. O. Grosvenor, actual expenses to New York, and	
return, on business for the State, .....	79 35
paid expenses of State officers, from Lansing	
to Flint and return, to meet the Governor,	43 65
B. D. Pritchard, expenses to Marshall to examine land	
in that city, under the instructions of the	
Board of Auditors, .....	5 25
O. L. Spaulding, expenses to Detroit, on business con-	
nected with the People's Insurance Company,	10 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., comp. on report of St. Mary's	
Falls Ship Canal, 145,824 ems, @ 45c., .....	65 62
press work on the same, 45 tokens, .....	18 00

Jno. A. Kerr & Co., print. 1 r'm covers for same,.....	\$2 00
comp. on table of contents, &c., Joint Docs.	
for 1867, 8,904 ems,.....	4 00
press work for same,.....	3 60
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Public Instruction,	
print. 1 r'm blanks, Teach. Inst. at Houghton,	3 50
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., press. and trim. 2 r'ms affidavits,.	1 00
press. and trim. 1 r'm paper,.....	50
ruling same 6 times,.....	3 00
bind. 6 qrs. P. S. sales books, full Russia,...	13 50
paging same,.....	48
press. and trim. 1 r'm paper,.....	50
ruling same 6 times,.....	3 00
bind. 9 qrs. register of certs., full Russia,...	20 35
paging the same,.....	72
ruling 4 rms. statement paper, 3 times,.....	6 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Sup't Pub. Ins.,	
bind. 20 qrs. Inspectors' reports,.....	20 00
" 1 synopsis,.....	2 50
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Aud. Gen.,	
press. and trim. 1 rm. blanks, No. 53,.....	50
ruling same 6 times,.....	3 00
press. and trim. 1 rm. blanks, No. 54,.....	50
" " " 1 " " A,.....	50
" " " 1 " " O,.....	50
" " " 1 " " P,.....	50
" " " 50 rms. " No. 1,.....	25 00
ruling the same,.....	25 00
press. and trim. 3 rms. blanks, No. 39,.....	1 50
ruling same 4 times,.....	6 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., bind. 3,000 copies report of the	
Sec'y of Board of Agriculture, @ 35c.,.....	1,050 00
bind. 5,000 copies Adj't Gen's report, @ 32c.,	1,600 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., print. 1,000 checks, orders,.....	3 50
print. envelopes,.....	1 50

<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Sec'y of State,</b>	
print. circulars to county clerks,.....	\$5 50
“ 5 rms. return of marriage, form D,....	27 50
“ 4 rms. return of deaths, form F,.....	22 00
print. 200 labels, for transmission of pkgs., &c.,	2 00
“ 7 r'ms blanks, record of births,.....	38 50
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Land Office,</b>	
print. 2 r'ms blanks, affidavits,.....	7 00
paper for same,.....	5 00
print. 4 r'ms description of lands,.....	14 00
“ 2 r'ms blanks, proof of occupancy,....	7 00
paper for same,.....	5 50
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Aud. Gen'l,</b>	
print. 1 r'm blanks,.....	3 50
“ filing on vouchers, Qr. Mr's Dep't,....	3 50
“ circulars to publishers, adv. lists, form I,	3 50
print. filing on vouchers, Qr. Mr. Gen'l, 2 sizes,	3 50
“ 4,000 envelopes,.....	6 00
“ 4 r'ms blanks, register of lands delin-	
quent for taxes,.....	22 00
print. blanks, form O,.....	3 50
“ 3 r'ms blanks, No. 39,.....	16 50
“ 200 lists of papers designated to pub-	
lish tax lists,.....	2 00
print. circulars, form A,.....	3 50
“ blanks, “ P,.....	3 50
“ 200 envelopes to county treasurers,...	3 00
“ 12,000 envelopes,.....	18 00
<b>Allegan Journal, pub. the time for holding the terms</b>	
<b>for the Circuit Court of the 9th Judicial Cir-</b>	
<b>cuit, 3 sq., 6 w.,.....</b>	<b>3 00</b>
<b>Bingham, Kerr &amp; Co., adv. official canvass, 24 fols, 2 w.,</b>	<b>25 20</b>
<b>Chas. Humphrey, for Aud. Gen'l,</b>	
<b>14 rms. double cap, 40 lbs.,.....</b>	<b>212 80</b>

Whitney Jones, P. M., letter and paper postage and drawer, for the following offices, viz :		
Governor, .....	\$4	51
State Treasurer, .....	2	69
Secretary of State, .....	2	97
Land Office, .....	4	04
State Library, .....	2	38
Sup't Pub. Ins., .....	1	00
Hatch & Co., for State Treasurer,		
1 book 1,500 checks, .....	20	00
H. N. Bordwell, for Land Office,		
1 pass book, .....		35
1 barometer ink stand, .....	2	00
5 penholders, .....		75
1 pen rack, .....	2	00
T. B. Thrift, for Aud. Gen.,		
4 Yale locks, .....	7	00
13 porcelaine drawer knobs, .....	1	08
J. W. Van Keuren, glass and painting for offices and Capitol, .....	3	25
Grove & Whitney, for Const. Conv., glass strainer, hammer and tacks, .....	4	00
Grove & Whitney, for State Offices, tacks, nails, keys, shears, brushes, shovel, water-cooler, Russia pipe, ventilator and labor, .....	48	19
State Reform School, expenses, per vouchers, .....	4,000	00
O. Hosford, Supt. Pub. Instruction, traveling expenses on official business, .....	47	75

July 9, 1868.

Gray & Moran, retainer in Wayne Cir. Ct., in case of  
The People vs. A. Walcott, agent of the Ex-  
press Co., and retainer in the Supreme Court  
in same, on writ of error, ..... \$100 00

A. B. Maynard, arguing the State mandamus case, at  
the request of the Comr. of the State Land  
Office,..... \$300 00

August 7, 1868.

Geo. L. Pease, for State Treasurer,	
1 rm. medium, .....	\$12 75
Geo. L. Pease, for Supreme Court Reporter,	
1 1-5 rm. book paper, .....	15 90
Geo. L. Pease, for Sup. Ct., pr. Judge Cooley,	
stationery, .....	11 03
Geo. L. Pease, for Sup. Ct., pr. Judge Christiancy,	
stationery, .....	2 50
Geo. L. Pease, for Sec'y B'd of State Auds.,	
1 rm. legal cap, .....	5 50
Geo. L. Pease, for Aud. Gen'l,	
20 rms. flat cap, .....	108 00
8 " first-class ruled, .....	54 00
2 " legal cap, .....	13 50
200 " flat foolscap, .....	648 00
50 " crown cap, .....	337 50
500 portfolio envelopes, .....	11 00
Geo. L. Pease, for State Library,	
mucilage, .....	2 25
$\frac{1}{2}$ M XXX white envelopes, .....	2 09
2 doz. lead pencils, .....	2 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ M official envelopes, .....	3 78
Geo. L. Pease, for Secretary of State,	
56 rms. flat cap, .....	302 40
water bowl, \$1; brush, 75c., .....	1 75
1 set of letter scales and weights, .....	12 50
repairing gold pen, .....	1 00
Geo. L. Pease, for Land Office,	
12 gross rubber bands, .....	6 00
4 rms. flat cap, .....	15 00

Geo. L. Pease, for Land Office,

¼ doz. ink erasers,.....	\$3 25
2 inkstands,.....	1 50

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August 26, 1868.

E. O. Grosvenor, 13 days' attendance as member of the Board of Control of the St. Marie's ship canal, in visiting and inspecting canal,	\$39 00
mileage going to and returning from said canal, 924 miles, @ 10c,.....	92 40
telegrams to members, &c.,.....	4 52
Jacob Bone, hauling books from printing office and Capitol, .....	5 25
W. H. Boothroyd, for Auditor General, 1 copy P. O. Directory,.....	3 50
Wm. Hubbard, hauling dirt from well at State offices,	2 25
Davidson & Wiser, for State Offices, digging well and furnishing part of materials,	51 75
State Treasurer, paying exch. on N. Y. on \$12,377 50, @ 1-10 %,.....	12 37
ditto on \$3,500, @ 1-10 %,.....	3 50
paying exch. on N. Y. on \$965 of bonds and coupons, @ 1-10 %,.....	96
paying exch. on N. Y. on \$80,327 50 of bonds and coupons, @ 1-10 %,.....	80 32
paying exch. on \$4,049 99, redemption of bonds, @ 1-10 %,.....	4 05
P. O. stamps for S. L. R. Com'r,.....	9 00
“ “ Land Office,.....	55 00
“ “ State Treasurer,.....	30 00
“ “ Secretary of State,.....	25 00
Jno A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General, rul. 2 r'ms statements twice,.....	2 00
bind'g 38 qrs. County Treasurers' receipts,..	38 00
trim. and press. 2 r'ms blanks,.....	1 00



Jno. A. Kerr & Co., dry. and press. 32,200 sig's Auditor's reports,.....	\$16 10
folding same,.....	16 10
stitching 300 pamphlets,.....	75
cover. and trim. same,.....	3 00
dry. and press. 17,500 sigs. Prison report,...	8 75
stitch. 500 pamphlets,.....	1 25
cover. and trim. the same,.....	5 00
dry., press. and fold. 2,000 sigs., title and contents joint doc's,.....	2 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Land Office, press. and trim. 2 r'ms proof of settlement,...	50
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Sec'y of State, press. 16 r'ms county clerks' returns of marriages, births, and deaths,.....	4 00
ruling 16 r'ms same, 6 times,.....	48 00
O. L. Spaulding, expenses to go to Grand Rapids and Detroit, on business connected with the insurance department,.....	21 15
A. Lindale, services as porter in the State offices, for the month of July, 1868,.....	62 00
Jno. Nagel, services as porter in the State Offices, for the month of July, 1868,.....	62 00
washing 52 pieces,.....	2 60
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in State Offices, for the months of July and Aug., 1868,	124 00
John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for the months of July and August, 1868,.....	124 00
washing 65 pieces,.....	3 25
A. J. Viele, for State Library, 2 picture frames and glass,.....	9 50
A. Lindale, services as porter in the State Offices, for August, 1868,.....	62 00
Jno. Nagel, services as porter in the State Offices, for August 1868,.....	62 00
washing 56 pieces,.....	2 80

A. J. Viele, for Land Office,	
rep. clock, \$1; ink, 30c.; 2 maps of Mich., \$2,	\$3 30
A. J. Viele, for Swamp Land Road Commissioner,	
blank book, \$5 75; tracing paper, 30c.,.....	6 25
S. R. Greene, for Auditor General,	
repairs, lumber, cord, stools, glass,.....	18 75
S. R. Greene, work in Senate Chamber, repa. on fences	
at Capitol, locks, drawers and boxes for Sec'y	
of State, and repair. door for Treasurer,....	16 25
Chas. Humphrey, for Aud. Gen.,	
2 gross rubber bands, .....	1 50
Wm. Humphrey, 13 days' services as member of the	
Board of Control of the St. May's Ship Canal,	
in visiting and inspecting the canal in July,	
1868,.....	39 00
926 miles' travel, @ 10c.,.....	92 60
Am. Express Co., chgs. from June 3d to Aug. 26, 1868,	
for Aud. Gen.,.....	5 45
for State Library,.....	12 30
for Sec'y State, .....	6 30
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., bind. 2,000 joint docs.,.....	660 00
J. E. Tenney, services as Sec'y of the Board of State	
Auditors, from Jan. 30 to Aug. 26, 1868, 18	
days, @ \$3 00, .....	54 00
W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams, for Aud. Gen., .....	11 16
“ Land Office,.....	1 35
“ Sec'y of State,.....	2 40
Daily Post Co., adv. Governor's proc., 5 sq. 1 t., .....	3 75
C. C. Hine, for Sec'y of State,	
sub. to Ins. Monitor, for 1868,.....	2 00
John A. Wood, 2,350 hard brick, for well at State	
Offices, .....	23 50
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,	
press. and trim. 2 rms. blanks,.....	1 00
ruling 4 rms. roughs, 4 times,.....	4 00
press. and trim. 8 rms. sales books,.....	4 00

**Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,**

ruling 8 rms. sales' books 4 times,.....	\$16 00
bind. 114 vols. sales' books,.....	85 50
paging same,.....	12 47
print. 1 rm. blanks, statement of lands on which taxes are unpaid,.....	5 50
print. mammoth envelopes,.....	1 50
print. circulars to Secy's of mining companies,	3 50
print. 100 rms. blanks, form No. 1,.....	550 00
print additional section on blank No. 56,....	3 50
print. 9 rms. blanks, unpaid taxes,.....	49 50
print list of Co. Treasurers and Co. Clerks for 1868,.....	3 50
print. blank accounts, No. 55,.....	3 50
" circulars to Co. Treasurers, form Q,....	3 50
" 8 rms. sales books,.....	44 00

**Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Land Office,**

press. and trim. 1 rm. blanks, certificate of ap- praisal, .....	50
ruling 1 rm. same twice,.....	1 00
press. and trim. 2 rms. certificates,.....	1 00
" " " 2 rms. settlers' license,.....	1 00
print. 2 rms. applications for settlers' license,	11 00
print 2 rms. certificates, .....	11 00
print. circulars to county clerks,.....	3 50
" " " publishers,.....	3 50
" 1 r'm cert's of appraisal, &c.,.....	3 50

**Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Sup't Pub. Instruction,**

bind. 1 teacher's certificate and note book, Houghton Co.,.....	1 00
adv. Teachers' Institute at Houghton,.....	3 00
print. 2 r'ms blanks, Teachers' Institutes, autumn series,.....	7 00

**Wm. Jennison, Sup. Court Reporter, railroad fare and  
expenses attending the Supreme Court, at  
Lansing, July Term, 1868,.....**

21 45

James D. Weir, clerk's fees in the matter of the Climax Mutual Fire Ins. Co.,.....	\$12 00
Geo. L. Pease, for Land Office, 2,000 large plats, .....	1 20
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer, press. and trim. 1 r'm paper,.....	50
ruling same, 6 times,.....	3 00
bind. 8 qrs. cash tax book, Russia ends and bands,.....	16 00
paging same,.....	64
print. blank book, statement of money received on account of taxes,.....	5 50
Daily Post Co., adv. Teachers' Institute at Houghton,	3 00
James Dixon, repairing flag at State Offices,.....	1 75
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State, print. 9 r'ms blanks, form E,.....	49 50
" 9 " " " F,.....	49 50
" 9 " " " H,.....	49 50
" 9 " " " Gg,.....	49 50
" 2 " " " G,.....	11 00
" 2 " " " I,.....	11 00
" 9 " " " Ii,.....	49 50
" circulars to Co. Clerk's, transmission of blanks, .....	5 50
print. 2 r'ms blanks, form Dd,.....	11 00
" 9 " " " Bb,.....	49 50
" 2 " " " B,.....	11 00
" 2 " " " C, .....	11 00
" 9 " " " Cc,.....	49 50
" circulars to County Clerks,.....	3 50
" labels for Secretary's Office,.....	3 50
" 1 r'm blanks, form A,.....	5 50
" 9 " " " Aa, .....	49 50
" circulars to Sheriffs, relative to general elections,.....	3 50
print. 9 r'ms blanks, form D,.....	49 50

## BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

57

Dart & Davis, 3 14-16 lbs. flag rope,.....	\$1 95
E. B. Millar & Co., for Capitol, brooms, twine and soap,.....	3 98
E. B. Millar & Co., for Secretary of State, brooms, soap, twine, matches, chimneys and brushes,.....	9 02
E. B. Millar & Co., for Sup't Pub. Ins., 6½ lbs. wrapping paper,.....	46
E. B. Millar & Co., for Aud. Gen., scrub brush and candles,.....	2 40
Bingham, Kerr & Co., pub. proceedings meeting of the Land Board,.....	10 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., print. Supreme Court docket, July term,.....	25 00
print. brief for Att'y General, Heather vs. Pritchard,.....	6 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for State Library, print. 1,500 envelopes,.....	2 25
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for S. L. St. Road Com'r, print. 100 copies proceedings of Swamp Land Board, .....	2 00
State Treasurer, for State Library, P. O. stamps,.....	15 00

October 8, 1868.

Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Land Office, print. blanks, postponement of land sale,....	\$3 50
½ rm. paper for same,.....	2 00
print. 1 blank book, swamp land receipts,...	5 50
7 qrs. paper for same,.....	2 50
print. blanks, notice of sale of Ag'l College lands, .....	3 50
½ rm. paper for same,.....	3 25
press. and trim. 1 rm. circulars,.....	50

<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Land Office,</b>	
press. and trim. 1 rm. circulars, Ag'l College lands, .....	\$ 50
ruling 1 r'm paper 8 times, .....	5 00
bind. 7 qrs. swamp land records, Russia ends,	7 00
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for State Treasurer,</b>	
print. envelopes, .....	1 50
" " labels, 4 kinds, .....	1 50
" " circulars, redemption of State bonds, ..	3 50
paper for same, .....	50
press. and trim. 1 r'm circulars, .....	50
<b>Jno. A. Kerr &amp; Co., for Auditor General,</b>	
print. 16 r'ns blanks, No. 16, .....	56 00
" 1 r'm do " 57, .....	3 50
" 2 r'ns do " 4, .....	7 00
" 1 r'm do register of lands, .....	5 50
" circulars, form R, .....	3 50
" 40 r'ns assessment rolls, No. 2, .....	220 00
" 1 r'm blanks, abstract of sale of State tax lands, .....	5 50
print. circulars, form S, .....	3 50
" 75 r'ns supervisors' statements, No. 1, ..	412 50
" 1 r'm blanks, .....	5 50
press. and trim. 1 r'm paper, unpaid taxes, ..	50
ruling same 4 times, .....	2 00
press. and trim. 8 r'ns, No. 16, .....	4 00
" " " 1 r'm, " 57, .....	50
" " " 2 r'ns " 4, .....	1 00
ruling same once, .....	1 00
bind. 1 general index, .....	4 00
ruling 1 r'm paper twice, .....	1 00
press. and trim. 1 r'm paper, .....	50
ruling 1 r'm State tax lands, 4 times, .....	2 00
fold. and stitch. same, .....	1 50
press. and trim. 1 r'm blnks, No. 56, .....	50
" " " 1 r'm circulars to Co. Clerks.	50

**Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,**

press. and trim. 1 r'm blanks, form A,.....	\$	50
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ Aa,.....		4 50
“ “ “ 2 “ “ “ B,.....		1 00
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ Bb, .....		4 50
“ “ “ 2 “ “ “ C, .....		1 00
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ Cc, .....		4 50
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ D, .....		4 50
“ “ “ 2 “ “ “ Dd,.....		1 00
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ E,.....		4 50
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ F,.....		4 50
“ “ “ 2 “ “ “ G,.....		1 00
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ Gg,.....		4 50
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ Hh,.....		4 50
“ “ “ 2 “ “ “ I,.....		1 00
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ Ii,.....		4 50
ruling 1 “ “ “ A, 3 times,		1 50
“ 9 “ “ “ Aa, 3 “		13 50
“ 2 “ “ “ B, 2 “		2 00
“ 9 “ “ “ Bb, 2 “		9 00
“ 2 “ “ “ C, 1 “		1 00
“ 9 “ “ “ Cc, 1 “		4 50
ruling 9 r'ns, form D, 3 times,.....		13 50
“ 9 “ “ “ E, 1 “ .....		4 50
“ 9 “ “ “ F, 1 “ .....		4 50
“ 2 “ “ “ G, 1 “ .....		1 00
“ 9 “ “ “ Gg, 1 “ .....		4 50
“ 9 “ “ “ Hh, 1 “ .....		4 50
“ 2 “ “ “ I, 1 “ .....		1 00
“ 9 “ “ “ Ii, 1 “ .....		4 50
binding one general index,.....		4 00

**Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Public Instruction,**

print. circulars to county superintendents,...	3 50
“ 1 r'm Directors' reports,.....	5 50
“ 10 r'ns blanks, questions, &c., for examination of teachers,.....	35 00

Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. of Pub. Instruction,	
paper for same,.....	\$4 80
print. 1 r'm Directors' blanks,.....	5 50
paper for same,.....	3 50
ruling 1 r'm school blanks,.....	1 00
press. and trim. 4 r'ms questions,.....	2 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Sec'y of State,	
bind. 6 Joint Docs., full leather covers,.....	6 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for State Library,	
bind. 6 vols. magazines,.....	7 50
" 12 " newspapers,.....	27 00
Geo. L. Pease, for State Treasurer,	
10 r'ms note paper, lithographed heads,.....	70 00
5 r'ms letter " " " .....	50 00
N. Y. Times, adv. the payment of war bonds, drawn	
for the sinking funds,.....	54 00
Reform School, for Aud. Gen.,	
filling cane seat in 1 chair,.....	75
State Treasurer,	
P. O. stamps, for S. L. R. Comr.,.....	6 00
" " State Treasurer, .....	30 00
" " Att'y General, .....	25 00
" " Land Office, .....	95 00
for exchange on coupons paid in N. Y., \$840,	
@ 1-10 %,.....	84
for exchange on adjusted bond, payable in N.	
Y., \$1,735 71, @ 1-10 %,.....	1 74
Detroit Free Press Co., adv. the payment of war	
bonds, drawn for the sinking fund, .....	11 25
Reform School, for Sec'y of State,	
cane seat for chair,.....	75
John F. Geil, for State Treasurer,	
1 map of Michigan,.....	10 00
Snyder's map of the United States, .....	8 00
Jacob Bone, for Sec'y of State,	
hauling 6 loads of documents, .....	4 50



A. Lindsley, services as porter in the State Offices, for September, 1868, .....	\$60 00
John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for September, 1868, .....	60 00
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in the State Offices, for September, 1868, .....	60 00
John Nagel, services as porter in the State offices, for September, 1868, .....	60 00
washing 48 pieces, .....	2 40
p'd for key, .....	25
S. R. Greene, boxes, nails, lumber, and other materials for the Capitol and State offices, and material and labor in building side-walks, .....	244 88
Chas. Nagel, 2½ days labor, moving wood at State offices, .....	4 37
S. R. Greene, for well-house at State offices, lumber, shingles, nails, rope, chain, buckets, wheel, paints, and labor, .....	75 57
Brisbin & Conely, for Aud. Gen. and Capitol, brooms, soap, matches, oil, &c., .....	7 83
State Reform School, expenses, per vouchers, .....	14,935 26
Am. Express Co., charges, from Aug. 27, to Oct. 6, for the following offices:	
Auditor General's, .....	61 45
State Library, .....	7 45
Secretary of State, .....	3 45
W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams for Aud. Gen., .....	5 95
"    "    Land Office, .....	1 05
Whitney Jones, P. M., letter and paper postage, and drawer, for the qr. ending Sept. 30, 1868, for the following offices, viz:	
State Library, .....	3 22
Supt. Pub. Ins., .....	3 53
State Treasurer, .....	2 85
Land Office, .....	4 16
Governor, .....	2 30
Sec'y of State, .....	3 71

Geo. L. Pease, 14 rms. heavy col'd medium,.....	\$210 00
Geo. L. Pease, for Secretary of State,	
2 coils Italian rope,.....	7 00
12 balls twine,.....	3 00
Geo. L. Pease, for State Land Office,	
1 doz. Arnold's qts. ink,.....	6 69
1 rm. blotting paper,.....	28 80
6 rms. commercial note,.....	16 80
6 paper folders,.....	4 00
2 M envelopes,.....	7 00
print. 2 M envelopes,.....	2 00
Geo. L. Pease, for Supt. Pub. Ins.,	
6 rms. inter-flat cap letter,.....	21 00
Geo. L. Pease, for S. L. R. Com'r,	
3 doz. pencils,.....	3 00
1 qt. Arnold's ink,.....	60
2 letter books,.....	7 00
½ rm. note paper,.....	1 40
2 qrs. mailing paper,.....	70
Buckland, Allen & Wise, for well at State Offices,	
2 well circles,.....	2 50
66 ft. ash lumber,.....	1 19
Calvert Lith. Co., for State Land Office,	
5 M plats, @ \$40 per M,.....	200 00
Chas. Humphrey, for Aud. Gen.,	
½ doz. long tie envelopes, No. 9, 1 inch,....	40
½ doz. long tie envelopes, 1½ inches,.....	30
E. B. Millar & Co., for Sec'y of State,	
brush, matches, chimneys,.....	2 25
E. B. Millar & Co., for Capitol,	
2 balls twine,.....	70
Davis & Larned, for Aud. Gen.,	
feather duster, lamp, spittoon, wicks,.....	7 23

October, 28, 1868.

S. R. Greene, for Land Office,	
lumber, nails, draying and labor,.....	\$33 25
A. Lindale, services as porter in the State offices, for	
October, 1868,.....	62 00
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in the	
State Offices, for October, 1868,.....	62 00
John Nagel, services as porter in the State Offices, for	
October, 1868,.....	62 00
washing 50 pieces,.....	2 50
paid for box for Treas. Office,.....	25
S. R. Greene, lumber, nails, carting, staging, glass,	
screws, putty, for State Library and Capitol,	83 05
Wm. Branford, work in Capitol Square,.....	3 50
H. M. Hinsdill, for State Treasurer,	
½ doz. qts. Arnold's genuine fluid,.....	6 00
L. S. Jenison, for State Offices and Capitol,	
ice furnished for the season, commencing	
May, 1868,.....	55 00
State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for Sec'y of State,....	25 00
for paying premium on N. Y., exchange for	
bonds and coupons for \$4,256 25, @ 1-10 %,.....	4 25
L. S. Trowbridge, att'y fee in case of Howard, Att'y	
Gen., vs. Warner, in the Cir. Ct. for the	
county of Chippewa,.....	30 00
T. Davison, cleaning well at Offices,.....	3 00
E. O. Grosvenor, for paying cost of suit in the case of	
Edward H. Hazelton, <i>et al.</i> , for the use and	
benefit of the State of Michigan vs. the Flint	
and Pere Marquette Railway Co., .....	7 00
Chas. Humphrey, for Aud. Gen.,	
½ doz. Arnold's ink, (qts.),.....	2 83
John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for	
October, 1868, .....	62 00
washing 40 pieces,.....	2 00
paid for 2 bars of soap, .....	35

Spanlding & Cranson, for services in a certain escheat case, at the request of the Att'y Gen.,.....	\$25 00
cash disbursements,.....	10 00
H. Ingersoll, crape for Aud. Gen's Office, (death of a clerk),.....	1 25
Bingham, Kerr & Co., adv. sale of State swamp lands, 3½ fols., 5 w.,.....	7 20
adv. sale of Ag'l College lands, 6 fols. 3 w.,..	8 40
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Aud. Gen.,	
print. jurat on 2 rms. blanks,.....	7 00
rul. 1 rm. paper 4 times,.....	2 00
bind. 7 qrs. warrant registers, Russia ends and bands,.....	7 00
press. and trim. 160 rms. blanks, No. 1,....	80 00
ruling same once,.....	80 00
press. and trim. 5 rms. register,.....	2 50
ruling same 6 times,.....	15 00
bind. 88 qrs. register, Russia, full bound,...	198 00
paging same,.....	7 00
trim. 2 rms. statement paper,.....	50
rul. same 4 times,.....	4 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Land Office,	
print. blank tax receipts,.....	3 50
“ circulars, notice of sale of lands, ....	3 50
½ rm. crown paper for tax receipts,.....	4 00
press. and trim. 1 rm. certificates,.....	50
ruling same,.....	50
press. and trim. 1 rm. paper,.....	50
ruling 1 rm. 4 times,....	2 00
bind. 6 qrs. Ag'l College land sales, full Russia,	13 50
paging same,.....	48
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Sec'y State,	
press. and trim. 1 r'm circulars,.....	50
“ “ “ 10 r'ns blanks, form F,....	5 00

Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Sup't Pub. Inst.,	
trim. and press. 1 r'm directors' reports, ....	\$ 50
ruling 1 r'm directors' reports, twice, .....	1 00
dry. and press. 7,500 sigs. school laws, .....	3 75
folding same, .....	3 75
stitching 1,250 pamphlets, .....	3 13
trimming same, .....	3 12
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., for Board of Auditors,	
ruling 1 r'm paper 4 times, .....	2 00
bind. 8 q'rs Index to claims, Russia ends and bands, .....	8 00
paging same, .....	64
8 q'rs paper for same, .....	3 00
Jno. A. Kerr & Co., comp. on school laws, 90,988 ems,	
@ 50c., .....	45 49
press work on same, 30 tokens, .....	12 00
bind. 2,000 Adj. General's reports, vol. 3, ....	640 00
Geo. L. Pease, for Supt. Pub. Inst.,	
6 r'ms lith. letter head, .....	60 00
2 M large envelopes, .....	8 00
less error, \$1 34, on 1st item, account al- lowed at, .....	66 66
Geo. L. Pease, for Land Office,	
1 r'm 6 lb P. O. paper, .....	6 00
1 Julien's Int. book, .....	1 50
S. H. Row, Clerk Board of State Canvassers, making canvass for Judges of the 6th and 14th cir- cuits, Justice of the Supreme Court, Regents of the University, and the Constitution of 1867, .....	
	8 94
Henry Farle, repair. mattress in porter's room at the Capitol, .....	
	3 50
repair. lounge for Treasurer's office, .....	20 00
1 footstool for Land Office, .....	2 50

November 18th, 1868.

State Reform School, expenses per vouchers,.....	\$3,193 42
S. R. Greene, tacks, lumber, nails, glass, tassels, and labor for State offices and Library, .....	32 95
Tillman, Sillsbee & Co., for State Library, 3 oak library chairs,.....	25 50
T. F. Abbot, for State Library, 76½ yds. 3 ply carpet made, @ \$2.10,.....	160 12
75 yds. lining, 16c.,.....	12 00
State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for Land Office,.....	57 00
paying N. Y. exchange on coupons, \$2,800, @ 1-10 %, .....	2 80
S. R. Greene, filling vault, old privy,.....	12 00
Davis & Larned, for Aud. Gen'l, 2 lamps, founts complete, and wicks,.....	2 50
H. Elliott & Co., for Aud. Gen'l, ¼ doz. lamp chimneys,.....	1 35
E. B. Millar & Co., for Aud. Gen'l, 1 box 20-lb. adamantine candles,.....	7 00
1 bot. of ink,.....	15
J., L. and Saginaw R. R. Co., fr't on Mich. reports,...	1 18
cartage on the same,.....	25
N. Y. Times, for adv. the payment of the interest due Nov. 1, 1868, 7 lines 3 t., .....	4 20
Wm. Branford, for State Offices, sawing 5 cords of wood,.....	3 75
Brisbin & Conely, for Capitol, boiled oil, Prussian blue, lead, umber, turpen- tine, putty, varnish, and naptha,.....	24 94
Geo. L. Pease, for Governor, 1 1-5 M No. 8 legal envelopes,.....	8 10
1 doz. spools red tape,.....	1 75
Geo. L. Pease, for Sup. Court, per Judge Christianity, stationery, .....	8 10
Geo. L. Pease, for State Library, 10 rms. 26x38 book paper,.....	108 00

Geo. L. Pease, for State Library,	
1 gold pen and holder,.....	\$5 00
Geo. L. Pease, for Supreme Court, per Judge Cooley,	
stationery,.....	2 35
Geo. L. Pease, for Land Office,	
1 rm. royal ledger paper,.....	20 00
Geo. L. Pease, for State Treasurer,	
$\frac{1}{2}$ M No. 6 envelopes, .....	2 25
4 boxes rubber bands,.....	2 30
Wm. Vanfleet, for Capitol,	
sawing 8 cords wood,.....	6 87
J. E. Tenney, for State Library,	
paid for duster,.....	1 00
paid freight on carpet and chairs,.....	1 60
p'd for cleaning well at Capitol,.....	5 00
J. Baumgros, for State Library,	
graining, varnishing and materials,.....	6 00
Ellen McCarty, cleaning and washing in State Library	
6 days,.....	9 00
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams for Aud. Gen's Office,	6 41
"            State Library,....	1 70
"            Sec'y of State,....	3 72
Brisbin & Conely, for Auditor General's Office,	
47 gals. carbon oil, @ 33c,.....	15 51
cartage,.....	25
American Express Co., charges for Aud. Gen's Office,.	9 70
"            State Library,....	9 75
"            Sec'y of State,....	6 75
Henry Egly, for State Land Office,	
furnish. glass and set. the same,.....	2 00
State Treasurer, for S. L. R. Com'r,	
postage furnished,.....	7 00
Shattuck & Bailey, painting State Library rooms and	
furniture,.....	30 30

H. Ingersoll, for State Library,

14 $\frac{3}{4}$  yds. velvet, @ 85c..... \$12 22

The following sums were allowed the publishers of the newspapers herein named, for publishing the sale of State agricultural lands, eight folios, and five insertions for each newspaper:

Detroit Advertiser and Tribune,.....	\$16 80
Detroit Post,.....	16 80
Saginaw Enterprise,.....	16 80
Alpena County Pioneer,.....	16 80
Detroit Free Press,.....	16 80
Traverse Bay Eagle,.....	16 80
Manistee Times,.....	16 80
Grand Rapids Eagle,.....	16 80
Bay City Journal,.....	16 80
Mason County Record,.....	16 80
Grand Traverse Herald,.....	16 80
Iosco County Gazette, 8 fols., 3 ins.,.....	11 20

The following sums were allowed the publishers of the newspapers herein named, for publishing the sale of State swamp land, 4 folios, and 5 insertions for each newspaper:

Jackson Citizen,.....	\$8 40
Montcalm Herald,.....	8 40
Midland Independent,.....	8 40
Marshall Statesman,.....	8 40
Grand Traverse Herald,.....	8 40
Weekly Clarion,.....	8 40
Bay City Journal,.....	8 40
Eaton County Republican,.....	8 40
Port Huron Press,.....	8 40
Peninsular Courier,.....	8 40
Coldwater Republican,.....	8 40
Saginaw Republican,.....	8 40
Ionia Sentinel,.....	8 40
Lake Superior Mining Journal,.....	8 40



Manistee Times,.....	\$8 40
Isabella County Enterprise,.....	8 40
Adrian Times,.....	8 40
Mason County Record,.....	8 40
Gratiot Journal, .....	8 40
Tuscola Co. Pioneer,.....	8 40
Saginaw Enterprise,.....	8 40
Niles Republican,.....	8 40
Mt. Clemens Monitor,.....	8 40
Pontiac Gazette,.....	8 40
Wolverine Citizen,.....	8 40
Mecosta Co. Pioneer,.....	8 40
Detroit Free Press,.....	8 40
Cass Co. Republican,.....	8 40
Portage Lake Mining Gazette,.....	8 40
Traverse Bay Eagle,.....	8 40
Iosco County Gazette,.....	8 40
Hastings Banner,.....	8 40
Lake Superior Miner,.....	8 40
Detroit Advertiser and Tribune,.....	8 40
Livingston County Republican,.....	8 40
Van Buren County Republican,.....	8 40
Kalamazoo Telegraph,.....	8 40
Three Rivers Reporter,.....	8 40
Menominee Herald,.....	8 40
Newaygo Republican,.....	8 40
Allegan Journal,.....	8 40
Muskegon Reporter,.....	8 40
Alpena County Pioneer,.....	8 40
Clinton County Republican,.....	8 40



THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Superintendent of Public Instruction**  
OF THE  
STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
WITH  
ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,  
FOR THE YEAR 1868.

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~~~~~  
**BY AUTHORITY.**  
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LANSING:  
JNO. A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1868.

## NOTICE.

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The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is forwarded to the Clerks of the several counties for distribution, as follows:

One copy to each County Clerk, County Treasurer, County School Superintendent, Township Clerk, (for the use of School Inspectors,) and District Director.

The copy furnished to the Director is to be deposited in the district library, if there is one; and if the district has no library, it should be kept for the use of teachers and others, and delivered by the Director, with other documents, to his successor in office.

For over thirty years, the cause of Education in Michigan has been constantly onward. In 1837—thirty-one years ago—the venerable John D. Pierce, first Superintendent of Public Instruction, and still an active worker in the cause—reported 14,297 children between five and seventeen years of age, in the State. Now we report, between five and twenty years, 354,704. He then reported \$21,375 91 expended for school purposes. In 1868 the aggregate exceeds two millions. The University Fund was then about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Now it is \$559,978. The University reports 1,223 students; the Normal School, 262; and the local Colleges nearly two thousand. The total expenditures for education in the State during the past year, can be hardly less than three millions.

The details and success of this mighty work will be found in these pages; and to the attention of the people of Michigan, they are earnestly commended.

An error will be found in the abstracts, in the value of school-houses in Genesee county. It should be \$129,887; making the total in the State, \$4,384,081.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, }  
Lansing, Dec. 10, 1868. }

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Michigan:*

In accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, I have the honor herewith to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Public Instruction, and the accompanying documents, for the year 1868.

I remain very respectfully,

Yours, &c,

ORAMEL HOSFORD,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*





# REPORT.

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A review of the educational work accomplished by the public schools, and higher institutions of learning, of this State, shows results exceedingly gratifying.

Nothing is more evident than the constantly growing interest felt in these colleges and schools.

Perfection has not been reached in our school system, and no one claims that great improvements may not yet be made in school organization and methods of instruction. This, however, is claimed: that time is requisite to develop the real value of systems and methods, and that the experience of the past year gives abundant reason for confidence in our present school system, and affords ample ground for the belief that the fullest expectations of those who first adopted this system will be fully met.

The testimony of the County Superintendents, without exception, is that there is a rapidly growing interest manifested by both the parents and children of their respective counties, in the public schools. They represent the schools as greatly improved, and that the teachers are striving to prepare themselves to do more efficiently the work they are attempting.

This is shown by the larger number of higher grade certificates they are able to issue.

Most of the County Superintendents report that the examinations show an improvement in the scholarship of the teachers, in many instances of twenty-five per cent., and in some cases of not less than fifty per cent. Many of those whose standing was not more than sixty or seventy per cent. have raised their standing to eighty-five and ninety per cent. Many

of those who were found attempting to teach a year since, are now found in the schools, preparing themselves to teach.

This improvement in the schools, and increased interest in them of parents, teachers and children, is owing very largely to the efforts of the County Superintendents.

The following is a statement of some of their labors as gathered from their reports:

#### EXAMINATIONS.

These have been held in the various towns of the counties in the State. In some instances, however, it was found to be more convenient for the teachers to meet in certain prominent places in the county for examination; no teachers being present when appointments were made for examinations in other places. Appointments have been made for examinations in many townships simply to meet the requirement of the law.

It is the universal opinion of the County Superintendents that it would be a convenience to the teachers, and a lessening of the expense, to select certain business centres in which to hold the examinations.

It has been the aim of the Superintendents to raise the standard of scholarship among the teachers; hence they have been more exacting each year, requiring a larger per cent. of questions to be answered. Many have failed to reach the required standard, and, of course, failed to receive certificates, and a large majority of those who did receive them were compelled to be content with a third grade. This was emphatically true of those receiving certificates last year; but very few of the second grade, and almost none of the first, were then granted.

The Superintendents believed that by insisting upon a higher standard of scholarship, the teachers would be induced to strive for higher attainments, not only in the branches of study they were expected to teach, but they would also be led to give attention to methods of teaching, to school organization, and school government. The expectations of the Superintendents

have not been disappointed. The examinations this year show an advancement in scholarship of at least twenty-five per cent. This success encourages the teachers to still greater efforts to secure yet higher attainments.

A wider range of studies is embraced in the catalogue of branches that the teachers are required to be examined in, than are usually found in the public schools, but no branches are required which are not important for every teacher to understand. These requirements at first occasioned some dissatisfaction on the part of many teachers; they thought the requirements too severe, but already they are expressing not only their acquiescence in the requirements, but also their hearty approval of them.

#### COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

These have been held by most of the Superintendents. The Superintendent of Berrien county reports that he has held six institutes in that county; others have held nearly the same number. In Clinton, and some of the other counties, teachers' classes have been formed. These have been conducted by the Superintendents, aided by competent and experienced teachers. These classes have been continued from seven to ten weeks, giving an opportunity for a thorough review of the branches they would be required to teach. The results of these institutes, and especially of these teachers' classes, have been most gratifying.

Many of those attending the classes had never given a thought to the subject of school organization, or methods of teaching. They had given but little attention to the discussion of principles, or to the explanation of the reason for the processes pursued in the various operations performed. The branches to which they had given any attention had been very imperfectly studied, their main effort having been to memorize certain portions of the text book, or from given conditions to obtain results that should correspond with given results. But in these classes new ideas were suggested in regard to the ends

to be attained in study, a new field for thought was opened to them, their books came to occupy new relations to them, something more was to be done than simply to memorize what they found in them. Another fact was revealed to some of the teachers for the first time, and one which was quite as important for them to know as any other, viz: that there is much outside of books that must be learned before they can become successful teachers.

The *immediate* results of these institutes and teachers' classes for good, are most apparent. The schools taught by the teachers who were favored with the opportunity of attending these classes, are far superior to what they would otherwise have been. But the greatest and best results are yet to be seen.

When our schools become properly organized, and when fixed and definite methods are introduced, and when both teachers and pupils become accustomed to systematic labor, we shall see more accomplished in a single year, than has been done in many years.

Little that is valuable is ever accomplished in a hap-hazard way. Men who are successful in business have their plans matured, and their methods well defined, before undertaking their work. If they are ever tempted to trust to blind chance, and undertake to work without a plan before them, or a definite end in view, they are soon convinced of their folly, for they find failure and disappointment to be their only reward.

But in regard to our public schools, we have been hoping for success, although they have been conducted in most cases without plan or method. Such expectations are unreasonable, and failure could long ago have been predicted.

We should naturally expect that the schools would rapidly improve in character and value, and that the interest of both parents and children would be awakened in those counties where faithful, energetic Superintendents are found; and this we find universally true. Not content with simply holding institutes, they have resorted to other means of reaching and influencing teachers and parents. One of these has been the

publishing of an educational paper. Some have published a monthly, others a quarterly journal. In these papers the Superintendents have discussed practical questions, such as the teachers meet every day and are often troubled to know what to do with them. They also give such hints and suggestions as they have felt to be appropriate and needed from what they have seen in their round of school visitations.

These papers are read by the teachers and many of the parents and children. I have had the pleasure of reading copies of these papers from several counties; and if all are as good as those I have seen, I do not hesitate to say that they are doing a better work than any school journal I know of. They have more real practical worth. They are not designed to take the place of those journals, yet if the teachers could take but one, I should by all means advise them to take these little monthlies.

#### SCHOOL VISITATION.

It will be seen by reference to the reports of the Superintendents that much time has been spent in visiting schools. Some report more than 250 visits made during the year. Many of these were made in company with one or more members of the district boards.

This supervision has had its influence upon the schools for good. Both teachers and pupils have been stimulated and encouraged in their work. Heretofore the visiting of schools has been to a great extent neglected. There have always been a noble few school officers who have given time and attention to the duties of their office. The schools under their control have always prospered. But these have been exceptions. Little interest in the schools, or care for them, has been the general fact.

This almost universal neglect in school visitation no longer exists. In most of the counties there is constant and efficient supervision of the schools, and already they show a most manifest improvement.

## SMALL DISTRICTS.

The formation of so large a number of districts of limited territory, and but sparsely populated, is a most serious evil. A small school requires as constant supervision as a large one. There are nearly, or quite, as many classes to be cared for, demanding as competent teachers as three times the number of pupils would require. To secure such teachers the same compensation must be paid as would be asked for conducting a larger school. To obtain competent teachers for these small schools imposes so heavy a tax for tuition that the people feel it to be a great burden, too great for them to bear. The result is, they seek for inexperienced, incompetent, "cheap" teachers, and they are cheap in one sense, but in fact they are the *dearest* ever employed. There are thus found a large number of inferior schools, doing but little good, and yet costing more per scholar than the best schools in the cities and large towns. By reference to the school reports it will be seen that, although very much larger salaries are paid to teachers in the large towns, yet the cost per scholar is much less than it is in the country districts. The policy of dividing the townships of the State into these small districts should at once cease.

We ought to be uniting, rather than dividing districts. In the eastern States they have for years been uniting their districts. They say the west, in copying from the east, have not failed to copy their mistakes. Now they are striving to correct these faults, while we are clinging to them, and not only that, but we are constantly increasing the difficulty by our continual divisions and subdivisions. The greatest care should be taken in the formation of new districts. There is such a desire to have the school house "near by" that many are ready to urge the thoughtless division of the township into comparatively insignificant districts, too feeble to support a school such as they ought to have. The people forget that a good school regularly sustained, far more than compensates for the trouble of sending a greater distance to attend it. Those going to a new and

sparsely settled territory must expect to endure many privations, and there are no deprivations more severely felt by the intelligent than the privileges of *good* schools. In their anxiety to have a school near their home, they lose the *good* by injudicious districting.

#### SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The advantage which a school derives from a well furnished school room is but little realized. In a school room with ill-constructed seats, a mere apology for a table, and a chair to match, a stove broken and ready to tumble down, sifting ashes from each of its numerous crevices every time there is the least jar in the room, with windows calling loudly for the glazier, the walls and ceilings broken and dingy, the whole appearance rude and forbidding, how difficult to keep the pupils from exercising their skill in carving and drawing. These unattractive surroundings have their influence for evil, and teach lessons that ought never to be learned.

Most of the schools are entirely destitute of apparatus, even the cheapest and most simple. But few blackboards even, can be found, and those that are furnished are entirely inadequate to meet the want. There should be devoted to blackboards all the surface that can be easily reached on the entire walls of every school room. They should be arranged so that the smallest child can reach them. No teacher should be employed who does not know the use of these boards, and who would not see that they were thoroughly and constantly used.

Outline maps, charts and globes ought to be found in every school, as well as numeral frames, blocks and all that kind of apparatus which will aid the pupils to gain a clear idea of the various subjects they are required to study. Children reach abstract ideas by means of sensible objects. If there are aids to enable them to reach the abstract conception, their notions must be exceedingly imperfect, if, indeed, they fail to gain the idea at all. The child's idea of number without the aid of objects to represent it, must of necessity be very imperfect, and

there are multitudes of pupils in our schools who will be able to repeat, without the least mistake, definition after definition and rule after rule, and yet will be entirely unable to give the meaning of a single definition, or to state the principle embraced in a single rule. Their whole effort has been that of mere memory, and it would have done them nearly as much good to have memorized anything else, as to have learned what they have. The object of school instruction should be, to teach the pupils to think clearly and intelligently, as well as to impart knowledge. It is far more important that the habit of serious, effective thought should be formed in our schools, and a taste for study and reading acquired, than that they simply learn what the text books may contain. Let the contents of the text books be more than memorized, let them be mastered. To secure this, the various kinds of apparatus found in our best schools are an absolute necessity.

#### UNIFORMITY OF TEXT BOOKS.

One of the great evils still found in our schools, is the great diversity of text books. Every successful school must be properly classified. There must be a fixed plan in its organization, definite times for the recitations. To secure these objects, with the great diversity of text books now in use, is extremely difficult; to accomplish this work thoroughly and well is impossible.

Many of the superintendents are laboring to secure a uniformity of text books in their counties. The results of their labors thus far, have been such as to encourage them to continue their efforts. They ought to receive the approbation and assistance of every friend of our public schools, in their good work.

#### SUMMER VACATIONS.

A paper read before the Convention of County Superintendents, by the Superintendent of Washtenaw, on the topic of Summer Schools, was inserted in the report of last year.



This paper called out considerable discussion at the time it was read, and the attention of many has been called to the subject by reading the article. The plan of summer vacations, as there recommended, is received with favor in many places. The reports that come to the departments from every source, confirm the statement, that "midsummer schools are unprofitable—a waste of time—a waste of money—a waste of labor—and a waste of intellect, involving in the end, a loss of reputation to the teacher." From school statistics we must come to the conclusion that the heat of July and August is not favorable to school attendance. In schools commencing with fifty pupils, not more than ten or twelve would be found during these months. If it be true, as many think it is, that from the nature of the case the schools must be well nigh scholarless during these months, then certainly it would be wise to devote them to vacation.

The union schools have found it for their advantage to divide the year into three terms. The first, commencing the first of September, and continuing until holidays, having then a recess of a week or two; commencing again early in January, and having another recess, early in April, of a week; the school year closing the first of July. With a plan similar to this, I have no doubt our schools would be more efficient than they can be now. As the time is now divided, all the months most unfavorable to attending and conducting schools are included, and two and one-half months, that are the most favorable of any in the year for study, are given up to vacation. No two months in the whole year are better adapted to school work, or offer better facilities for attending school than September and October. Yet, during these months, not a door is open in a district school of the State.

Men are usually wise in employing laborers to do their work, both as respects the time of employing them, and also in furnishing them the proper implements with which they may labor the most effectually. Let parents be as wise in the most important work that concerns them. Let them be as careful in

selecting the laborers, and as solicitous to have them employed when they can do the most and best work, and place in their hands the most approved implements fitted for their labors, and we shall soon see our schools accomplishing a work of which the State may well be proud.

#### IRREGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.

This is pronounced by all, one of the most serious evils that affect the success of our schools. Parents fail to appreciate the detriment to their children of being frequently absent from school, neither do they realize the injury it is to the school. Claiming the right to control the attendance of their children, they often detain them at home for the most trivial reasons, suffering them to remain at home simply because they are not inclined to go to school, or it may be for the little assistance the children may render them in their labors.

These frequent absences create a distaste for study and all school duties. Such pupils soon come to disregard authority, become self-willed, idle, mischievous, requiring more of the teacher's time, patience and strength to restrain them. With no prospect of being improved, they remain a dead weight upon the school. Idleness is the parent of vice. This is demonstrated continually by the truant youth of our schools.

The evil of truancy is not confined to a few unrestrained boys who have never known what it is to be controlled at home, but it is contagious, and often becomes a wide-spread and desolating scourge. It often gives character to society. In those communities in which but little restraint has been exercised over children and youth, either at home or at school, there is formed in a very few years a society possessing a peculiar and most marked character. It is violent, passionate, selfish to the last degree, revengeful. Being impatient of restraint, they become lawless, and criminal. To live with any safety among such an impetuous people, or to enjoy the least semblance of peace among them, you must adopt their customs and habits—be rough and turbulent with them. If perchance you

should cross their notions of right, or in any way insult them, and they are easily insulted, the appeal is to the revolver or bowie knife. Such a state of society is the worst conceivable.

This is the natural out-growth of unrestrained, truant and idle childhood and youth. If we want such a state of society with us, all we need do is to encourage the natural waywardness of the youth, and a generation or two will give us a community as self-willed and remorseless as can possibly be desired.

It is, however, the effort of those having the responsibilities of the management of our schools, to secure prompt and constant attendance. Many teachers in our larger class of schools, have been remarkably successful in this work; many of their records showing an average of attendance as high as 95 and 98 per cent.

It need not be asked if these schools are as successful in their other duties. One of the chief elements of success in any work, is continued promptness. Pupils who are present in the school-room every day, and are promptly there, are sure to make diligent students and successful scholars. To attain the highest results in this direction, parents must rid themselves of the notion that they have an undoubted right to the time and labor of their children; or that in sending them to school they are to consult their own convenience simply, when they shall send them—whether once, twice or thrice a week; and when they do go, whether it be at nine or ten o'clock.

The fact is, parents have no such rights. When a community forms an association for the purpose of maintaining a school, many of the rights and interests of the individual must, for the time, become secondary. The interests of the school are paramount to individual interests. The laws of every association must be regarded, although they may often clash with individual convenience or preference. It would be absurd to attempt to manage the interests of any society, so long as the individual members claimed every right and privilege they had before uniting with the society.

In a well organized, and properly conducted school, the pupils are arranged in classes. The progress which these classes make in their various studies depends upon the progress of each member of the class. No one can be absent without the whole class suffering from it. Here, that which would, under other circumstances, have been a right and privilege, ceases to be such, as the exercise of the privilege is an injury to others.

It is to be regretted that parents, many times, fail to recognize this principle, and are found warring against the regulations instituted by school boards; regulations such as are indispensable to the well-being of every school. In a matter so important for youth as the formation of correct habits in all things, and especially the habit of promptness in whatever they do, there ought to be the most entire harmony of effort on the part of both parents and teachers to secure prompt and constant attendance at school. This should be, even if no one were influenced by the delinquency but the absentee; much more should each strive to secure these results since the whole school is to be influenced for good or ill by the conduct of those inclined to be wayward.

A prominent and very successful educator, a superintendent of the schools in one of the eastern cities, presents this subject in so clear a light that I cannot refrain from introducing a few sentences from his report to the School Board. He says:

"It is a startling fact that 132,365 half days have been lost in one year, by non-attendance of pupils. It is equivalent to the daily absence of 330 scholars. If these absentees were all from the grammar schools, six rooms, or one-half of all the building, would be left vacant each day, through all the year. The services of six teachers could be dispensed with, whose salaries would, in the aggregate, amount to about \$3,000. But the pecuniary loss is of less consequence than the paralyzing influence which irregularity produces on all the schools, retarding progress and crippling the teachers. The bad effects are not less because the cases of absence are scattered through the district. Indeed, it would be an improvement, every way, if all

absenteeism could be concentrated in one school; we should then know that only a single limb is diseased, while the whole body otherwise is in vigorous health. This fault must be corrected chiefly at home. Parents have the responsibility resting upon them, when teachers labor, as they have during the past year, to secure regular attendance. At least the blame cannot be laid at the door of the latter. Truancy goes to swell the amount of absences, and is an evil, in many cases, beyond the control of both parents and teachers. The number of truants reported during the year is 316, and the number of cases of truancy is 616. This is a subject deserving the serious consideration of the Board, and appeal should be made to the civil authorities, if the evil cannot be abated without their aid. Truancy is a most prolific source of annoyance and petty crime in every neighborhood, which, sooner or later, will be developed in its full strength. Protection to the community, as well as to the schools, requires efficient action in this matter. A special school was urged last year as a remedy for truancy. The necessity of such a school appears to me greater than ever. In other cities the experiment has been tried with very satisfactory results.

"The number is altogether too large of children of school going age, who are completely outside of school influence, destitute of parental control, without regular or useful employment, roaming our streets, present nuisances to every neighborhood where they may chance to be, preparing to become criminals hereafter, to scourge the community and fill our prisons, daily exposed to evil influences, which lead them into temptation, and confirm vicious habits, until crime of every kind becomes habitual and easy. Why are so many non-attendants upon the public schools? Doubtless it is owing, in a great measure, to the circumstances in which the families are placed to which these children belong. Want of appreciation of the value of even an elementary education on the part of parents, may have had its influence. Unremitting toil to obtain the necessities of life for the family, has doubtless compelled many parents to

neglect habits and culture of these children, who have been left to seek their pleasure without control, exposed to temptations and the influence of companions of doubtful or positively vicious character. Many children, born in the midst of degradation caused by ignorance, dissipation and vice in various forms, early become wanderers in our streets, and agents to contaminate and mislead those who might otherwise have done well.

"No work, more humane or christian can employ the hearts and hands of those who desire to do good to others less favored than themselves, than to search out the worthy poor, whose waking thoughts and weary labors of each day are all directed to secure food, clothing and shelter for their families. It should not be a matter of surprise, if many parents were to be found, who have kept their children at home, because they could not provide them with suitable clothing to appear respectably among their companions. A little sympathy, kind encouragement or material aid, might save many a child, under such circumstances, from surrounding temptations. A single individual thus rescued from a life of blank ignorance, or polluting crime, and raised to become an intelligent, useful citizen, would be worthy of all effort. Who can say how many, for the want of a proper influence at the beginning, are useless members of the community, or pests to society, requiring constant, vigilant attention of the police force and courts of justice. Self-protection, as well as benevolence and humanity, would seem to demand efficient means to reduce the number of those who appear to be destitute of instruction in our city."

We have here hints of the condition of many of the children, even in New England, considered in reference to their educational interests, and that too, in a State once noted for the interest taken in the education of all its citizens.

How much in advance of this, are the educational facilities of Michigan? The number of children reported between the ages of five and twenty years for 1868, and the number attending school, are not ascertained as these lines go to press. The statistics will be found on a future page. But the proportion

between the two numbers probably will vary but slightly from that of the previous year, when the whole number was 338,244, and the number attending school, 243,161.

Where are the remainder? About the streets, exposed to all the influences for evil named in the report just quoted, and a thousand more. They are constant attendants upon the great **FREE** street school, and of the proficiency they have made in their studies let the police, the courts of justice, the jails, the reform school, the State prison, the insane asylum, speak. Why are so many found absent from the schools? Some of the reasons have been mentioned in the quotation referred to, but with us there are more serious difficulties. In many of the cities and large towns there are not sittings enough to accommodate the pupils who desire to attend. Numbers are turned away for want of room. The question has been seriously considered, in some of the cities, of limiting the period of attending school to seven years, refusing admission to all under seven and over fourteen. If there was an absolute necessity in the case it might be wise to do this, but since the only reason for resorting to this course is the lack of room, would it not be a wiser course to supply the room, erect more school edifices? It is far cheaper to build school houses and support schools, than it is to build prisons and maintain them; and, what is better, we shall have those who now attend the schools to aid in bearing the various expenses of the government, instead of their being non-producers, and supported within prison walls at the public expense.

Many of those who are now growing up in ignorance of all that is good, to become criminals or paupers, would make valuable citizens if they could be allowed the privileges of the schools. In a community as intelligent as ours, no child of proper age, nor a single youth, should be deprived of these privileges for want of room for his accommodation.

## THE RATE-BILL.

This has an exceedingly pernicious influence upon the schools. From the reports which are sent from every part of the State, we learn that great inconvenience is felt from the rate-bill; very many schools are nearly broken up by it. The general practice is to send children to school until the public money is expended, and then keep them at home. So long as the schools are free, they are usually well filled and prosperous. But as soon as the tax begins to bear upon it, the school wanes and dies. There comes from nearly every Superintendent in the State an earnest protest against the rate-bill. Although the Constitution requires three months free school in every district, there are but very few such schools, except those that are graded.

The educational interests of the State demand that the question of free schools shall have the immediate and earnest attention of our legislators.

In further discussing this question, it is deemed not only appropriate, but important to introduce the testimony of those who have had experience in the management of schools, both with the rate-bill system, and with the schools free.

Much that is here given, is gathered from the Annual Report of the Board of Education of the State of Connecticut. The first quotation is from a petition sent by a large number of clergymen to the Legislature. They say: "We have become deeply impressed by the facts which have been recently brought to our attention, in regard to the present condition of the public schools of the Commonwealth. From the published reports of those who have had the superintendence of these schools during the last few years, and from our own personal observations, we have gathered results which fill us with a profound solicitude, and compel us to come before you as petitioners. We beg leave to offer a single general statement: It appears that very large numbers of children in the State are being suffered to grow up without proper education; that the statutes which aim to secure the benefit of public instruction to the poor and neglected, are almost entirely inoperative; that our



public schools are losing their hold upon the interests and affections of the people, and are failing of due financial support; that the wealthy are withdrawing patronage and sympathy; that by consequence of public neglect, the schools throughout the State, with some favored exceptions, are tending to a lower standard, in the quality of teachers, and in the instruction given. We do, therefore, earnestly petition that our public school system be made the subject of your special consideration; and we offer the three following particulars as embracing the substance of our present memorial:

1. Believing it to be demanded by the public interest and safety, that a suitable education be secured to all the children of the State, we pray you that the defects of present laws, relating to the education of neglected children, be remedied.

2. We ask that all taxation for the support of common schools be henceforth on the uniform basis of property, and that the schools be made free.

3. Being assured that the district system has proved most unfortunate to the cause of general education, we ask you to foster by every means expedient, the union of districts under town organizations.

Your petitioners believe that no matter of public concern has stronger claims on your attention than this. Free institutions rest upon popular intelligence. Our public school system is the great pledge of civil order and liberty in the future. As we love our State, its democratic forms of law and government, its free religious and social life, we should carefully guard that system of public instruction by which alone these franchises and blessings are guaranteed. We feel that our fellow citizens throughout the State ought to be immediately aroused to the great and pressing importance of this subject, and we hail the growing indications that such an awakening is at hand. We appeal to you as the chosen guardians of the State, to take the lead in the inauguration of measures which shall bring the people to rally anew around

our public schools, and which shall secure a public school education, good and free, to every child within our borders."

The Board, in their report, say that "The greatest hindrance to the improvement of our schools, is the rate-bill: it is wrong in principle and mischievous in practice. It is alike the duty and the interest of the State to furnish substantially equal common school privileges to the children of all classes. Self protection is the right and duty of the government. For this purpose it may maintain armies and navies. But, cheaper, safer, every way better than forts and fleets, indispensable as they may be; better for its peace and security, its prosperity and protection, is universal education."

In 1867, a law was passed in the State of New York, making all the schools free. The following year, Gov. Fenton in his annual message, speaking of the results of the new arrangement says: "The law of last winter, which abolished rate-bills and charges, though it has been in operation only since the first of October last, is producing a very large increase of the aggregate number of pupils at the schools, and greater regularity in their attendance. It is believed that the additional tax imposed by that law, will equal the amount of money which has heretofore been raised by rate-bills. It has the effect as will be seen, to decrease local or school district taxation, by so much as it increases the general State tax. It simply transfers the burden from the few to the many; from those with limited means, but possibly with large families, to the aggregate property of the Commonwealth.

"An examination of the assessed valuation of taxable property in the several school districts of the State will show that even for the support of inferior schools, the percentage of taxation in certain districts often largely exceeds that in neighboring districts in which there are superior schools, and the same or a greater number of children of the school age. Conceding that the education of the people is a matter of common concern, to which each one should contribute according to his pecuniary ability, the justice of reducing this local district taxa-

tion by the general State tax for the support of schools is apparent. Even should the support of free schools require an increase of this tax, I should concur in the opinion, 'that in promoting the great interest of moral and intellectual cultivation, there can be no prodigality in the application of the public treasure.'"

The prevailing sentiment is now largely in favor of free schools. This is abundantly proved by the fact, that but three States in this Union are still holding to the rate-bill system. To show the results of the free school system, I will introduce the testimony of the Superintendents of Public Instruction of various States. I would say here, that in order to gain this testimony, I was about to write to these Superintendents, when the report of the Board of Education came to this office, in which I found replies from the Superintendents of Public Instruction in the Northern and Western States, to the following inquiries, which the Superintendent of Connecticut had sent them:

1. Are your public schools free, or supported in part by rate-bill?
2. If free, how long have they been so?
3. What is the effect of *free* schools, compared with tuition schools, upon the attendance, the interest of parents and the public at large, and upon the general efficiency of the schools?

As these were just the inquiries I was about to make, and as the replies give just the information I wished, I propose to introduce them here, or so much of them as is deemed important.

The late State Superintendent of Schools in Ohio, says: "The rate-bill system once prevailed in this State, but since 1853 our schools have been *free*. The change from the old system (which we borrowed from Connecticut,) to the new, was marked with decided progress. The attendance was greatly increased; school terms were lengthened; better school houses were erected, and a new public interest in the schools manifested. Indeed, so satisfied are our people with the *free*

feature of our schools, that you would have to search 'with a lighted candle' to find an advocate of a return to rate-bills.

"My idea of supporting schools is, that about one-half of the funds needed should be raised by State taxation, and the other by local taxation; and that parents (not indigent) should supply the necessary text books and stationery.

"The notion that the paying of a part of the tuition causes parents to take an increased interest in schools, is entirely disproved by our experience in Ohio, and I may add, by that of other States. *I believe that no one of our Western States has now the rate-bill system.*"

I wish I could say that the impression of the Superintendent of Ohio is true. Michigan alone must be excepted.

The Superintendent of Illinois says:

"Under our system, the schools are absolutely *free* for *six months* in the year, and have always been so. This is a *condition precedent* to receiving any portion of the public school fund. The local boards of school directors are empowered, by law, to levy *any amount* of tax necessary, with the public funds, to maintain the six months' free school; no vote of tax-payers is required.

"Our school law also *encourages* the extension of the terms of free schools *beyond* six months. This may be done by the local boards, *ad libitum*, without a vote, if the *public funds* are sufficient for the purpose. But no *tax* can be levied for the purpose of such extension without a vote of the people (legal voters) of the district.

"Thus, a six months' free school in every district of the State satisfies the letter of the law, and entitles to a full participation in the benefits of the public funds. During this period, no rate-bills are allowed, or ever have been. Beyond this, it is optional with the people of each district, either to vote a tax to extend, or not. If they vote against extension, the directors may close the schools for the year, or permit private or 'subscription' schools to be taught. Sometimes, when there is a surplus left after the six months' free schools close, but not

enough to make the schools entirely free, an additional term is taught, the deficit being made up by rate-bills or tuition fees. But this is a voluntary arrangement between the directors and the people. No such things as rate-bills are known to our school laws, in any manner whatever, or to our school system, as such.

"It will be observed, that although we have no rate-bills, yet we have local taxation, which, in my estimation, accomplishes substantially the same object in a much better way. I should question the wisdom of taking *all* pecuniary burdens from the people, in educational matters, for there is some truth in the saying, that 'what costs nothing is considered as worth nothing; or is, at least, undervalued.'"

Again, the Superintendent says: "Our system, therefore, places our people under the wholesome influence of a gentle, but quite efficacious compulsion, to bear a very considerable share of the burdens connected with popular education; for very few districts incur the forfeiture of the public funds by failing to levy the supplementary tax."

The advantages of the free school over the rate bill system, are thus stated:

"1. It is in harmony with the fundamental principle of common schools, that *all the property* of a community, or commonwealth, should be taxed to educate *all the children* thereof.

"2. It adjusts the pecuniary burdens of the system in the most equitable manner, and enables the poor to educate their children at the minimum cost; and, surely, common schools have no higher mission or truer glory than that of bringing the blessed gospel of education and culture to the toiling masses.

"3. The stimulating effect of this feature of our system upon the number of scholars in attendance, need hardly be adverted to. Its influence in this respect is direct, constant and powerful. It is as if *every tax-payer* had paid a tuition fee, or rate-bill, *in advance*; and human nature must greatly change before such a fact will cease to be effective in urging those who have

thus paid, to seek for an equivalent in the benefits of the schools. It sends *tens of thousands* to school, and *keeps them there*, who would never otherwise attend.

"4. The same consideration enhances and vitalizes the interest of parents, and of the public at large, in the schools, and thus promotes the welfare and prosperity of the schools themselves. Where almost every man in the community is obliged to bear a part in the costs of education, whether he has any children of his own to educate or not, the number of those who take no interest in the subject will be the smallest possible. The payment of a dollar in local school taxes, will often take a man to a school meeting, and arouse him from his lethargy, when the logic and eloquence of a Horace Mann would have been in vain

"5. This feature of our system simplifies and ensures the collection of the needful funds, gives stability to the financial affairs of the schools, and enables the local school boards to forecast the future, and know exactly what resources will be available from year to year. No new machinery is required; *all* school taxes, State and local, are collected at the same time and by the same officers as the State revenues are collected, and the same proceedings and penalties attach to delinquents. This element of our plan, I deem of very great value, exempting us from all annoyances and contingences incident to rate-bills."

The Superintendent of Indiana writes in answer to the inquiries before mentioned:

"1. Our public schools are *free*. The Constitution, in originating these schools, provided that they should be free; declaring it to be the duty of the General Assembly to 'provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be *without charge*, and equal to all.'

"2. These schools have been free since their origin, which was in 1852.

"3. Effect of *free* schools upon *attendance, interest of parents, and the public at large*.

(a) "Attendance: when the free term closes and the school changes to a subscription or pay school, a very heavy per cent. of pupils withdraws, sometimes 25 per cent., sometimes 40, and even 60 and 70. In many cases, no effort is made to continue the school as a pay school, there being no encouragement for such.

(b) "Interest of parents: The above answers this question in one of its phases, namely, in willingness to send to the *free*, but not to the *pay* school. In another phase, namely, *visiting* the schools. I am of the opinion that our people *visit* the free schools much more than they do the pay schools.

(c) "Effect upon the public at large: This question comprehends so much that I shall not be able to answer it save in a very restricted sense.

"First. These schools *quicken* the general educational spirit of the people.

"Second. They call out systematized efforts.

"Third. They give education more prominence, because of these systematized efforts."

The Superintendent of Iowa writes: "The 'rate-bill' system of schools was abolished in Iowa ten years ago. During the decade which has since passed, while the number of persons of school age has increased ninety-one per cent., the number of schools has increased one hundred and thirty per cent., the attendance in the schools two hundred and twenty-three per cent., and the number of teachers two hundred and forty-seven per cent. During the same period, the compensation of male teachers has advanced forty-seven per cent.; that of female teachers ninety per cent.; while the aggregate amount paid to teachers annually has increased four hundred and eighty-six per cent. For the support of common schools alone, Iowa annually expends upwards of two millions of dollars,—more than nine-tenths of which is raised by voluntary taxation.

"And not only are the common schools as free as air to all youth of the State, from five to twenty-one years of age, without regard to sex, wealth, color, or nativity, but even the High

Schools and the State University stand with open doors, inviting all to receive a higher education 'without money and without price.'

"The adoption of a liberal policy in regard to our schools in 1858, and its subsequent continuance, have operated as a powerful stimulus in the development of our educational system, of which the figures previously given, bear abundant testimony."

The Superintendent of Pennsylvania says in his reply: "I have had no experience under the plan of rate-bill public schools. Since 1834, the public schools of Pennsylvania have been wholly free.

"I should oppose the introduction of the rate-bill system here, for the following reasons, founded upon observations made in neighboring States:

"1. It is a departure from the fundamental idea, in accordance with which public school systems were established. This idea is, as I understand it, that all money to be used for school purposes should come from a *general* fund, or be raised by a *general* tax—that instruction should be free to all.

"2. It operates unequally on rich and poor. It relieves the rich of a tax which is imposed upon the poor.

"3. It decreases the attendance of pupils at the schools; for many poor parents will keep their children at home, in order to avoid the payment of rate-bills. This statement, I am satisfied, will be borne out by a comparison of the educational statistics relating to the matter in States where the system exists, and in States where it does not.

"4. If parents and the public generally do not take an interest in the education of their children for higher reasons, they will hardly do it, because they are compelled to pay rate-bills. It is possible that in States where the expenses of the schools are defrayed altogether, or nearly altogether from the proceeds of a fund, the people may lose interest in them; but in Pennsylvania, where the people contribute over \$6,000,000 per annum for school purposes, every cent of which is raised by taxation, and where \$2,500,000 are paid yearly for text-books, we do not



need rate-bills to create any interest in school matters, which can arise from pecuniary considerations.

"In short, I have not observed a single advantage that legitimately grows out of the rate-bill system, and I sincerely hope your fight against it in Connecticut will prove a successful one."

The following extract is from the reply of the Superintendent of New Jersey: "I regret to say that, as our schools, like your own, are also partly supported by rate-bill, I cannot give you the information which you desire.

"From your letter I judge you are striving to make your schools free; I, too, am striving for the same object.

"We, as American citizens, fail in providing for the greatest safe-guard to our Republic, just so far as we fail in providing free schools for our children. May the time soon come when 'tuition fees,' that great barrier between poverty and intelligence, may not be known in our land. We have no right to ask the poor man to pay for the education of his children. It is capital that is made more productive and more valuable by intelligence in the community, and it is capital that should make education free."

"For many years," says the Superintendent of New York, "before the 'odious rate-bill' was abolished in this State, it had been gaining a very bad reputation. It kept thousands of children out of the schools; it was, substantially, a tax upon parental affection and solicitude, and a stumbling block in the way of knowledge. Its operation could not be defended, and its abolition met with no objection. Its existence was even infamous.

"The law of 1867, providing free instruction to all the children of the State, though it did not go into operation till October, has already resulted in an average daily attendance of pupils at the schools of the country districts, twenty or twenty-five per cent. greater than during the same period in the previous year. It has already been found necessary, from this cause, to increase the accommodations for the children in many districts.

A State tax for support of schools is more equitable than taxation of counties and smaller localities.

"The late Constitutional Convention inserted a provision in the 'New Constitution' which will, probably, make our schools *free* during the next quarter of a century. We rejoice, and are exceedingly glad."

In the New England States the rate-bill is unknown except in Connecticut. In most of these States the schools have always been free. The Superintendent of Maine says: "Our schools are as free as air and water to our children, costing *them* nothing; and the parents pay self-imposed State taxes only. They have always been free,—never supported by tuition or rate-bills."

The statement which follows, from the Superintendent of New Hampshire, is worthy of special notice, as it puts several points in strong light, concerning which, there is a difference of opinion. He commences with the statement "that the public schools of New Hampshire *are free* and *always* have been. They were never supported by 'rate-bills' or tuition. The very first legislation upon the matter of schools, which was in 1693, made provision for their support by general taxation, and the same principle has uniformly prevailed from that day to the present. The idea of the legislation, in this regard, in New Hampshire, seems always to have been, that the public school was a public interest of so super-eminent and universal importance, that it could rightfully claim to be *fully* supported at the public expense, and should not, even impliedly, be left to the uncertainty of *voluntary* individual support, in the form of 'rate' or 'tuition' contributions. I say *voluntary* individual support, for if I understand the 'rate' system aright, it is so far voluntary that any one may avoid paying rates, by withdrawing his children from school when the money raised by general taxes shall have been expended. Now, it seems to me that the only true idea is, that *every* child in the community should have *free* and *equal* access to the privileges and advantages of the common school. Under the rating system, the

child of the poor man, who cannot afford to pay tuition, or of the penurious man, who will not pay it, is liable to be cheated out of educational privileges which the child of the man of more abundant pecuniary means, or of more liberal disposition, may enjoy. But the community should see to it that it receive no detriment from ignorance. It owes it to itself, and to the rising generation of citizens, that no child shall be subject to the liability of being defrauded of equal privileges in the acquisition of the modicum of knowledge and mental discipline afforded by the public schools. Anything is dangerous that tends to rob the public school of one of its noblest characteristics, namely: *impartial applicability to the whole rising generation*. As it seems to me, the rate system does this; and improperly, to a certain extent, takes it out of its proper relation, and classifies it with schools established upon private and exclusive foundations. This must be a perversion of the true idea of the *Common or Public school*.

"Of course, you know better than I do, the practical operation of a usage which deviates from the *freedom* principle, as does yours in Connecticut, in this matter of special rating; but I should suppose that it would materially impair the efficiency of any common school system. I should suppose it would breed much trouble, generate bad blood, from attempts at evasion, and other causes which would work much injury. I should suppose it would tend to bring more or less odium upon the common school system.

"A perfectly *free* system, sustained by general and equal taxation, and extending a perfect equality of privileges, tends to make the school the focus of the warm and glowing interest of *all* the parents, and of the whole community. The school is dignified in the popular mind, as a most important *public* concernment. It tends to cultivate a *respect for school time*, as something too precious to be lost in non-attendance, or irregular attendance,—two pestilent evils, which should be put under ban, rather than invited and perpetuated by appeals to poverty and avarice, as it seems to me is done by the rating system.

"For I take it, that while the children of those who pay the rate-bills may be in attendance during the whole term, prolonged by the rates, the children of those who, through inability or indisposition, do not pay them, are not in attendance. Now the parents of those attending throughout the term, may have a due interest, while it could hardly be expected that the parents of those whose privileges are curtailed would have. I should suppose, too, that in respect of attendance, the rating system would seriously impede regular progress, would prevent proper classification, and would be a serious obstacle to gradation—that consummation so devoutly to be wished for by all who would have common school instruction do its perfect work. In fine, I can but believe that such a deviation from the idea, that the public school should be entirely *free*, as is involved in the rating system, is highly detrimental to the interests of education."

The Superintendent of Massachusetts says: "The public schools of every grade are entirely and absolutely, and as a matter of right, free to all the children on its soil, without distinction of sect, rank, color or race.

"Our schools have been 'free schools,' and supported by general taxation, from a very early period, probably nearly *two hundred years*. After a pretty careful re-examination of this subject, since the receipt of your letter, I have become satisfied that, so far as the right of *attendance* is concerned, our public schools have been free—open to every child—from their origin; while different methods of supporting them prevailed during the colonial period of our history. I can find no instance to the contrary. This distinction has been overlooked by some who have held other and adverse theories, and have attempted to find support for them in our venerable statute of 1647, which was soon after adopted in Connecticut. This statute required that every town having fifty householders 'shall appoint one within their town to teach *all such children as shall resort to him,*' &c., whose wages shall be paid, either by the parents or masters of such children, *or by the inhabitants in general,*

*by the way of supply*, as the major part of those that order the prudentials (Selectmen) of the town shall appoint. This statute provides: First, that the towns shall maintain a public school, open to all who choose to attend. Second, that the wages of the teacher may be paid, either by the parents or masters of the pupils attending the schools, or by the whole population, as the authorities of the town may decide.

"These provisions of the law are a fair expression of the practice of the towns, from the origin of their schools to the date of its passage. This practice varied in different towns, and at different periods in the same towns. In most, the teacher was paid, either by voluntary contributions, or by the income of public property, given by individuals or by the General Court for this purpose, or by taxation; or, 'general rate,' as it may be called. In others, he was paid in part by 'general rate,' partly by the voluntary contributions of the wealthy friends of education, or else by the parents of the scholars. But whatever might be the method of supporting the school, the obligation always rested on the town to keep it open to all who chose to attend.

"Gradually, these various modes conformed to that of taxation or 'general rate,' so that in the revision of the laws under our Provincial Charter, in 1692, the following provision was substituted for that of the original law: 'And the Selectmen and inhabitants of such towns, respectively, shall take effectual care and make due provision for the settlement and maintainance of such school master, or masters.'

"From the time of this enactment to the present, there is no reason for doubt that our public schools have been not only *free too all*, but have been supported by 'general rate,' although no Statute has ever expressly defined or required such a method.

"This system is in full harmony with the principles which underlie and give vital force to our civil polity. We believe, with Martin Luther, that it is the duty of a Christian State to educate all its children; that the education of the children of all

classes in the same schools is the only fit way of preparing them for the right discharge of their duties as equal members of a free State; that in no other way so well can the whole number of our children be made to attend upon our schools; or the schools themselves claim and secure so large a share of the care, sympathy and effort to give them efficiency from the fathers and mothers of our youth, or from the community at large.

"Take from the public schools of Massachusetts the two characteristic features of entire freedom of attendance, and support by general taxation, and you have at once robbed them of their highest value, as the means of educating our people, and inflicted an incurable wound on our social and civil State.

"Of *such* a change I have no apprehensions. It will only come when our people shall have been smitten with more than Egyptian blindness."

In Rhode Island, the "rate-bill" has been abolished during the present year. The Superintendent in speaking of this system says: "My own experience is that the whole system of rate-bills is a mistake. The first idea of our fathers was, that schools should be established for the education of *all* the children of the land. The second idea was, that these schools should be *free*. The rate-bill system conflicts with this latter idea. The schools ought to be perfectly free in the country, as well as in the city. When the rate-bill system was established, the argument was, that if parents and guardians had to pay something for tuition, they would value the privilege more. The result has shown that this argument is entitled to no weight whatever; on the contrary, the effect is bad, in keeping many of the poorer scholars from school. The children who are thus kept from school, are the very ones who need the advantages of a school most, and whose education it would be a saving to the public treasury to make entirely free. Either the State should appropriate enough, or require the towns to raise enough, to maintain *free* schools for at least eight months of the year."

Gov. English, of Connecticut, in his annual message, speaking of the public schools says: "The report of the Board of Education shows the condition and management of the public schools to be greatly improved throughout the State. It appears that since the organization of the Board, in 1865, the public interest in education has increased to such an extent, that the amount contributed from all sources for the support of the common schools, has more than doubled in that time, or advanced from \$453,663 25, to \$983,890 32. During the past year, it has increased more than a quarter of a million of dollars, and this *mainly from taxes laid by the people upon themselves.*

"The Board are unanimously of the opinion that the rate-bill system should be abolished, and the schools sustained at the common expense. It is certainly desirable that all the schools should be under a uniform system; and the fact that the free school plan has been very generally adopted throughout the State, while the rate-bill system is becoming the exception rather than the rule, renders the change an easy and practicable one at the present time. The very idea connected with a common school is, that it should be free, or supported at the common expense, while the rate-bill is essentially a tuitional charge."

There is a remarkable unity in the sentiments expressed in the communications here introduced. The conviction is becoming universal, that the "rate-bill system is a dead weight upon our schools," and that they can never do the work they were designed to do, and are competent to do, so long as this system is retained. Many of the difficulties referred to by these correspondents, are matters of daily experience with us. Not a term of school passes, where the rate-bill is resorted to, to pay the expenses of the school, that does not exhibit some of these hindrances to the realization of the best interests of the schools.

In all of the cities of the State, and most of the larger towns, the rate-bill system was abandoned long ago. There is now no attempt to return to it, showing that all are satisfied that the

free school system is the best. In common with other States, we copied the rate-bill from the Eastern States. We now stand alone in retaining it. New York has recently abolished it—as we see by the Superintendent's report—and with immediate and marked advantage to the schools, in the number in attendance, in the increased promptness and constancy in attendance of each pupil—as is shown by the general average of attendance as given by the statistics—and, as a necessary result, an increase of interest in the schools on the part of both parents and children, and in the more rapid progress of the pupils in their studies.

The good of every school demands a thorough grading and classification of the pupils. The progress of classes depends upon the diligent industry of every pupil. One indolent, stupid boy or girl is a dead weight upon the class. Frequent absence of a single scholar is a great hindrance, not only to his progress, but to the advancement of the whole class. A single absence of a single pupil is an evil, and should if possible be avoided. But the repeated absences of numbers in a class, as is the case in a multitude of our schools, is absolute destruction to the real value of class and school. Many teachers are often written down as *worthless*, because of the irregularity of the pupils in attendance. It is a fact too evident to be denied, that our schools are shorn of one-half their power for effective work by this cause alone. Every parent and school officer ought to be ready to exert every influence possible to change this state of things, and should be willing to do every thing in their power to put an effectual stop to this great evil.

The whole tendency of the rate-bill system is to increase and perpetuate this annoyance. It offers a reward to absenteeism. The rate-bill is made out for each pupil for the time of attendance. Every day's absence lessens the rate. So great is this influence on many, that they keep their children from the schools entirely. Others, if they wish the services of the child for a half day, or a day, say it will lessen the school tax, and I shall have the labor. These considerations furnish ample



excuse for retaining the boy or girl at home, and when the term ends it is found that the excuse has been made more than a score of times. What interest can pupils acquire in study who are treated in this way year after year? They can have none at all; and it is really a wonder that the schools do as much good as they do with so much against them.

From the letters he received, the Superintendent of Connecticut was led to believe the following facts and conclusions established:

1. Many States copied the rate-bill from Connecticut.
2. All these, with one exception, have given it up.
3. The results of the change are favorable, and meet universal approval.
4. No State that has once tried the *free* system has since adopted the rate-bill.
5. The *free* system greatly increases the whole number in attendance.
6. It lessens tardiness, irregularity, and truancy, and thus increases the average attendance.
7. The free system elevates and dignifies the school in the esteem of the pupils.
8. It enhances the interest of the parents.
9. It quickens the educational spirit of the whole people.
10. It has tended to lengthen the school terms.
11. It has led to the erection of better school-houses.
12. It economizes the expenditure of money, securing better results for the same money.
13. The rate-bill is a prolific source of trouble and strife.
14. It is burdensome and odious to the poor: imposing an unequal tax upon those more blessed in their children than in their basket and store; becoming a tax upon parental affection, and a barrier between poverty and intelligence.
15. The *free school* tends to break down invidious distinctions and to fraternize the people.

Need there be anything more said, or any more evidence adduced to lead those who have the power to abolish a system

so deleterious to the best interests of the public schools? Having adopted the system in common with other States, let us not longer retain it, since all the others have abolished it, and many of them years ago.

The Superintendent of Connecticut says of the rate-bill: "It is everywhere known as the "*Odious*" rate-bill. It got this name in the west, where it was copied from Connecticut, but it fell under popular odium and condemnation, and now survives in but one of those progressive States. In these times, it will bring odium upon any State that retains it. The best schools in Connecticut are found where they are free." The same is emphatically true in Michigan. And can we afford longer to retain this system? Let it at once be abolished.

The County Superintendents are a unit in their utter condemnation of the system. I doubt very much if a single teacher can be found who would not gladly sign a petition for the abolition of the rate-bill. Many of the township inspectors and district officers are loud in their denunciations of it, and the people themselves demand a change. Not unfrequently do letters come to me with inquiries and statements like the following, dated Nov. 28, 1868:

"DEAR SIR: A large number of the people in my district, wish a law passed, allowing a State tax for the support of schools. The present law operates very unevenly. A large number of my constituents desire a change in the present law. What can be done to secure this change." My reply is, the right of petition is open to all. The way to effect a change in the laws, is by a demand from the people by means of the petition.

I cannot doubt that the present Legislature will proclaim to the world that our public schools shall hereafter be as free as the air we breathe. Nothing could be done that would more surely attract industry, intelligence and wealth to us than to make our schools free. With intelligent men there is no one consideration more weighty in determining where they will seek homes than the advantages of education. The education

of their children is the first and paramount consideration. They will subject themselves to many disadvantages if they can thereby secure good schools. An inferior location will carry the day against the superior one, if it furnishes better facilities for education.

Our reputation for good schools, and as having a good school system, is an enviable one, and is attracting thousands to our unoccupied territory, and to engage in the numerous mechanical industries, bringing abundance of wealth to us, and developing immensely more. Let not the "odious rate-bill" be left to mar this prosperity, or blight the future so full of promise.

#### LIBRARIES.

The district libraries have proved a failure. The reports from all parts of the State, are that no district libraries can be found, except those belonging to some of the Union Schools. Many of the townships had secured the nucleus of a valuable library, consisting in many cases of hundreds of volumes. In the change from township to district libraries, the books became scattered, and now scarcely one can be found.

What the real cause of the failure is, is still, perhaps, a question. The friends of the change say that when the change was made, all means for replenishing and preserving these libraries were cut off. The old law required the appropriation of \$25 annually as a library fund. The law permitting the change withdrew the appropriation, and substituted in its stead, the money obtained from fines, Sec. 116 of Primary School Law. "The clear proceeds of all fines for any breach of the penal laws of the State, and for penalties, or upon any recognizances in criminal proceedings, and all equivalents for exemption from military duty, when collected in any county, and paid into the county treasury; together with all moneys heretofore collected and paid into said treasury on account of such fines or equivalents, and not already appropriated, shall be apportioned by the county treasurer, between the first and tenth days of April each year, among the several townships in the county, accord-

ing to the number of children therein between the ages of five and twenty years, as shown by the last annual statement of the County Clerk on file in his office, which money shall be applied to the purchase of books for the township or district libraries, and for no other purpose."

The use of this money then, for any other purpose than for these libraries is manifestly illegal. The decision given by the Supreme Court, in case of the School Board of Detroit, *vs.* The Supervisors of Wayne county, was that the *entire amount* of fines, &c., collected, belongs to the library fund. This decision gave into the hands of the school board of that city several thousand dollars to expend for books, and is yearly adding thousands more, so that already they have secured to the city a fine library, which is yet destined to rival any in the west. Other cities have received some aid from this source to establish and maintain a library. But in all the small country districts, and indeed in many of the larger towns, there has been almost no money distributed. In some instances the supervisors have directed the appropriation of fines to the general fund. This order of the supervisors, however, does not relieve the County Treasurer from his obligation to make the appropriation as the law directs, for the supervisors have no more control over the fines than over the primary school moneys. School officers have the right to demand the return of all moneys which have been otherwise appropriated, which this law has set apart for a library fund. Notwithstanding all this, but little has been appropriated for library purposes, and in the vast majority of townships, no appropriation whatever has been made. There have therefore, in fact, been no funds in the hands of the district officers that could be used as a library fund. Under these circumstances, no library could exist however favorable other conditions might be. Hence, the friends of the district libraries claim that the plan has not had a fair trial, or what would be nearer the truth, it has had no trial at all.

The friends of township libraries claim that there is an ele-

ment of weakness in the district system which would prevent its successful operation, even under the most favorable circumstances.

The size of a library determines its value as well as the character of its books. A small library can exert but little influence, while a large one would command universal respect. They therefore conclude that the township libraries, which had begun to exert an important influence, were destroyed by the division into the small, and comparatively insignificant ones of the several districts.

It is of little importance, perhaps, to discuss the relative value of district and township libraries. There is, however, a question vital to the educational interests of the State that ought to be seriously considered, and immediate action taken in reference to it, and that is the creating permanent libraries in at least every town in the State. No one questions the value of these libraries, who has been at all acquainted with those communities that have had access to them.

In the eastern States there are many towns whose chief attraction is their public library. Of the value of these libraries, one who has been familiar with us for many years thus speaks: "Libraries supplement the school. Their volumes are diligently used by the older pupils. In Framingham, where my home has been for many years, I have closely observed the influence of a free, and well selected library upon the young. Large numbers walk two, three, and even four miles, every Saturday, to draw books. They have greatly increased the means of early education. The report from Farmington says: 'The large majority of patrons now are school boys and school girls, who would otherwise have access only to the Dime Novel or the New York Ledger. If one early becomes a good reader, and acquires a taste for reading, and a love of learning, he will, for the rest, train himself, assured that his education is only begun when his school-days are ended. To complete it will be the aim and pleasure of his life. Give him access to a library, and then place him where you will; let his calling be what it

may; though the summons to labor be early and its release late; still he will find leisure for study, and will feel an insatiable desire for self-improvement. This great end of study should largely determine both topics and methods of instruction. To awaken such interest, and urge such incentives, to impart such impulses, and form such habits of thoroughness in study as will lead pupils to be studious through life, should be the controlling aim of the teachers. Many instances of self-educated men, in different parts of the State, have come to my knowledge, whose eminence and success are largely due to an early taste for reading, and access to libraries. Such facts should be given to our youth, especially those just entering upon the active pursuits of life, who are so apt to think that they can find no time for self-culture. But is the little leisure which they have, well improved? Should the evenings be idled away, because the days must be occupied with business or labor?"

Another, equally familiar with the benefits of a public library, says: "Our library not only furnishes a supply of reading to the pupils of our schools—which is in the line of, and auxiliary to their school work—but it largely supplements it. It leads the pupils through a wide range of knowledge, and offers them, also, a most healthy mental recreation. It comes in, too, as an educational power, in the case of those—or many of them—who, from indifference, or the necessities of physical labor, are not in our schools, though of school age; and so, also, it is a constantly educating power with many who have passed beyond the age of school instruction: the middle-aged men and women in our houses and shops, and on our farms, many of whom perhaps, had, when young, but little of the advantages of the school, and now find in the library a most welcome employment of their leisure evening hours.

"A public library is the most economical provision of reading matter for a community. Thirty thousand volumes, owned by different persons and families, would not be read as much as our three thousand now are; and we save, in private expenditure for books every year, far more than our library costs us.

The book peddlers say that their business is nearly ruined by our library."

Testimony of this character might be furnished without limit. It does not, however, seem necessary to urge the importance of establishing and maintaining good township libraries. Some action should be taken immediately, to secure to the library fund a sufficient amount to enable those who have the charge of them to add yearly new volumes, as well as to preserve in good condition what may have been secured. The growth of these libraries may be slow, yet, with these constant additions, they will, in a few years, become exceedingly valuable. If authority could be given to the county Superintendent to look after moneys arising from fines, &c., which the law has set apart for library purposes, and the township system be again established, it is believed that valuable libraries would, in a few years, be found in every township in the State. The value of these libraries as an educating force, cannot be overestimated. A greater good could not be bestowed upon a community, than to place within their reach a supply of well-selected books. Such a community would soon become noted for their intelligence, industry, and high-toned morality. It would become such a people as makes the State strong, wealthy and respected.

These libraries the people greatly need, and it is to be hoped that the want will be speedily met.

#### COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The following is a list of County School Superintendents now in office. Those in Berrien, Cass, Hillsdale, Ionia, Kalamazoo, Lapeer, Leelanaw, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Newaygo, Oakland, Ottawa, Shiawassee, and Van Buren, have been appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by death or resignation.

When the law creating County Superintendents went into operation, Alexander Pope was duly elected in Houghton county; but it was found that the county had not the ten districts required to entitle it to a Superintendent. With the increase of

population, the requisite number has since been reached, and in accordance with what is known to be the design and spirit of the law, the office has been filled by the appointment of W. P. Sidnam. The organized counties not entitled to Superintendents, because not having ten districts, are Alpena, Antrim, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Delta, Emmet, Iosco, Mackinac, Manitou, Marquette, Menominee, and Ontonagon:

COUNTY.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Allegan, .....	J. M. Ballou, .....	Allegan.
Barry, .....	J. H. Palmer, .....	Nashville.
Bay, .....	P. S. Heisardt, .....	Bay City.
Berrien, .....	H. A. Ford, .....	Niles.
Branch, .....	A. A. Luce, .....	Gilead.
Calhoun, .....	Eph. Marble, .....	Marshall.
Cass, .....	A. H. Gaston, .....	Cassapolis.
Clinton, .....	E. Mudge, .....	Maple Rapids.
Eaton, .....	Frank A. Hooker, .....	Charlotte.
Genesee, .....	L. C. York, .....	Flint.
Grand Traverse, ..	H. P. Blake, .....	Traverse City.
Gratiot, .....	G. S. Brown, .....	Ithaca.
Hillsdale, .....	P. B. Cook, .....	Litchfield.
Houghton, .....	W. P. Sidnam, .....	Houghton.
Huron, .....	C. B. Cottrell, .....	Port Austin.
Ingham, .....	Geo. W. Brown, .....	Williamston.
Ionia, .....	E. V. W. Brokaw, .....	Ionia.
Isabella, .....	Albert Fox, .....	Isabella.
Jackson, .....	A. B. Darragh, .....	Jackson.
Kalamazoo, .....	W. T. Smith, .....	Schoolcraft.
Kent, .....	C. C. Bicknell, .....	Cedar Springs.
Keweenaw, .....	James Pryor, .....	Eagle Harbor.
Lapeer, .....	J. H. Vincent, .....	Lapeer.
Leelanaw, .....	Geo. N. Smith, .....	Northport.
Lenawee, .....	C. T. Bateman, .....	Adrian.
Livingston, .....	I. W. Bush, .....	Howell.
Macomb, .....	Daniel B. Briggs, .....	Romeo.
Manistee, .....	Charles Hurd, .....	Manistee.



COUNTY.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Mason,.....	Dr. E. Doty,.....	Ludington.
Mecosta,.....	G. W. Warren,.....	Big Rapids.
Midland,.....	E. P. Jennings,.....	Midland City.
Monroe,.....	Charles Toll,.....	Monroe.
Montcalm,.....	J. F. Covel,.....	Palo.
Muskegon,.....	D. McLaughlin,.....	Muskegon.
Newaygo,.....	Cyrus Alton,.....	Newaygo.
Oakland,.....	P. M. Parker,.....	Pontiac.
Oceana,.....	J. Boynton,.....	Pentwater.
Ottawa,.....	A. W. Taylor,.....	Grand Haven.
Saginaw,.....	J. S. Goodman,.....	East Saginaw.
Sanilac,.....	C. S. Nims,.....	Lexington.
Shiawassee,.....	F. W. Hewes,.....	Corunna.
St. Clair,.....	J. C. Clarke,.....	St. Clair.
St. Joseph,.....	C. M. Temple,.....	White Pigeon.
Tuscola,.....	S. N. Hill,.....	Vassar.
Van Buren,.....	E. Cleveland,.....	Lawrence.
Washtenaw,.....	J. D. Pierce,.....	Ypsilanti.
Wayne,.....	L. R. Brown,.....	Rawsonville.

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## REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

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### ALLEGAN COUNTY—JAMES M. BALLOU, SUP'T.

The schools in this county have improved very much since my former report was made. At that time, only one of the eight Graded Schools was thoroughly graded and classified; during the year, four have passed through the process, and are now doing better work. The teachers show an increased interest in preparing themselves for their work. They read edu-

educational works and review their studies. Some are taking especial pains to prepare the lessons which they are to hear recited, so as to be able to conduct their recitations without the aid of the text book.

I occupied nearly the whole time for three months last winter, and three months during the summer in visiting schools. There has been great improvement in the year, especially in system and methods of teaching. During the winter, there were fifty male teachers employed, and one hundred and twenty females; and during the summer five males and one hundred and sixty females. In the winter, ninety-five per cent. of the female teachers were successful, and eighty-four per cent. of the male teachers.

A number of large, comfortable and convenient school houses have been built. Some districts are providing themselves with apparatus, some are setting shade trees, and some are fencing their grounds.

As far as I have heard, a sufficient tax has been voted to run the schools the coming year, without resorting to the "Rate Bill."

Since making my former report I have granted two hundred and thirty-one certificates; fifteen of the first grade, twenty-three of the second, and one hundred and ninety-three of the third grade. My examinations have generally been well attended, and the citizens and school boards have manifested a commendable interest, and many times my labors have been made pleasant by the kind assistance of the friends of education.

I have held two County Teachers' Institutes this month, one at Wayland, commencing August 31, and one at Plainwell, commencing September 7, each continuing five days; and expect to hold two more in October. Last April a State Teachers' Institute was held at Otsego, in this county, with a very large attendance. I have written several articles, which have been published in the local papers.

The libraries in the county are in a poor condition, especially in the townships which have district libraries. The nine town-

ships which have township libraries are doing some better. Some townships are increasing their libraries every year. I have ordered books for some of the townships, and others have library moneys on hand.

Last spring I introduced the system of monthly reports, and I am satisfied that they have done much good.

Upon the whole I am well pleased with what has been accomplished by our schools during the year.

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#### BARRY COUNTY—JOHN H. PALMER, SUP'T.

The report from this county must necessarily be imperfect, from the fact that three townships have failed, thus far, to make any report to the County Superintendent for the current year, and nothing is known of their condition further than what has been gathered in the annual round of school visitation.

Generally, the prospect is encouraging. There is in many localities more interest displayed in all matters pertaining to education than has ever before been known in this county, and a spirit of emulation, impossible under the old system, is doing much to build new houses, repair old ones, secure good teachers, sustain discipline, and keep the cause of the school uppermost in the minds of the people. It is true, however, that in some portions of the county, the early prejudice against the "new arrangement," as the present system of county supervision is generally termed, is not wholly extinct, but there is far less of it than a year ago, and I do not think five hundred votes could be obtained in Barry county for a return to the old method.

The schools have, during the past year, been more than usually successful, although a few reports have been made of lack of ability to govern on the part of one or two young teachers. Upon investigation it was generally made manifest that *some* of the censure for mismanagement rested with patrons and officers, as well as with the teachers, and so sel-

dom does it occur that a teacher fails to make an average success where the school boards earnestly coöperate in sustaining good order, that it is the almost necessary conclusion that failures to "govern and teach" are as often the result of bad management on the part of the district, as on the part of the teacher.

In granting certificates as much of an effort has been made to raise the standard of qualifications as was deemed judicious under the circumstances. The first necessity was to supply the schools with teachers; and the standard was graduated more according to that idea than any resolution of Association or State Convention.

The whole number of applications for the year ending Sept. 7th, 1868, was 316. The whole number of certificates granted, 279. First grade, 8; second grade, 83; and third grade, 188. Refusals, 37. The number of refusals may be small when compared with other counties, but it is all that I could reject and keep the schoolrooms filled with qualified teachers.

It may not be improper to mention the fact that among my best teachers are some who have enjoyed the privileges of the Normal School. So well satisfied am I of the immense benefits resulting from thorough training for the responsible work of teaching, that I think the State would be a gainer were there such a school in every congressional district in the State.

Three Institutes have been held in this county during the past year, which were well attended and proved to all connected with them very pleasant and profitable. Three common school celebrations have also been held, and the results in townships in which they were held were very gratifying. One hundred and fifty-seven visits have been made to schools, thirty-seven evening lectures on matters immediately connected with school interests have been delivered, and seven sessions held with district boards and inspectors for special purposes.

While the prospect is thus fair, there are some things not so pleasant to look upon, which deserve notice. About one-eighth only of the schools have dictionaries, some ten or a dozen have

outline maps, but they were all purchased some years ago and are, many of them, by the lapse of years and political changes, rendered well-nigh useless.

They are generally well supplied with report books, but in cases where they own these valuable aids they are not always used.

Primary charts, State maps, writing charts, globes, in short, almost all kinds of school furniture are known only in name.

The average value of school-houses is \$398 36, an increase over last year of \$15 13. Too many good houses stand open to the highway, and thus meet with many easily avoided mishaps, and are broken down, and reported as "unfit for use," long before such a report would be necessary were they protected by strong enclosures. But nine houses in the county are properly fenced.

Wages average a little higher this year than last for female, and not quite so high for male teachers. The average for females in 1867 was \$13 98. This year it is \$17 65. For male teachers in 1867 the average was \$37 30; this year it is \$36 02. The wages have not kept pace with the advance in other counties bordering on this, and the result is that many of the best teachers go away from home to pursue their calling.

With all these drawbacks, it is safe to say that there has been a general improvement, and the good work is still going on. What is needed more than any thing else is a knowledge on the part of the people, of how much their own immediate prosperity depends upon the education of the masses. When every voter shall feel that he puts money *into* his pocket when he invests a portion of his means in the necessities for the spread of general intelligence, rather than that he takes his money *out* of his pocket to his own irreparable loss, the millennium of the Common School is not far away.

## BAY COUNTY—P. S. HEIBARDT, SUP'T.

Almost the entire county of Bay, with the exception of the towns lying on the Saginaw river, is comparatively a wilderness. The schools in the distant townships are small, but I am happy to say, the houses are mostly new, commodious, and in good condition.

In the village of Wenona, opposite Bay city, there was built in 1867, a fine brick school-house, and a school was opened in January last; and both the building and the school are an honor to the place.

District No. one in Portsmouth, made provision for a brick building, and I believe it will soon be completed, and in Bay city there is in process of erection, a high school building, to cost \$50,000.

The people are more attentive to educational interests than when I first came here, yet salt and lumber have still more than their share of attention.

In visiting the schools, I can scarce ever prevail upon any of the district officers to spend any time at the school-house with me, and seldom any of the parents; but I hope in my next round of visitation to find an improvement in this respect.

The following is a summary of work done during this year:

No. of schools visited, .....	18
“ “ teachers examined, .....	39
“ “ certificates granted, 31, viz: 2 first grade; 8 second grade; and 21 third grade.	

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 BERRIEN COUNTY—H. A. FORD, SUP'T.

The anticipations of my first annual report have been mainly realized. The year has been full of encouragement. It has been a year of hard work, but of hopeful progress. A round of visits to the winter schools was made, also a very thorough series of inspection of the summer schools. I have now seen at

least one school in every district of Berrien county, save two, where schools were closed every time I have passed through. No visit has been made without minute observation and record of the condition of school-house and surroundings, as well as of teacher and taught, followed by due commendation, criticism and suggestion. Directors have frequently accompanied me, and patrons have at times, but too rarely, been met in the schools. The pupils have usually been addressed briefly, and all expected interest awakened. To these visits, in part, are due greater attention to duty by teachers and pupils, higher ambitions, and a better state of feeling in the community toward our office and work. They have sometimes been followed by educational meetings, generally well attended.

In the former report "satisfactory results" in the matter of Teachers' Institutes were promised. In this I am happy to say that a course of six Institutes, held in the principal villages of the county during last April and May, was highly successful. The sessions were largely attended by teachers, citizens and school children; and the evening meetings were, for the most part, all that could be desired. To these Institutes I chiefly credit the better methods of instruction and government observed in many of the summer schools. A similar series will be held next spring. During the last fortnight of this month (October), a County Institute will be held at Berrien Springs, which will be made as thorough a training-school as our time and facilities will permit. The assistance of several of the best educators in the State is promised, and a large attendance expected.\* At this meeting I shall endeavor to secure the formation of a County Association. The teachers of St. Joseph and Benton townships, at their own instance, are already moving for the organization of a local society. Others, there is reason to hope, will shortly spring up throughout the county. In the

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\* Sixty-two teachers were registered, with ten lecturers—seventy-two members, all told. It was the first County Institute ever held in Berrien. Teachers paid for their board, and had text-books to buy. Bad weather prevailed during the first week. Under the circumstances, it was considered a decided success. A County Teachers' Association was formed, with a Vice-President in each township.

24 by 50 feet. A similar improvement, to cost \$2,000, has been voted at the wide-awake village of New Troy. District No. 1, Chickaming, has an elegant and commodious brick house nearly ready for occupation. In view of the rather limited population and wealth of the district, it is the best school in the county. A number of districts are building anew, or thoroughly repairing old houses. But five of the log cabins remain; and nearly all the frame and brick buildings may be reported fit for use. Another year, I trust, will see a new house up in every district where the one now used is unfit for occupation.

Some districts, but still too few, have moved toward the supply of facilities for the teacher's work, and have provided the requisite "Manual" for the proper teaching of charts already in use, also outline maps, globes, and other apparatus, the extension of blackboards, etc. I think the important article of *chalk*, ("the best schools are founded in chalk,") will be more generally provided hereafter, there having been a little special agitation of this subject!

Any full report of the condition of our school libraries is impracticable just now, but the Inspectors' reports will make a tolerably correct exhibit of their state, as particular request was made for accurate returns under this head. My own inquiries have convinced me of their inutility under the present system, except in a very few instances of town libraries. The district libraries are of no account whatever. The library moneys rarely fail to be misappropriated.

I close this, my second Annual Report, with a profound sense of gratitude to Almighty God, that I have been permitted to assist in the delightful, though laborious and often delicate, work of inaugurating the system of County Superintendency in Michigan. If, "on earth there is nothing great but man, and in man there is nothing great but mind," no callings can take higher rank than those which have to do with mental development and preparation for the future. They demand the best energies of the intellect, and the best impulses of the heart.



Theirs is a work for eternity and immortality. Who is sufficient for these things?

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#### BRANCH COUNTY—A. A. LUCE, SUP'T.

Since receiving the appointment to the office of Superintendent of schools in Branch county, February 12th, I have visited every school district—and some of them twice—making, in all, one hundred and sixty-two visits.

Examinations were held in all the townships, during the spring. Two hundred and five applicants (11 male and 194 female) were examined. Of these, there were granted sixty-seven second grade, and seventy-seven third grade certificates, and sixty-one rejected.

No Institutes have been held as yet, but I have engaged to hold two during the present month. One at Bronson, commencing on Monday, Oct. 19th, and one at Girard, Oct. 26th.

The school-houses are not as good as could be wished, yet there appears to be a manifest desire for improvement. There are in the county, five log school-houses, seven of brick, eleven of stone, and the remainder of frame. Of the latter, there are ten unfit for use. In six of these districts, however, they are building, or preparing to build new and commodious houses, either of brick or stone.

Movements are being made looking to the erection of new houses for the use of the union schools of Bronson and Quincy. There are but few houses properly supplied with furniture—a blackboard being the extent—and no apparatus, of any kind, in more than a dozen of the districts; and we know of no way to remedy this evil unless we can make the patrons of our schools see that they are wasting their money, and not only this, but what is of infinitely more value—the time of their children, by not providing them with the proper means of improvement. This condition of things grows more out of lack of knowledge

of what is needed, than want of real interest in the wants of their children. I have attended several very enthusiastic school celebrations in different parts of the county.

We are getting rid of the rate-bill as fast as possible. Another very notable feature is, that of the 140 teachers employed during the past season, but two have failed to perform their work satisfactorily.

I have been very cordially received in all parts of the county, and I found a greater degree of interest manifested in the schools, than I had been led to expect from previous reports.

Now, while there is so much that is encouraging, yet a great deal remains to be done in order to make our schools what they should be. School yards should be fenced, shade-trees planted, chairs and tables provided, siding nailed on, window-panes puttied in, comfortable desks and seats put in, globes, maps, blocks, and counting-frames provided; and last, but not least, let the patrons of the schools go and see for themselves what the teachers are doing. Let all these things be performed and success is sure. Neglect them, and the failure will be just as marked.

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#### CALHOUN COUNTY—EPHRAIM MARBLE, SUP'T.

##### WORK, ETC.

Since November last I have held twenty-nine meetings for the examination of teachers, and have licensed two hundred and sixty-three to teach. Of the first grade, six; of the second grade, ninety-three; and of the third grade, one hundred and sixty-four. At many of these meetings a part of the time has been devoted to institute work and the discussion of topics of interest to those engaged in teaching. There has been one Institute held by the State in the city of Marshall. There were present one hundred and twenty-three teachers, who manifested the most lively interest throughout, and the effect of which has been already seen in the improvement made since

then in the "art of teaching." I have made one hundred and fourteen visits to schools and districts, nearly all of which had schools in operation at the time. School boards were very prompt in visiting with me last winter, until the sleighing came on; but after that the temptation to use it for lumbering purposes, &c., was too great to be resisted, and I was obliged to go alone.

During the year, thus far, I have issued three circulars to teachers and patrons, besides having written several articles in the interest of education which have been published in one or more of the county papers. I have held five educational meetings, which were very well attended and considerable interest evoked. The object of these meetings was, that a familiar talk with the people might be had about matters of interest to their schools. I am of the opinion that much good can be accomplished in this way during the long winter evenings. Much time has also been spent in official correspondence in the form of answers to letters of inquiry concerning our schools, etc. More might be said of the work done if space would allow.

#### BUILDINGS.

Several new buildings have been, and are being erected. A very fine one in the city of Marshall, is being built, at a cost of about \$50,000; these figures are taken from the report of the building committee, and include the seating, heating apparatus, grading of the lot, &c. Owing to the failure on the part of the contractors, the work has gone on very slowly, so that there is very little, if any hope of its completion before the end of the present school year. Many districts throughout the county, are contemplating the building of new houses of greater or less dimensions. Those having sufficient scholars for a graded school, are Bedford, Tekonsha, Athens and Albion. The former has a house with rooms sufficient to accommodate one hundred and over of scholars; the latter has a house hardly sufficient to warrant a school of any kind. In Albion, an attempt at grading was made last year, against con-

siderable opposition; money was voted to be raised sufficient to begin the work. The case was finally carried into the courts, where it still remains. Notwithstanding the many hindrances, money sufficient to defray the expenses of the ensuing school year was raised at the late annual meeting, and the friends of the enterprise are sanguine of success, not only as regards the pending suit, but the final triumph of the undertaking, when the present obstacles shall have been removed. In the village of Bedford, and also the village of Athens, two teachers have been employed during the winter for considerable time past, and the work of grading will be commenced soon, if not this year.

The schools of the city of Battle Creek, with a corps of eighteen teachers, supported by an efficient school board, are in a very flourishing condition. Great effort is being put forth, and as far as their means will allow, every appropriation is made for the purpose of making them rank among the best in the State. The Union school in the village of Homer, superintended by Prof. H. N. French, has closed a year of general prosperity. A Union school with the people of Homer, has been, but is no longer an experiment; having passed beyond the doubtful issue. Prof. French is employed to superintend the Marshall school this year.

#### SCHOOL GROUNDS, FURNITURE AND APPARATUS.

In going about the country, school grounds have been found somewhat improved over last year.

In a few cases, new and better furniture has been added to the school-houses. Also, apparatus. This is, however, an exception to the general rule, as many are still wholly without either.

#### TEACHERS

Are giving more attention to the "theory and art of teaching," than was apparent among them at first; so that with their present attention and devotion to the work, good results can

be expected. It only remains for the people to provide better houses, and other necessary facilities, to make our schools all that can be desired. About fifty-five per cent. of them read the Bible in school, and seventy-five per cent. have either scripture reading, prayer or singing. Forty-five per cent. of them are readers of an educational journal, against twenty-six per cent. of last year. With regard to their experience, I have only to say the average age of our teachers is twenty-three years and a-half. Their pay, outside of the Union Schools, will average \$16.56 per month, exclusive of board.

#### RESULTS.

In comparing the results of the past year with the year before, there is much to encourage; and notwithstanding the work is not progressing as rapidly as we could wish, yet we look forward with satisfaction to the time when the cause of popular education will receive its share of the attention of the people.

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#### CASS COUNTY—A. H. GASTON, SUP'T.

During the past year the changes in school districts have been few. The sentiment still exists with a few that their school-house must be near them; and they prefer the certainty of a poor school on their corner, to a good one a mile or two distant. In each town in the county there are too many school districts; and yet the demand is for more. I advise and plead, and only beat the air—as some patrons will plead and inspectors will grant. Could the township system prevail, and the County Superintendent of schools have some authority, perhaps some tendencies to weakness and inefficiency might be arrested. As my predecessor reported, there are some fine school buildings in the county, with grounds attached, which, with a little expense, might become really beautiful. The sentiment of the county is for better houses; and those being built are a very decided improvement on the past. Of the one hun-

dred and twenty-one school buildings in the county, at least seventy-eight are not enclosed by any semblance of fence, and some, for want of a few rods of ground, seem to hang by mere sufferance, to the highway. There are thirty-nine without a privy, and twenty-four more have only one privy each. There are sixteen school-houses without a chair, and one township entirely destitute of chairs in its school-houses. In a circular to school districts I have directed special attention to some of these defects, hoping that at the next annual meetings some beneficial action might result.

In April last, a two-days' Teachers' Institute was held in the southeast part of the county, with a good degree of interest. There was an Institute at Cassapolis in July, also for two days, with similar interest. These were intended as preparative for future effort. Arrangements were made for an Institute at Dowagiac, to commence Aug. 31st, which failed for want of teachers. Such educational means are not yet sufficiently known in the county to be a permanent success.

Nearly all the teachers holding first grade certificates, have honored the character of the certificates given them. There are thirty such certificates now held in the county. Many of the teachers with second and third grade certificates have won credit for themselves. Some of them promise to be very successful instructors. Most of these two classes will be reëxamined this fall, affording opportunity for a sifting process.

Some of the most successful teachers have been much embarrassed by that relict of barbarism—the *rate-bill*. In those terror-stricken schools—with a teacher worthy of his hire—the cry of rate-bill, by some skin-flint, will cause pupils to leave the school-house as if it were on fire. Oh, for a power to feed a hungry child with mental food, and thus arrest that worst of want—of natural affection. The Library fund is not very fruitful to either good or evil. It is either idle or misapplied. Perhaps it can be made to do good. If it can, it must have a brazen face and an iron sinew, and meet indifference, scorn and opposition.

In the past nine months, one hundred and five schools (105) have been visited. Ten schools were either closed or having brief vacations, when visits were attempted, and six schools have not yet been reached for want of time. I have delivered, in the various townships, fifteen lectures on practical educational topics.

I have met a most cordial support from all parts of the county. The general opinion is emphatic in favor of a thorough general supervision of the educational interests of the county. I am not only sustained, but urged on, in efforts to secure a better class of teachers, more appropriate school buildings, and better and fuller aids for imparting instruction. With such encouragement from the friends of education, a cheering and successful future may be anticipated.

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#### CLINTON COUNTY—E. MUDGE, SUP'T.

Another year of school work is past. To me it has been one of unremitting effort. About one hundred and seventy schools have been visited, one-half day being spent in each school. Two hundred and forty-one teachers have been examined and licensed, and twenty-seven applicants rejected. Eight school celebrations have been held, which were occasions of much interest and profit, being participated in by fifty schools and thousands of school patrons. Twenty-two lectures have been delivered before good audiences, and in different parts of the county. Besides the above, one month was devoted to a special effort for the purpose of securing a uniformity of text books. Five schools were visited each day, and the importance of this matter brought directly to the attention of school boards. The result met our highest anticipations. Six Saturday Institutes have been held, participated in by many teachers and friends of education. In these Institutes questions of practical importance were discussed, and teachers enjoyed a free and familiar

interchange of views upon many topics pertaining to their duties in the school room.

In addition to the above official labors, two private Institutes, each continuing five weeks, were held in the village of Maple Rapids. These Institutes were attended by 94 different students, nearly all of whom were teachers. The Clinton Educational Monthly, a paper devoted to the interests of schools in Clinton county, has been regularly issued since the month of March, which already has a circulation of nearly 900 copies, and has proved a very valuable auxiliary in performing the duties of my office. This little paper is read by nearly every teacher in the county, and has a circulation in nearly every school district. Teachers, Clergymen, and other friends of education, have rendered essential aid in furnishing articles for publication.

Everywhere I have been kindly received by teachers and scholars; and the citizens of the county have invariably manifested the warmest sympathy and hospitality, for which I feel myself under many obligations. The supervisors have increased my salary; allowing me \$850 for 200 days service. Everywhere, there are indications of a growing interest in the cause of education. This is manifest in the very earnest effort teachers are making to qualify themselves for their work, in the very liberal appropriations many districts are making for the support of schools, and the earnest efforts made by scholars for the acquisition of knowledge. Everywhere it is acknowledged that the schools are becoming better. The prejudice against the new order of things, is fast giving way, and enlightened citizens everywhere acknowledge its advantages over the former imperfect system of supervision. We submit a few items under the following specific heads:

#### SCHOOL-HOUSES.

It is hardly expected that in a new county like Clinton, the school edifices will compare in beauty of design, convenience and value with those in older portions of the State; and yet,



Clinton can boast of many fine school buildings. St. Johns has a three story brick structure, erected at a cost of about \$14,000. The rapid growth of the town since its erection has rendered this building insufficient, and the question of enlargement is receiving considerable attention. The village of Elsie, numbering scarcely forty families, has erected, during the past year, a neat and commodious wood structure, at a cost of \$3,000. DeWitt, Maple Rapids, and Wacousta, have money on hand for the erection of fine buildings, and they are to be erected with as little delay as possible. Many country houses are fine structures and reflect much credit upon the citizens of the respective localities. The subject of consolidation of small districts is receiving considerable attention, and is meeting with favor. There are in the county 129 school-houses; one brick, one hundred and two frame, and twenty-six log. Ten have been built during the past year. Eighteen are unfit for use. Very little attention has been given to the subject of ventilation; but we notice that in some of the new houses the subject has not been entirely overlooked. The grounds are very generally insufficient, and some houses are entirely without play grounds, the children being compelled to resort to the highway for exercise. Many districts are giving attention to the enlargement and ornamentation of school grounds, and many of the new structures are on pleasant and ample sites. We have marked 22 shaded, and 18 fenced. The furniture, in very many houses, is badly injured, and poorly constructed and arranged. The seats are too high for the smaller pupils, and the teacher's desk is a model of inconvenience.

#### APPARATUS.

Not a school in the county is well supplied with apparatus. The blackboards are generally very small, and unfit for use; and but two artificial globes are to be found in the county. No numerical frames, object lesson forms, &c., &c. A few districts are supplied with dictionaries, outline maps, and cards for juvenile instruction. In a circular to school patrons, I urged the

importance of these aids to instruction and illustration, and advised the appropriation of a small sum to purchase much needed apparatus. Only a few districts responded. A house and a teacher are considered the only prerequisites to a good school. The purchase of these most essential aids, is considered a waste of money.

#### SCHOOLS.

The whole number of schools in the county, including six private, was 133; No. graded, six. The whole number of scholars enrolled in winter schools, 4,677; per cent. of attendance, about eighty. The aggregate number of pupils enrolled in all the schools of the county the past summer, was 3,835, of whom 2,445 were met by the county Superintendent in his tour of visitation. The average attendance was about sixty-four per cent. of the enrollment: May attendance, eighty-four per cent.; June, sixty-five; July and August, fifty. The school census of 1867, gives 7,221 scholars to this county, the enrollment indicating that not more than one-half of the children between five and twenty years of age attended school during the past year. The schools are poorly classified. Pupils are found considerably advanced in one or two branches of study, while others are wholly neglected. A better day we believe, is dawning. More attention is beginning to be given to the grading and classification of the district schools. In my last annual report, I announced that only twenty per cent. of 130 schools had a uniformity of text-books; but as the result of a special effort, referred to above, the importance of this matter being brought directly to the attention of school boards, about 100 schools have secured a uniformity. This will give teachers a better chance for classification, and must render the schools much more efficient. Popular sentiment is becoming more and more favorable to the closing of schools on Saturday of each week; only sixty-six teachers being required, during the past summer, to teach on that day. Blanks were issued to directors just before the annual meeting, requesting that they be filled and returned

to me. The reports indicate liberal appropriations of money, by tax, for the support of schools during the present school year, and prophecy the early annihilation of the detested and detestable "rate-bill." I hope the Legislature during the coming winter, will give to the State a free school system.

#### TEACHERS.

The number of male teachers employed in the schools during the past year, 40; females, 141—making 181 different teachers. With few exceptions, the teachers have been earnest, faithful workers. It is true that many are of a low grade as to qualifications; but most of them are laboring with commendable zeal, to improve. My first tour of examination made one year ago, showed the average standing of teachers to be 80 per cent. The spring examinations gave an average of 82 per cent.; and the examinations just past show the average standard of qualifications to be 88 per cent.; a gain of 10 per cent. in one year. The marking was very accurate and systematic, and the above estimate does not differ widely from the truth. The grading of certificates, is having the desired effect; and the semi-annual publication of a full list of teachers, giving the grade and average standing of each, is producing a wholesome emulation. Nearly all teachers of experience and success are now above the third grade, leaving in that grade only those who are young and poorly qualified. Of those now licensed, 21 hold first, 55 second, and 38 third grade certificates. Not a sufficient number are licensed to supply the schools for the winter; but we apprehend no difficulty in meeting fully the demand. The average age of teachers is 22 years; average experience, 18 months.

A County Teachers' Association has been organized during the past year, and about 60 teachers have become members, and are active in promoting its interests. While there is much to do to make the schools what they ought to be, we are encouraged by the evidences of progress and interest.

## EATON COUNTY—F. A. HOOKER, SUP'T.

In rendering my second annual report as Superintendent of Eaton county, it gives me pleasure to be able to express satisfaction with the results of the past year. When the office of County Superintendent was created, Michigan's schools had long labored under the weight of a system, but poorly calculated to furnish good teachers, or induce much interest in educational matters. The first corps of Superintendents met with obstacles which can hardly be appreciated by any one who is not a pioneer in the cause. The reports will show the backwardness of affairs, but can never display the many annoyances and hardships encountered.

My report for 1867, has sometimes appeared to me a document of complaint—despondent rather than encouraging in its tone. But a year has made great changes with us. Though engrossed with national issues and matters of vital importance, yet have our people not lost sight of the schools. Many new school-houses have been erected within the past few months—and all of them after improved and commendable styles. Elevated sites are chosen rather than swamps. Buildings are set well up from the ground. Stories are high and seats easy. These are some of the improvements. Ventilation is still greatly neglected. Few realize its importance, and its cost, though slight, is urged against it. During the past summer I visited most of the schools in the county. The pupils were mostly small, and in many places the "Word method" was in use. Many teachers were trying it for the first time, but I have yet to find one dissatisfied with her success, or who would return to the old system.

Apparatus in small quantities begins to find its way into the schools, being confined as yet, however, to maps and globes.

A State Institute was held here early in September. Nearly all the teachers in the county were in attendance, notwithstanding the fact that it rained almost incessantly during its

continuance. One hundred and eight names were enrolled, and many attended who did not report themselves.

Since March last I have granted one hundred and sixty-three certificates, as follows: Four first, twenty-one second, and one hundred and thirty-eight third grades.

The reason of the large number of third, and small number of second grades, is that Physiology and United States History were last spring required of all teachers. But few were prepared, many being discouraged. But the fall examinations show great improvement, these branches being quite as well understood as Grammar or Mental Arithmetic. But few teachers have been examined this fall, as yet, but of those who have appeared for the purpose, a large number have received second grade certificates.

Much feeling has existed on the subject of our advanced standard, but it is beginning to yield.

A few of the more ridiculous answers to very easy questions have been published, a. g.: A teacher of several terms' experience, on being asked "What is the objection to taking food between meals?" replied, "Because it would spoil the appetite." Comment is unnecessary. Such answers are effective arguments with which to silence discontent, and people begin not only to accept the situation, but to approve.

I have held meetings and delivered lectures in a large number of the districts, which passed off pleasantly, and, I think, were not unproductive of good. A large number of last winter's evenings were passed in this way. I experienced some difficulty in securing a general attendance, but always found appreciative hearers,—willing to take any step toward progress—in those who came. In this way many districts were induced to adopt lists of text-books to be used in their respective schools.

Generally the people feel more friendly toward our new system than was the case a year ago. A few inconsistent individuals grumble that "no one can get a certificate now;" but the probabilities are that before a term of school closes they berate the Superintendent for want of perfection in their teacher.

I have, as a rule, been not only kindly but cordially received by those upon whose hospitality I have been compelled to intrude—thus making the necessity which kept me from home a source of pleasure.

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### GENESEE COUNTY—L. C. YORK, SUP'T.

#### NUMBER AND CONDITION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.

There are in this county one hundred and sixty-one school districts, and one thousand one hundred and thirty persons between the ages of five and twenty, nearly all of whom have attended school during the past year. Increase over last year, five hundred and eleven. Of these districts, one hundred and forty-eight employ but one teacher each term. The remaining thirteen are in some sense graded schools, although only three of them have been long enough to get thoroughly working upon the graded school system.

These employ from two to thirteen teachers, depending mainly upon the size of the school. The city of Flint, and the village of Fentonville are well supplied with school buildings, and the schools are doing well; each having an efficient corps of teachers.

The other graded schools are improving as rapidly as could be expected, considering age, facilities, &c. We have still many very poor school-houses in the county, but I am happy in being able to report that *thirteen* new ones have been finished this year, and most of these are well built and commodious—some of them are very fine buildings.

#### TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

I have held but one County Teachers' Institute since my last report. This was held at Grand Blanc Centre last spring, for five consecutive days. We had in attendance one hundred and five teachers actually engaged in teaching, with a goodly number of other persons interested in the cause of education. The

evening lectures and exercises were very fully attended. A State Teachers' Institute held in this county this fall, rendered it unnecessary, or at least impracticable, to hold another County Institute so soon afterwards.

#### VISITATIONS, EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

During the year I have visited one hundred and twenty-eight schools twice, and forty-five but once; have given thirty-three evening lectures, attended nineteen school pic-nics and celebrations, spent one day for the examination of teachers in each of the eighteen townships, granted two hundred and fifty-three certificates, and attended two State Educational Conventions. The remainder of my time has been spent in my office, attending to the various duties incident thereto. In the examination of teachers I have been able to raise the standard of qualification about twenty per cent. during the year, and yet find teachers to supply all the schools.

#### LIBRARIES AND APPARATUS.

The libraries in the districts generally are of but little worth, no addition having been made to them for a long time. I find myself unable to "see that the money collected from fines is devoted to the increase of said libraries."

Most of the country schools are entirely without apparatus.

The graded schools have made additions during the year, and are now well supplied. Some of the best country schools have purchased a few dollars' worth, to which they intend to add annually until they have a good supply; and those who have none are agitating the subject, and will, I trust, ere long, follow the good example and "go and do likewise."

#### MONTHLY REPORTS.

During the year I have adopted the system of monthly reports, after the general plan of Superintendent Bicknell, of Kent county. It works well.

## EDUCATIONAL PAPER.

I have been publishing a little paper entitled "Genesee School Journal," in which I do all my advertising, publish notes on schools visited, and any and all other matter desirable. This has proved the cheapest and most efficient method of advertising the teachers, school officers and pupils generally, as I send at least five copies into each school district.

## OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

In addition to the schools under my care, we have located in this county the State Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, which by request of the Principal, Prof. Bangs, I have visited a number of times during the year, and by appointment was one of the visiting committee to examine all the classes and report on the same at the close of last year.

This institution is doing a great and good work for these unfortunate persons. About two hundred pupils have been in attendance during the year.

Also, in the village of Fenton a Young Ladies' Seminary is in a tolerably prosperous condition. Number of pupils about one hundred.

## MORALS.

In my last tour of school visitations, I found more than nine-tenths of all the schools were opened with some religious exercise, the moral influence of which was visibly good. This is a large increase. Our criminal records show that high crime among the scholars who regularly attend school is quite rare.

## INTEREST AMONG THE PEOPLE.

The general interest among the people is not what I could desire, yet I am encouraged, because I find it is increasing. In nearly all the districts I find patrons who are not only willing to, but gladly accompany me to the school rooms, and am told by very many teachers that they frequently have friendly calls and encouraging words from parents and patrons.



Genesee County is progressing, and with her productive soil enticing the farmer to cultivate, and the fruitful minds of her ten thousand children, together with the liberal views of the common people, Genesee will soon stand among the first counties of the Peninsular State.

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#### GRATIOT COUNTY—GILES T. BROWN, SUP'T.

During the past year I have visited nearly all the schools of the county, and should have visited them all but for the extreme sickness of my family during the greater part of last winter, which very much interfered with my official duties through the most important visiting season of the year.

I have traveled within the county 1,118 miles; of which I traveled 160 miles on foot, 610 on horseback, 280 in a buggy, and 68 by stage. Have written 437 letters pertaining to school matters, to teachers, school officers and others.

Two Normal Institutes, of six weeks' duration each, have been held at Ithaca, one conducted by Prof. O. G. Webster, and the other by myself, assisted by E. McCall, Esq., who delivered an able course of lectures to the teachers upon the subject of Physiology. I have held three Saturday Institutes during the summer, in different parts of the county, which, though not so well attended as might have been desired, were occasions of some profit to teachers, and of interest to others who attended. I have been present and briefly addressed several school picnics, but have held no celebrations. Many parts of our county being new and the roads not always of the best order, I have felt some hesitancy in asking the people to gather the schools together from the distances necessary to hold celebrations; but the people are getting anxious to enjoy them, and the time is near at hand when these gatherings may be made a pleasant feature of the summer schools. I am making preparations to organize a County Teachers' Association during the coming fall or winter.

I am publishing quarterly a little paper, the "Gratiot School Journal," and circulating five hundred copies among teachers, school officers and others. I propose to commence with the next number circulating one thousand copies gratuitously.

I have examined 149 teachers; granted three first grade, twenty-nine second grade, eighty-three third grade certificates; indorsed seven certificates from other county superintendents, and rejected thirty-four applicants. I publish the name, grade and standing of each teacher, which causes those who have the amount of pride and ambition that a teacher should possess, to strive for as high a grade and standing as they can reach. And although they are backward, the third grade being in the majority, it will soon be otherwise, at their present rate of progress. The time is not far distant when the higher and highest grades will outnumber the third.

They deserve much credit for their laudable endeavors, against disadvantages, for improvement in learning, not only what to teach, but how to teach. The average age of teachers is 19½ years. The average wages for the summer term, \$2 96 and board per week. For the winter term it is much higher.

The teachers of the higher grades and standing command the highest wages, get situations in the best schools, and are the first to be engaged; leaving the less desirable schools and the poorer pay to those who stand low; which gives satisfactory evidence of the good effect of grading and marking certificates, as few teachers will consent to have their names published semi-annually, year after year, in connection with figures that indicate inferior qualifications, and at the same time be compelled to wait for a school until all their more energetic co-laborers are first employed. The remarkable educational interest manifested by the people, of late, and the increased emulation among the teachers, conspire to place our schools in a much better condition than heretofore. I feel very much encouraged with the prospect that lies before us. There are two graded schools and four select schools in the county.

A first-class academy, under the auspices of a religious

denomination, is about being started in the village of St. Louis. We are looking for some important help from it, in preparing teachers for their vocation. They have there a fine, large building, intended for school-rooms, which is now nearly completed. Our school-houses are not, by any means, what they should be, nor what they evidently soon will be. We have sixty-three log, and thirty-five frame buildings.

As the forests are rapidly falling away to make place for farms, the rude log school-houses are giving place to comfortable frame ones. In the matter of school-houses, the graded district at Alma is decidedly ahead. The enterprising people of that village have this season erected a beautiful frame building, at a cost of \$5,000.

Globes, maps, charts, and other apparatus in a school-house, are still hard to find in Gratiot county.

Many districts have adopted a uniformity of text-books during the year, and I am looking for many more to do the same for the coming winter schools.

Our libraries are in a deplorable condition, and I have sought in vain for a remedy. In regard to fines, which should be devoted to library purposes, officers have the most superlatively loose ideas conceivable. Many justices of the peace fail entirely to pay them over to the treasurer. The consequence is, that the people fail to appreciate the privileges of the library system.

The board of supervisors, last winter, unanimously voted to increase my time from 125 to 150 days service, at the same compensation per day as before.

On the whole, our school prospects are far more flattering than they were one year ago.

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#### HILLSDALE COUNTY—P. B. Cook, Sup't.

In my first annual report I can speak only of the labor performed since the middle of last November, that being the time at which I received the appointment to this position. At that

time the districts were not fully supplied with teachers for the winter schools, and a few days of examination were held. My first visitations of schools were principally for the purpose of observation. I found one hundred and seventy-six school buildings—one hundred and forty-one of which were frame, sixteen brick, nine stone, and ten log; seventy-four of these were commodious, comfortable and well seated; fifty-two needed some repairs, and fifty were entirely unfit for use. The school yards were generally unwisely located at the road crossings, subjecting the school to the annoyance of noise and dust from the roads; 92 had less than a half acre of ground, creating a necessity for scholars seeking a play-ground in the highway or adjoining fields. Only twenty-six were properly fenced and shaded. But nineteen of the one hundred and eighty-seven school-rooms were provided with suitable furniture, and but fifteen with any apparatus.

The libraries were a total failure. No books could be found in many of the districts, while in the others a few old ones remained, unread and uncared for.

The schools were attended by 7,747 scholars, or seventy-eight per cent. of the whole number in the county. They were taught by eighty-seven male and one hundred female teachers, at an average cost of thirty-two dollars per month for the former, and twenty dollars for the latter. Such a difference of remuneration for equal services rendered was certainly unjust. About twenty-five of the teachers had attended Institutes, read books on teaching, and were well qualified for their work; others were active, interested, and doing the best work of which they were capable, and the rest were passing the time uselessly, rendering no equivalent for the money paid them. Very few visits were made to schools by parents or school officers. Other serious hindrances to the success of our schools were the want of uniformity in text-books, the want of system in study, and the disgraceful rate bill.

I found the inhabitants generally interested in the cause of education, but their attention had not been called to the utility

of these improvements. Some fears were entertained that the system of county superintendency would create an additional expense, without being an improvement on the township plan. The supervisors therefore limited the amount of expense to one thousand dollars per year, and fixed the salary at four dollars per day. Those best informed and most interested, I think, hailed it as a harbinger of a better state of things in the future. Everywhere I was freely entertained and treated kindly, and usually there was a hearty coöperation by school officers.

To stimulate and encourage teachers, a meeting was appointed in each township early in the winter, and a public lecture delivered upon the duties and responsibilities of teachers, in which the teachers were informed, that unless they would take an interest and labor faithfully in their work, they would not be retained in the schools. These meetings were well attended by teachers, and a township teachers' association formed, but for want of interest, these have not yet proved a success. A State Institute was held at Hillsdale in April, which was attended by nearly all our teachers, over two hundred being present. A County Teachers' Association was also organized, which will hold meetings semi-annually. Books for the instruction of teachers were secured at reduced prices, and teachers encouraged to provide themselves with them. In private conversation, errors were pointed out and instruction given.

To secure improvements in houses, yards, &c., a few articles were written for the county newspapers; a report made at the close of the work of visitation, a circular embodying these facts, and an earnest appeal for improvement, was sent to each director, and their attention called to them in conversation.

The fine money in the county treasury was looked after and properly distributed, and some volumes added to each library. To secure a better class of teachers, the standard of qualification was raised at the spring examinations, about twenty-five per cent.; so that only 231 certificates were granted to 350 candidates—12 first grade; 67 second grade; and 152 third grade.

Nearly every director in this county, signed a petition to

be presented to the next Legislature, for the abolition of the rate-bill system.

I am happy to report some improvement. About twenty substantial houses have been built, or are in process of erection. One in Hillsdale, costing about \$35,000; one in Jonesville, of the same size and price, and one in Osseo, which cost about \$10,000. The others, in the rural districts, cost from six to fifteen hundred dollars. All are built on the best plan, with all modern improvements, and are ornaments to the places in which they are situated, and an honor to the cause of education. Twenty-seven school-houses have been repaired, the same number furnished with furniture, and eight school yards fenced. The summer schools were nearly fifty per cent. better than the winter, and the Bible was read in nine-tenths of the schools.

These I regard as but the "first fruits," and I hope to report the "harvest" hereafter. Much need yet be done, but we have ample means. The wealth of the county will supply the means for all necessary expenses. The Union Schools of Hillsdale, Jonesville, and Litchfield, under the efficient management of Messrs. Robertson, McClellan, and Jackson, and the College at Hillsdale, with an able faculty, an ample endowment, and an average attendance of 300 students, will supply us with thoroughly educated teachers. With these means, we expect to make the schools of Hillsdale county equal to any in the State.

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#### HURON COUNTY—C. B. COTTRELL, SUP'T.

Since my last annual report, I have examined thirty-nine applicants for teachers, and granted thirty-three certificates—two of the first grade, eleven of the second, and twenty of the third. Over one-half of those, however, to whom I granted certificates of the second grade, were qualified for the first, but had not taught the required time in the State. I have on a few occasions granted certificates of the third grade to candidates,

who, according to the strict letter of the law, were not entitled to any; but was compelled to do so, owing to the scarcity of qualified teachers willing to teach in some of the newly organized districts, situated principally in the interior of the county.

The examinations have proved that there are not enough *well qualified* teachers to take charge of the schools; that some of them have been at the business for years, and, content with their *limited* qualification, have not kept pace with the progress made in the methods of imparting instruction. These are mostly failures, and ought to seek employment in "other fields of usefulness." Others there are who in consequence of their pecuniary circumstances and the meagre salary received for teaching, have been unable to properly qualify themselves. The latter are anxious to receive instructions, and pretty generally meet with much success in their vocation; whilst the former, or those who have done little for the vocation, fear to meet a rigid examination and are leaving for other fields of labor.

There are some very good schools in the county, whilst others are scarcely worthy of the name. To this, I attribute the following as some of the principal reasons: That persons with partial qualifications, but lacking both of energy and emulation, have, through the influence of relatives or friends, been employed term after term, much to the detriment of the school. Not long since, I visited one of these schools, and, though situated in one of the oldest townships and having been organized for a period of eight or ten years, yet I found the scholars nearly as backward, and possessing much less animation than those in the latest organized districts of the back-woods. In fact, there was not a scholar in the whole school (and there were about forty, and some of them nearly half as many years old) that could tell me the cost of twenty yards of cloth at eighty seven and one-half cents per yard. The teacher apologized by stating that it was nearly the commencement of the term; and that they had forgotten "quite a good deal" during the vacation. I took but little stock in the apology. Another

very good reason which might be assigned, and that is: The indifference of school officers by too frequently employing those who will teach the greatest length of time for the least money—only so they spend their time with the children at the school house. This is a crying evil, and can be very much remedied by the frequent visits of district officers and parents during the school term.

But, I am pleased to say, that in many of the schools which I visited during the past year, and for the second time since the commencement of my term of office, I have noticed quite an apparent change for the better. At the time of my first visits, (as I mentioned in my former report,) the schools were mostly supplied with every conceivable variety of text-books, inexperienced teachers, and a large majority of the people had little faith in the "new school system." At present, more than one-half of the schools are supplied with particular series of text-books, taught by qualified and experienced teachers, and the prejudice against the "new system" is gradually disappearing.

I have held eighteen regular, and nearly as many special examinations, and have visited twenty-five different schools. There are twenty townships in the county, and thirty-one fully organized school districts. The whole number of children in those districts, between the ages of five and twenty years—according to the School Inspectors' report—is 1,719; and 1,157 attended school during the past year. The number of teachers employed was thirty-three: six males, and twenty-seven females. The number of months taught by male teachers was twenty-one and-a-half, and by females, 121½. The number of visits made by County School Superintendent was thirty-one, and by School Inspectors, sixty-nine. There are twenty-nine district school-houses: sixteen of them are frame, and thirteen are built of logs. The general condition of these houses, while not all that could be desired, is still full as good as might be expected, considering that a large portion of this county is yet an unbroken wilderness. The majority are tolerably commodious and comfortable, but the great lack is in the direction of school



furniture and educational apparatus. Very few of our school-houses are, as yet, provided with either outline maps, or globes, but the majority are with black-boards; some of them, however, so small, or worn out, as to be almost useless. Others there are, that are not even provided with a desk or chair for the accommodation of the teacher. The entire furniture consists of a few benches, without backs, a stove, a broom, a pail and a tin cup.

There are three select schools in the county—two German, and one English. The former are both situated in the township of Sebewaing, and each are taught by a German Lutheran minister. Each of those schools is under a very good discipline, and has an average attendance of about fifty scholars. The latter might, with more propriety, be termed a private school, as it is kept, principally, for the accommodation of a few families. It is held in the village of Port Austin, and has an attendance of about twenty scholars.

The flourishing little village of Port Austin, although the township numbers but 204 scholars, resolves to build the coming summer a splendid structure with ample accommodation for 250 scholars. It is designed to be 40 feet by 80 feet, two stories high, and divided into three general departments, with all the other rooms requisite for such an institution. It will cost when completed and furnished, about \$6,000. About \$3,000 have already been provided for the enterprise.

As to the libraries in our county, I might with considerable degree of propriety say, that the less said about them the better. In most townships, a poor, forsaken, dilapidated, and superannuated looking concern is found, called a library; consisting of a few volumes of "tattered and torn," and badly defaced books—generally stowed away on some dusty shelves, almost hidden from view, and much protected by a fortification of cob-webs. In some of the school districts, no money has been expended for library purposes for many years, it having regularly been appropriated for other purposes. Those township libraries which have been preserved wholly, are generally in a better condition, though they are not regularly issued to

the respective districts, being much more apt to occupy a dusty corner of the town clerk's office. Of course, I make exceptions to the above. The township of Sebewaing, for instance, has a well regulated library, consisting of about 300 volumes of very choice books, and a very appropriate place to keep them.

The board of supervisors have fixed my salary at \$4 00 per day for 60 days service per year; which is not unfair, considering the partially developed condition of the county.

I cannot close without putting upon record my hearty approval of the "new system," nor without thanking the people for the uniform hospitality and kindness, with which they welcomed me in every portion of the county.

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#### INGHAM COUNTY—GEO. W. BROWN, SUP'T.

By the requirements of the Department, I make the following statement of the condition of the schools of Ingham county, and facts incidentally connected with them; and, in doing so, will try to observe your injunction of brevity. The following statement is snbmitted:

##### HOUSES.

Whole number in the county, one hundred and thirty-one (131); No. of frame, 104; of brick, sixteen; of logs, eleven; No. built during the year, six; No. unfit for use, twenty-three; No. having no privy, forty-two; No. with sufficient grounds, forty-eight; No. with grounds suitably improved, sixteen; No. well ventilated, seven.

##### FURNITURE.

Number with suitable furniture, thirty-four; No. with insufficient furniture, 104; No. with injured furniture, ninety-eight.

##### APPARATUS.

There is an almost entire lack of apparatus in the schools of this county; (the schools of the city of Lansing are not included in this statement). No. having outline maps, fifty-seven;

black-boards, ninety-five, (many of which are not worth the name).

#### SCHOOLS.

Whole number of schools, 131; No. graded, four; No. well classified, twenty-three; No. in which the books are uniform, thirty-two; No. in which the Bible is read, eighty-four.

#### TEACHERS.

Number having no previous experience in teaching, twenty-eight; No. having taught less than one year, thirty-five; No. having taught more than five years, nineteen; No. having attended a Normal School, five; No. of total failures, nine; No. having attended State Institute, seventy-one; Number of educational meetings held by County Superintendent, sixteen.

#### LIBRARIES.

The libraries are mostly in the same deplorable condition as last year. What can be done to make them what the law intended they should be—sources of instruction and mental profit?

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Whole number in the county, six; No. of pupils attending the same, 210; No. of teachers, seven.

#### SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Many are totally unfit for use. The almost universal faults—in the better class of houses—are bad ventilation, a want of proper gradation of furniture to suit pupils of different sizes, of suitable recitation seats, and sufficient black-board surface, with a total lack of aids to instruction. There are several new houses already complete, or to be completed in time for the winter term.

Leslie, a pleasant, thriving village, with an intelligent and progressive people, can no longer be reproached for its lack of interest in educational matters; having built a *fine brick school-house*, at a cost of from ten thousand to twelve thousand

dollars—large, commodious, of beautiful design, an ornament to the village, and a praise to its people.

Danville, another beautiful village, is also building of brick, a school-house at a cost of from five thousand to eight thousand dollars, which will be an ornament to the village, and a monument to the intelligence and virtue of its people.

District No. 3, township of Locke, has built a good substantial house of wood, well adapted to the wants of its pupils, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars.

District No. 3, township of Williamstown, has built a very neat house of wood, of sufficient size, and suitable arrangement to accommodate its pupils, at a cost of nine hundred dollars.

District No. 7, township of Delhi, has also built of wood, a house of very neat appearance, of suitable size to accommodate its school of fifty scholars.

The people of District No. 6, township of Williamstown, being anxious to secure the blessings of education to their children, and not feeling able to do better, have with commendable zeal built a house of logs to supply their present wants.

District No. 1, "fractional," township of Williamstown, has bought a building two stories high, 24x60, which is being fitted up for a school-house. When complete, it will be ample to accommodate them *well* for the present. They anticipate building a Union school-house of brick at no distant day.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

Whole number of candidates examined, 315; of these 221 received certificates, as follows: Of the first grade, four; of the second grade fifty-three; of the third grade, one hundred and sixty-four. In granting many of these I have been compelled to construe the law very liberally, having reference to the necessities of the case, and to the natural tact and ability of the candidates, rather than to their readiness in answering set questions; provided always, they be well informed and conversant with the leading principles of the branches to be taught.

## SCHOOL VISITATIONS.

Of the whole number of schools in the county, all, save five, have been twice visited during the year; three of the remaining five have been visited once; (it is but just to say that the Inspectors fail to note many of these visits). Whole number of visits made, 257. Average time spent in each school, two hours. In many cases school officers have accompanied me in these visits. I will not attempt to give the actual status of the schools in the several townships in this report. Many items will be given in the Inspectors' reports that I have thought best not to duplicate here.

## TEXT-BOOKS.

Lack of uniformity is the great evil very justly complained of—an evil which the district boards alone are competent to remedy. The number of recitations made necessary where such multiplicity of books exists robs each pupil of much of the teacher's time, which, if uniformity existed, might and would be improved.

If district boards would adopt a uniformity of text-books and select teachers with sole reference to their education, ability to teach, tact to govern, and a thorough preparation for their work, and procure a few necessary aids to instruction, such as charts, numerical frames, maps, books of reference, what a marked improvement there would be in the condition of our schools. In conclusion I wish to testify to the uniform kindness and consideration with which I have been treated in every part of the county, and from the encouragement already received soliciting earnestly the co-operation of the friends of education, I shall continue to labor for the improvement of the schools of the county, in full confidence of success.

## IONIA COUNTY—E. V. W. BROKAW, SUP'T.

In making a report of the services performed by me as County Superintendent, I have to say that I began the work under peculiar circumstances. Mr. W. M. Spencer, the former incumbent of the office, a young man, earnest in the great work in which he was engaged, had but just actively entered upon the discharge of his duties, when he was suddenly taken away by death. He had nearly completed the fall examinations, but a large number of the teachers had not yet received their certificates, and many of these commenced teaching, thinking they would receive them in a short time. There was of necessity much disorder and confusion, requiring no little labor properly to arrange.

The schools of the county, while they may compare favorably with those of the older counties of the State, yet are far below the standard we wish to see them attain. The class of teachers, with but few exceptions, heretofore allowed to have charge of our schools, has tended perhaps more than any other one thing to render them of no account, and in far too many cases, worse than none at all. I am certain, from what I have seen of the workings of the new system, that the requirements made upon the teachers are just what have been long needed. The mode of examination adopted, if carefully managed, is destined to work a great reform in the condition of our schools.

The school-houses, as a general thing, are very good indeed. There are, however, a few not worthy the name; but in most of these cases steps have already been taken to build new ones. A praiseworthy liberality is manifested here, and many of those built during the past few years are in many respects "model school-houses." Yet I regret to add that in nearly all of these no provision whatever has been made for ventilation. I am earnestly laboring to have this attended to in all the houses that are now being built; and also to effect a change in this respect in as many as possible of those already completed. Very little attention has yet been paid to supplying the schools with

globes, dictionaries and outline maps, but the value of such aids is beginning to be felt, and I am confident that in the course of a few years at the farthest none of these things will be wanting.

Since the first of January I have visited nearly every school, and many of them twice, spending as nearly as I could a half day in each school. I have found that the best schools in the county were those most frequently visited by school officers and patrons. I have examined 244 teachers, and refused 36, granting certificates to 208, as follows: 7 first grade, 69 second grade, and 132 third grade. Have annulled one certificate and exchanged teachers in two of the summer schools. During the year I held four County institutes, of three days each—two last spring, during the month of April, and two the past fall, with an aggregate attendance of 207 teachers. I was aided at these Institutes by Prof. J. Russell Webb, Prof. Chas. Hutchins, of the Ionia Union School, Hon. Ira Mayhew, Prof. Goodison and Dr. L. M. Cutcheon, and I take pleasure in acknowledging their services.

The principal object sought for at these Institutes has been, to give to teachers the best method of imparting instruction in the various branches taught in our common schools. In my visits, the past summer, a few of the schools closed before I reached them; and in almost every instance, when they were in session, I found them so reduced in numbers, that it was certainly a waste both of time and money to continue them.

I do most earnestly recommend that the "three term system" be adopted, and I shall use every effort to arrange the terms so as to have a vacation during the hot months of summer. Late in the season I held two County Celebrations, both of which were well attended. The ample preparations made for them, showed that the people, as well as the children, were interested in such gatherings. Prior to the Annual school meeting, I sent to every director in the county, a printed circular, in which I called attention: 1st. To School Visitation; 2d. Employment of Teachers; 3d. Uniformity of Text Books;

4th. Rate Bill; 5th. School-houses. These circulars were read at the meeting, and many of the items carefully considered.

There was voted this fall, a larger sum of money for school purposes, than in any two previous years in the history of the county. This tells me that our schools will not have to contend against heavy rate bills during the coming winter term. I have found a disposition, on the part of the people, to pay good wages, if they could know that they were securing good teachers. I have noted with much satisfaction, the growing interest manifested in almost every district in the county. The people are beginning to feel that education is the right arm of law, and the only sure safeguard against crime.

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#### ISABELLA COUNTY—ALBERT FOX, SUP'T.

As previously reported, upon first commencing the discharge of my duties, I found our teachers sadly deficient in many respects; nearly all of them were persons of limited experience, and very defective educational qualifications. As far as possible, I have endeavored to raise the standard of excellence among them, and to inspire an increased interest in the schools, both by personal conversations and influence, and by occasional articles written for the county paper, and believe that, to some extent, I have succeeded; but the newness of the county, the poverty of the school funds, the primitive character of the schools, and the inconvenience and want of attractiveness of their surroundings, render it extremely difficult to obtain the services of competent teachers, and while mentally protesting against it, I have been compelled for the sake of having schools, to grant certificates to many who, in older counties would be rejected as incompetent.

I have found it impracticable as yet to hold any Teachers' Institutes or Conventions, but propose to call the teachers of the county together this fall for one or two days, for the purpose of discussing educational matters.



The number of candidates examined this year was.....	38
Receiving 1st Grade Certificates,.....	1
"    2d    "    "    .....	10
"    3d    "    "    .....	26
Rejected,.....	1
	— 38
No. of schools in session during the winter,.....	19
No. of pupils in attendance,.....	590
No. of visits made during the winter,.....	26
No. of schools in session during the summer,.....	22
No. of pupils in attendance,.....	541
No. of visits made during the summer term,.....	35
No. of school districts in the county,.....	30

I have generally found the schools of the county showing considerable improvements in almost every particular, and the pupils exhibiting a very fair degree of progress, considering the many unfavorable circumstances. Some improvement has been made in some districts in the matter of repairing, seating, and furnishing school-houses, but very much yet remains to be done to make our school-rooms comfortable or convenient. Very little attention has yet been paid to the surroundings of our school-houses, which need much attention.

#### UNIFORMITY OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

I have endeavored, and with some little success, to impress upon the minds of our school officers, the necessity of adopting measures to secure uniformity in the text books used in schools. I find on the desks of each school, almost every variety of school books to be found in market, and many now out of print, from Murray and Daboll, to Davie, Clark and Saunders; the whole host of authors are represented in almost every school, an evil which cannot be remedied too soon. Every district board should adopt some standard series, and compel a rigid adherence to it. Several districts have already moved in the matter, and I hope soon to see every district act upon it.

## SCHOOL FUND—TAX LAWS.

Much disappointment and uncertainty exists in many districts in regard to the school funds which are not available. Our county contains a vast amount of railway, canal and non-resident pine lands, upon which the taxes remain unpaid, and are returned to the Auditor General, and under our tax laws the moneys voted at annual meetings to pay teachers' wages, and for other purposes, never become available. The county treasurer receives money from the Auditor General in bulk, with no notice to what funds it belongs. Of course the county contingent fund expenses are first paid, the balance goes to the township treasurers, who pay from them the township contingent expenses; by that time the money is gone, and the school funds remain *non est*. And this state of things will continue so long as the county and township contingent funds are first supplied, and the State continues from \$17,000 to \$20,000 in debt to the county.\*

As a consequence, our school funds are always in arrears; for instance, school district No. 1, of Union, has employed the same teacher for three years; this fall he accepts a situation in a distant county, and goes carrying between \$300 and \$400 of school orders instead of cash, there being not one dollar of school money in the treasury. Money raised for library purposes, and for maps, apparatus and school furniture, never gets around to the hands of the treasurer, and our school-rooms are unfurnished, not a single school in this county being supplied with a single map, chart, globe, book of reference, or other furniture, while many districts are compelled to go without schools, because their school funds are not available. This condition of affairs, which, I presume, is common to all the new counties, is exceedingly unsatisfactory and discouraging, and ought in some manner, to be immediately remedied. Moneys raised for edu-

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\* Let township treasurers consult section 109 of the School Laws, and they will see that none of the school moneys collected by them go into the hands of the County Treasurer; and the difficulty complained of should not exist.—DEP. SUR'R.

educational purposes, ought to be kept so distinct from other funds that each dollar may be used as soon as paid, for its legitimate purpose.

Upon the whole, however, though our educational affairs present many difficulties and many discouraging features, I am satisfied that they have progressed in the last year considerably, and am confident that continued effort, will in due time, result in abundant success.

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#### JACKSON COUNTY—A. B. DARRAGH, SUP'T.

The general character of the schools taught in this county, during the past winter and summer, has been far above mediocrity. Indications of improvement and progress appear in cases so numerous as to be highly encouraging. New, and in many cases, costly school-houses, improved furniture, and aids to instruction, ample grounds, a better class of teachers, and a more healthy public sentiment, are most prominent among the good results of the past year. A good teacher, encouraged and supported, cannot fail to make a good school, in spite of all ordinary obstacles; and, firm in this belief, every effort has been made to secure teachers of character and ability.

A more liberal policy on the part of many districts, has done much toward securing this class of teachers, and a thorough and impartial examination, conducted upon principles now well understood by teachers throughout the State, together with the grading of certificates according to merit, has aided largely in winnowing the chaff from the more substantial substance. Some have left the profession for more congenial employment while a larger number have abandoned the field temporarily for the purpose of attending our Normal and Union Schools, to the end that they may become better fitted for the duties and responsibilities of the school-room.

Fears were entertained that some schools would be closed during the past winter and summer terms by reason of the

scarcity of teachers, and some persons on this account were licensed to teach in the weaker districts, who, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law, were unqualified. No apprehensions on this score are entertained for the future.

Some degree of uniformity and system as to methods of teaching has been arrived at by means of Teachers' Institutes and examinations, and much more efficiency is hoped for in this direction through the instrumentality of a County Teachers' Association recently formed. The schools, in the aggregate, cannot now be said to be without a system of teaching and of school management. It is true that there are some schools which are conducted after the most *primitive* style, and in particular cases present appearances and past experience seem to indicate that it will take years of patient labor to arouse them from their present apathy and indifference to any degree of enthusiasm. These are generally weak districts in point of numbers and pecuniary resources, and it is believed that nothing will reinvigorate them so long as the present district system exists. In eight of these districts, so great is the *indifference* that *unqualified* teachers, *literally* as well as legally, have been employed. This step has been taken generally from pecuniary motives, and necessity has rendered less blamable this palpable violation of the law of the State. "Poor districts" and "small districts" there are, and what County Superintendent is there who has not been requested by the legal representatives of such districts to do violence to his conscience for their sakes? Their existence is a misfortune, and their speedy dissolution and incorporation into contiguous districts, whenever practicable, would save much money and still more valuable time, now expended to no purpose.

#### SCHOOL OFFICERS.

School officers have, as far as I am aware, generally done their whole duty, and have seconded every effort of teacher or of County Superintendent to make more efficient the schools in their various districts. It has been ascertained, however, by

direct personal inquiry, that many of those who employ teachers do not inquire of the applicants whether they hold certificates, and but few ask to see them. A still larger number fail to ascertain whether the teacher holds a first or a third grade certificate, being willing to pay a certain stipulated sum—generally not a large sum—to any one whom they can legally employ. Such manifest injustice to teachers, who have thoroughly, and at a sacrifice of much time and means, prepared themselves for their work, cannot but injuriously affect the character of our schools, and dampen the ardor of our most earnest teachers.

#### SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Though recent improvement and additional comfort are manifest in many of our school buildings, there remains yet much to be done in this direction. During the past year, sixteen new school-houses have been erected in the county, this being about ten per cent. of the whole number. Eight of these are brick, and the remaining eight are frame buildings. From present indications, an equal, or perhaps a greater number will be built during the next school year. All of these buildings, except four, are well supplied with furniture of the best pattern and finish, and are surrounded by ample grounds—some of them handsomely enclosed. The others are supplied with seating more or less comfortable and well arranged, but plain and unsubstantial.

Many of the old buildings have been repaired, and rendered more habitable and more sightly, while the greater portion of them remain in the same condition as reported last year. A glance at the broken doors and gaping rents in the interior, as well as exterior surface of many an one—guiltless, as it is, of whitewash or paint these many years—will suffice to tell of the comfort, not only, but the character of the school to be found within.

#### LIBRARIES.

The following statement, taken from the reports of school inspectors, and the books of the county treasurer, will show,

with sufficient clearness, the languishing condition of township and district libraries. Comment is unnecessary:

## LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY MONEY.

TOWNSHIPS.	1896-7.				1897-8.				
	No. Books in Library.	No. added during y'r.	Total Fine Money received.	Balance due Library Fund.	No. Books in Library.	No. added during y'r.	Total Fine Money received.	Amount paid for Books.	Balance due Library Fund.
Blackman, .....	7	..	\$48 30	\$48 30	7	....	\$55 96	.....	\$55 96
*Brooklyn, .....	173	31	60 47	62 56	280	41	75 17	.....	75 17
Columbia, .....	59	..	45 19	46 19	34	...	47 36	.....	47 36
Concord, .....	20	..	65 43	65 43	130	.....	77 53	.....	77 53
Grass Lake, .....	....	..	100 78	100 73	154	17	113 77	\$80 00	33 77
Hanover, .....	180	..	53 22	53 22	144	....	54 10	.....	54 10
Henrietta, .....	100	..	41 65	41 65	81	....	49 72	.....	49 72
Jackson City, ...	44	23	287 00	287 00	....	....	244 33	.....	244 33
Leoni, .....	14	..	71 19	71 91	29	15	85 45	73 80	71 65
Liberty, .....	....	..	45 59	45 59	....	....	51 41	.....	51 41
Napoleon, .....	83	..	41 80	41 80	40	....	45 69	.....	45 69
*Parma, .....	42	13	101 91	88 39	60	16	111 24	79 38	61 86
Pulaski, .....	26	..	50 22	50 22	157	...	58 16	.....	58 16
Rives, .....	203	4	67 79	67 79	64	....	78 37	17 00	61 37
Sandstone, .....	70	2	54 65	54 65	94	....	65 40	.....	65 40
Spring Arbor, ...	144	..	43 51	43 57	153	....	42 47	.....	42 47
Springport, .....	300	..	61 15	61 15	308	....	71 13	.....	71 13
Summit, .....	....	..	39 58	39 58	....	....	44 16	.....	44 16
Tompkins, .....	156	..	58 04	58 04	75	18	64 56	22 25	42 30
Waterloo, .....	71	..	92 01	92 01	....	....	96 77	.....	96 77
Total, .....	2151	72	\$1,428 49	\$1,418 07	1793	107	\$1,631 72	\$152 43	\$1,488 29
.....	....	..	.....	.....	....	....	1,488 49	20 42	1,468 07
Aggregate, .....	....	..	.....	.....	....	....	\$3,074 21	\$172 85	\$3,901 26

\* Amount paid for books:—in Brooklyn, \$6 00; in Parma—\$13 52. Total, \$20 42.

## VISITATIONS, EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

Since the date of my last report I have visited every school district in the county, save two, the location of which could not be ascertained from any accessible source. Most of them have been visited twice, and many which needed special attention, have been visited by request of school officers and teachers three, and even four times. This course may be open to objections, but the fact remains that there are districts which are very properly denominated "backward districts," and in which the work of bringing them forward educationally is not attempted by the districts, and remains to be done, if done at all, by others. To such districts—where discord or apathy prevails, where teachers are inefficient or labor faithfully to build up a good school amidst district quarrels, uncharitable criticism or preconceived and deep-rooted prejudice against progress—I have deemed it not inconsistent with my duty to the whole county to give especial care and some extra time. It is the sick and not the well who need a physician. It is but justice to state that directors have been unusually careless in that portion of their reports referring to my visitations. The aggregate number of visits made during the year is 284.

I have been compelled to hold seventy-five separate examinations, notwithstanding every effort to lessen the number. At these examinations, 397 persons presented themselves as candidates for certificates. Of this number, 278 were licensed to teach, as follows: twenty-one first grade; seventy-eight second grade, and one hundred and seventy-three third grade. Two certificates have been annulled.

One State Teachers' Institute has been held in the county during the year, which was largely attended, and its influence, I am sure, cannot but be felt upon the schools during the coming winter. I have conferred largely with the school officers throughout the county, and have, in the discharge of my duty, found it necessary to carry on an extensive correspondence with them and their teachers. To specify all the various

items of office-work, which consume one's time, would be tedious. Their name is legion.

The work is necessarily a slow work, because it is a great work. Discouragement and failure appear at times, where encouragement and success were confidently anticipated. The best fruits resulting from all our labor are not as yet apparent, but I trust that the future will develop and make them manifest to all men. For the present, we must restrain our impatience, and rest content with the mere buds of promise; remembering that the work of reform must grow, if at all, like the seed sown broad-cast upon the soil. And the soil! is not the small yield, in some measure, justly attributable to its unproductiveness?

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### KALAMAZOO COUNTY—DANIEL PUTNAM, SUP'T.

#### SUMMARY OF LABOR.

I have examined two hundred and two persons as candidates for teachers; have granted six certificates of the first grade, seventy-seven of the second, and ninety-nine of the third; in all, one hundred and eighty-two.

I have made one hundred and eighty-six visits to the schools in the county, and have made twenty-two visits to districts in which the schools were not in session. Some of these visits have been short, and others have occupied a half day.

In addition to these, I have attended a considerable number of school-district meetings, and gatherings of the children of several contiguous districts, or of an entire township. I have also issued, quarterly, a small paper devoted to the interests of the common schools of the county, and have performed the usual office and incidental work connected with the interests of the schools, and the cause of education generally.

#### CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The space properly allotted to this report will not allow any detailed statements under this head. It will be sufficient to



say that generally the schools show improvement over their condition in the previous year. Something has been gained in regularity of attendance, in attention to studies and interest in them, and in deportment, and that indefinable something which we call the tone or spirit of a school.

#### MONTHLY REPORTS.

At the opening of the spring and summer terms, blanks for monthly reports were distributed to the teachers, with the request that they would fill them out and return them to me at the close of each month. Nearly all the teachers entered cordially into the plan, and it has been productive of great good.

A roll of honor also was attached to the report, to be filled up at the close of the term. This has likewise proved of considerable advantage.

#### SCHOOL-HOUSES.

We have still many very poor houses—some entirely unfit for use. But the number of such is steadily diminishing. Several excellent ones have been completed during the year, and several more are now in the process of erection. A good spirit pervades the greater part of the county in respect to the building and furnishing of new houses for school purposes.

I am sorry to be compelled to say, that it is extremely difficult to secure attention to the matter of proper "ventilation."

#### BOOKS, APPARATUS, ETC.

Some progress has been made towards securing uniformity of text-books in the schools; but still much remains to be done before the work is accomplished.

In some branches of study the variety of books would not greatly hinder the success of the scheme, if the teachers could be induced to employ the *topical* mode of instruction and recitation.

But few schools are supplied with any apparatus in the shape of maps, globes, charts, or blocks for mathematical illustration.

Reading charts are not specially desirable where black-board is abundant, and teachers are competent and active.

#### QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

Slowly but steadily the standard of qualification on the part of teachers must be raised. In this chiefly lies the lever power which is to elevate the character of our schools, if they are to be elevated at all. This fact has been kept in view in the examinations. I am happy to be able to say that the teachers of the county, as a whole, are improving, and are seeking to improve still further. But very few, however, have read books on teaching, or have given any time or attention to special preparation for their work. Many are now beginning to do this, and the future is hopeful in this respect.

#### IN CONCLUSION,

It is, I think, safe to say that some advance has been made during the year, in the educational work of the county. The interest of the people in the schools is slightly increased and is increasing; a spirit of inquiry and study is beginning to be felt, and manifested by the teachers; and the children themselves are gradually coming to exhibit more of zeal and enthusiasm in their part of the good work. I have everywhere been received with the greatest cordiality and hospitality.

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#### KENT COUNTY—C. C. BICKNELL, SUP'T.

Among the instrumentalities employed during the past year to promote the school interests of the county, are the following:

#### TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Four Institutes have been held this fall, each continuing three days. These were held at Grand Rapids, Lowell, Rockford and North Brownville. In conducting these Institutes, valuable assistance was rendered by some of the best teachers in the

State, and I am under special obligations to Prof. A. Daniels and Miss Emma Field.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations have all been appointed for two days, and in most of them much time has been devoted to instructions upon methods of teaching. All applicants for certificates have been required, in addition to their written examination, to give illustrations upon the black-board, and frequently to explain the use of the globe; and by teaching a class, to give an example of the course pursued by them in teaching the various branches. Believing that some knowledge of the principles underlying our government, and of the fundamental law of the State, is a necessity in a country where every man is king, I have asked questions designed to call out the teacher's knowledge of these subjects. I have also marked applicants under the heading "General Information," asking such questions as "Name some of the most eminent writers and statesmen, and relate something concerning them;" "Give some account of the Union Pacific Railroad;" "What news from Spain?" &c.

As might have been anticipated, some curious information has been obtained. I will favor you with a few specimens:

"The President makes our laws. He is also at the head of the judicial department of our government." "Congress framed the Constitution, upon the adoption of which we voted last spring, and the same Constitution was submitted to the States lately in rebellion." "Shakespeare writes for one of the New York papers." "St. Paul is the name of one of the books of the Old Testament." Some say "Daniel Webster was one of the Presidents of the United States," others that "He was one of the Pilgrims who came over in the May Flower;" others, "He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence;" whilst most agree that "He is the author of Webster's Dictionary;" and yet another class have no definite knowledge of him, but say they "don't know but *all* this may be true."

The whole number of applicants for certificates during the

year has been 463. Number to whom certificates were granted, 388. Number rejected, 75. Of the first grade there were given 37; second grade, 93; third grade, 258.

#### MONTHLY REPORTS.

Monthly Reports have been required of the teachers, which furnish me with much information concerning the schools, and material to interest the people; and I think too, it has a very favorable influence upon the schools. I have also requested the teachers to send me their programme of school exercises, with the first report of the term.

#### THE COMMON SCHOOL GAZETTE.

The Common School Gazette, a semi-monthly paper devoted to the educational interests of the county, was published last winter and spring, and we have resumed its publication for the coming season. Some of the ablest writers in the State will contribute to its columns, and we have engaged correspondents from abroad. Much interest has apparently been created by my reporting for the paper the condition of the schools and school-houses, as I find them.

#### A CIRCULAR.

A Circular to be read at the annual meeting was sent to each director, containing such suggestions as the school interests seemed to demand.

#### PROGRESS MADE.

In reviewing the labors of the past, the question naturally arises—what has been gained?

1. There has been an increased demand for well-qualified teachers, and a greater willingness on the part of school officers to pay them when obtained. The average wages of male teachers in the county for the past year is \$43 per month, and of females \$20 per month. In the country board is usually included.

2. There has been more earnestness on the part of teachers

to become prepared for and efficient in their work. One year ago, there was not a score of teachers in the county, outside of the Union Schools, who could pass examination in United States history and physiology. This fall it was required of applicants for certificates of the lowest grade. Some writer has said, "We cannot afford to educate children at the expense of their physical strength." With this view of the case, I have regarded it as essential that teachers should possess some knowledge of physiology and hygiene, and a rational understanding of the terrible results of transgressing the laws of health.

3. In the construction of the eighteen school-houses built in this county during the past year, there is evidence given that the people are beginning to believe our school-houses should be temples of beauty as well as temples of knowledge.

4. By referring to the accompanying tabular statement, you will notice that there are 190 school districts—eight less than last year, though there have been three organized in new portions of the county. This is progress in the right direction. The formation of small weak districts has been a great evil, and I trust the next report from this county will show that a much greater number have been consolidated.

5. Number of graded schools, 12; showing a gain of 6; number of months' school taught more than last year, 45; value of school-houses, \$191,985—a gain of \$52,263; number of children attending school, 11,221; and, best of all, there has been a gain of over 1,000 children, the present number being 15,229.

#### PER CENT. OF ATTENDANCE.

The per cent. of attendance is seventy-five, being a gain over last year. This is an item of great interest, for the reason that it shows pretty accurately the educational status of the towns in this county, and indicates the degree of efficiency of the public schools, and of the interest manifested in them by the people. This is far below what we would like to have it, yet the figures will compare favorably with school statistics elsewhere.

## NEEDED REFORMS.

The common practice of changing teachers every term is believed to greatly retard the progress of our schools, and a large number of districts are adopting the plan of employing by the year. Much trouble also arises from teachers engaging for a certain number of months, upon the supposition that the custom so prevalent elsewhere, and the *law* in most of the States, that twenty days constitutes a school month, is the law here. When they arrange to close their schools they are informed that they have three or four weeks more to teach. Why not make the law in this State consistent with the universal practice of all our best schools and the conviction of all school men who have given the subject attention.

## NON-ATTENDANCE.

We trust that the non-attendance at school of so many of school age will receive, as it deserves, the serious attention of our law-makers.

## RATE BILL.

There are now but two States in the Union still retaining the rate bill, and Michigan, proudly boasting of her school system, is one of them. We confidently expect the next Legislature will carry out the principle so long held by the friends of education everywhere, "that the property of the State should educate the children of the State," and proclaim the Michigan Common Schools forever *free*.

I wish to express my gratitude for the kind coöperation and assistance rendered me by the working teachers and school friends of this county.

I trust that in Kent county we have caught some of the spirit and enthusiasm that has been awakened during the last year in the cause of popular education. The problem of universal education is not yet practically solved in this country. It becomes of more and more importance every year.

I rejoice that the reconstructed States have in their consti-

tutions made such wise and liberal provision for the support of common schools. The times are auspicious. It is glorious to live and labor in such an age.

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LAPEER COUNTY—JAMES H. VINCENT, SUP'T.

There are 17 towns in this county, 123 school districts, 98 frame, 16 log, 1 brick, and 1 alab school-house. About 12 are being built, mostly in the northern towns. Several attempts have been made to build, but the districts could not agree upon a site.

During the summer, I visited 24 schools in the townships of Elba, Oregon, Marathon, Lapeer, Deerfield, Arcadia and Goodland; of these, 20 have out-buildings; 22, sufficient grounds; 22, not improved, even with a fence; 3, shade trees; 23, no outline maps; 22, uniform books; 24, no furniture; not one with seats as they should be; 19, badly seated.

All have black-boards, but most of them insufficient. I found teachers doing well under the circumstances. I met neither school officers nor patrons in my visits. Average time of visits, 2 hours. There seems to be considerable interest manifested in education, but, I think not as much as there will be, now the political excitement is past.

Up to this date, I have granted 78 certificates. One 1st, 45 2d, and 32 3d grade.

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LEELANAW COUNTY—Geo. N. SMITH, SUP'T.

My first report will be brief on account of the shortness of time since my appointment to fill the place left vacant by the decease of my lamented predecessor, O. Moffatt, Esq.

I have always felt a deep interest in the cause of education throughout this region since its first settlement. I gave notice to the township clerks, soon after I received my appointment

as County Superintendent of Schools, and on the first day of June began my tour through the county. Nearly all the districts had employed their teachers, and most of the schools had already commenced operations. I found a part of the teachers well qualified for their work; a part wholly unfit for such a calling. These last, however, were few, and were granted third grade certificates at the earnest solicitations of the district boards for two reasons—that they were just beginning in the woods and were poor, and that they could not find any better teachers.

In all cases I endeavored to impress them with the importance of raising the standard of education as high as possible. This was generally well appreciated.

My plan was to get together the inspectors and as many of the citizens of the township as I could, and make the examination in their presence, and at the close give a lecture on the duties of parents, teachers and district officers, and in all cases I found a deep feeling on the subject, and received many and hearty thanks for my counsel and instruction; and think that in this way teachers and people were inspired with new views and impulses on this vitally important subject.

There are in the county twenty-eight organized districts. I have granted twenty-four certificates—four second grade, and twenty third grade. One first grade certificate was granted last year. There are five schools in operation not under the school law; one a select school in Northport. Three are taught by government teachers among the Indians. The schools are generally doing well.

The school-houses many of them are very poor, hardly fit to be occupied by teachers or scholars. Some are comfortable log buildings; one, in the village of Glen Arbor, constructed of gravel and lime, the people think is a perfect success, and recommend it to others.

In Northport we have nearly finished a fine graded school building, which has three departments. It is a frame building substantially and finely constructed, and is a great ornament to



our village, and we intend to procure first-class teachers. In every part of the county I found the people determined to construct good buildings as fast as they were able.

By vote of the board of supervisors I am to hold three Teachers' Institutes in different parts of the county this fall, in which I hope to give a new impulse to the cause of education, and we confidently hope our future record will be much better than the past.

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#### LENAWEE COUNTY—C. T. BATEMAN, SUP'T.

The school inspectors have made returns from 199 districts. Eight of these contain graded schools, and employ twenty-eight teachers. The whole number of school-houses in use is 202. The above enumeration does not include the independent schools of Adrian and Hudson, which employ 36 teachers and occupy 9 buildings. Five school-houses have been erected since last report, four of which are good buildings. Three more are in process of erection, which will probably be finished in time for the winter term. One of these is being built in the village of Clayton. It is a brick building containing three rooms, and will cost about \$5,000. The number of school-houses with sufficient grounds, is thirty-eight; about one-half of which are suitably improved. Excluding those which have only black-boards and dictionaries, there are but two districts well supplied with apparatus, and two or three others, partially. Twenty-eight have outline maps. Text books are uniform in one hundred and ten districts, and nearly so in many others. The average age of teachers is  $22\frac{1}{2}$  years. Since last report, I have visited 250 schools, of which 43 were taught by teachers who had had no previous experience. The above number would be increased to near 300, if the visits to each separate department in the graded schools, and visits made to districts where school was not in session be counted. The schools have generally done well. There were some failures last winter, mostly from want of proper discipline. The schools of

the past summer seem to have been better than those of the previous summer; still many schools fall far short of what they ought to be. There are many causes which work against the success and prosperity of our schools; among which may be mentioned, weak districts, large rate-bills, improper arrangements of terms, poor wages, uncomfortable houses, and want of interest among the people. The schools which were visited in July and August, showed the usual diminution, both in numbers and interest. The schools that were in session during these months generally had in attendance about one-third of the pupils enrolled. Many of the teachers complain that none of the patrons visit their schools. Some of the schools are neglected, even by the district officers, who fail to visit or look after their interests. I have granted since last report, 385 certificates; 13 of the first grade; 176 of the second, and 196 of the third grade. As a State Teacher's Institute was held at Adrian, commencing August 31st, it was thought best not to have any County Institute. A Normal class was formed at Adrian College, September 14th, and kept under my instruction three weeks. It numbered 40 teachers. One public lecture has been given on educational topics. No school journal has been circulated, but frequent articles have been published in Adrian papers. A County Teachers' Association was formed last year, which bids fair to become a success. The meetings thus far, though not largely attended, have been interesting.

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MACOMB COUNTY—DANIEL B. BRIGGS, SUP'T.

This, as the second annual report, will embrace the record of my official work from Nov. 1st, 1867, to Nov. 1st, 1868.

Number of public schools in the county, 112. Number of private or select schools, 12. Number of graded or union schools employing two or more teachers, 8. Number of districts failing to sustain schools during the winter, 7. Number of districts failing to sustain schools during the summer, 8.

Number of districts afflicted with a *rate bill*, 36. Number of different schools (including private or select) visited during winter, 92. Number of different schools (including private or select) visited during summer, 108. Whole number of visitations made during the year, 310. Whole number of days devoted to visitations and other official work, 286. Whole number of persons examined for teachers' certificates, 215. Whole number having had experience in teaching, 147. Whole number having received certificates, 182. Number of *first* grade certificates granted during the year, 5; *second* grade certificates, 62; *third* grade certificates, 115. Number of certificates (issued by other County Superintendents) indorsed, 5. Number of Normal School graduates engaged as teachers during the year, 6. Number of teachers who have subscribed for the Michigan Journal of Education, 91. Number of children in the county between the ages of five and twenty, 9,496. Whole number enrolled in the public schools during the year, 6,676. Number of different teachers employed in these schools during the year, 196. Number of teachers retained in the same school both winter and summer, 24.

#### UNION SCHOOLS.

The eight union schools have employed thirty-three teachers. Three of these schools have two departments each; and the remaining five consist of three and four departments each. They are all (with perhaps one exception) *free* schools. Three of the number have recently issued catalogues. The people in the districts where these schools are located show commendable liberality in supporting them, and they are in a flourishing condition.

#### PRIVATE OR SELECT SCHOOLS.

Of the twelve schools of this class, six are known as Church Schools—German Catholic and Lutheran. These schools are in operation ten months in the year, sustained by church fund or subscription, having now an aggregate enrollment of 433

pupils. The remaining six (excepting one, which is permanent and patronized by a few families) were of short duration—continuing only during the summer vacation of the union schools in the villages where located. There were 174 pupils in attendance at these schools.

#### SCHOOL-HOUSES.

In my first annual report, allusion was made to our school-houses, representing that these, as regards comfort and convenience, very generally, fall far short of what they should be. It is comforting to report, however, that during the past year, there have been cheering indications of a righting up of public sentiment in this regard. Nine buildings have been erected at an average cost of \$650 00, and may be regarded as substantial, tasteful and convenient. Quite as many more have undergone thorough repairs, changing completely their internal arrangements, and making them quite attractive. The people in 14 other districts are now agitating the question of building the coming year. The poorer class of school-houses is composed chiefly of those built in an early day; but the relation of good school buildings to good schools, and the influence of school-house accommodations and surroundings upon the "physical, esthetical and moral education" of the people, is gradually becoming better understood; and there is reason to believe, that the unsightly ones, now disgracing many rich and populous districts, will soon be supplied by a better class of buildings.

#### CONDITION AND MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS.

It was my privilege to visit all the Primary Schools in the county *once*, and all but six *twice*, and some of the larger ones, *three* times during the year; and the Graded Schools, (excepting one,) *four* times.

It was universally observed, that the best schools were found in those districts where the inhabitants most frequently and systematically visit them. It is there, too, that the best teachers very naturally seek employment, for the reason that the parental

influence is such that all good efforts are appreciated by the patrons of the school. The general attendance of the pupils has been respectable, but by no means what it should have been.

#### IRREGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE

Is the greatest obstacle in the way of progress in the schools here as elsewhere. Our teachers have been doing much to remedy this evil; parents can, if they will, do much more. But the effectual remedy will be found, and only found, in some suitable legislative action, *compelling indifferent, unwilling* parents to do their duty to their children. If our schools are to be *free*, and the taxable property of the State is to contribute to the education of all its children, it certainly is the duty of the State to see to it, that *all*, for whose benefit this great expenditure is made, *shall* avail themselves of it. While visiting the schools, during the summer, I supplied the teachers with blank reports, to be filled out and forwarded to me at the close of the term, in order to secure a formal statement of the condition of all the schools, in respect to attendance and general interest. This system of term reports, was introduced mainly, in the hope that it might aid in securing regularity and punctuality in attendance. The teachers were authorized to announce to their schools: "That those scholars who were not absent or tardy during the term, and proved themselves model scholars in respect to deportment and scholarship, would receive from me *Cards of Honor*, and their names constitute a *Roll of Honor*, to be published in the County School Journal.

Reports from 78 schools have been received, with assurances from many of the teachers, that the system is already happily accomplishing what was intended.

We believe there has been a marked improvement in the mode of instruction and management of the schools during the past year. Our teachers generally are now manifesting an anxiety to inform themselves in regard to the more approved methods of instruction, which have been introduced with suc-

cess during the year by some teachers, who are possessed of the requisite information and ability. The increased desire on the part of most of our teachers to become better qualified for their work, has exhibited itself in many forms. Teachers, as well as the rest of mankind, are stimulated by motives, and since the adoption of our county superintendency system, they have faith to believe that if they prove themselves good instructors and disciplinarians, and so qualify themselves in regard to experience and education as to entitle them to a first or second grade certificate, their services will be in sure and ready demand with liberal pay.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

Regular examinations of teachers were held during the months of April and October. Those in April followed the County Institutes, which were held at *four* convenient and central points. Those occurring in October were held in the several townships, in compliance with law. Special examinations (by appointment), nearly twenty in number, were conducted at my office, to accommodate those who could not or would not make it convenient to attend the regular ones.

In all the examinations (both regular and special) a uniform method has been adhered to; and each applicant has been required to submit to both an *oral* and *written* examination.

The series of resolutions (raising the standard of qualifications), adopted by the Marshall Convention in July last, has been my guide in all examinations conducted since that time. It has been my purpose to make these examinations of such a nature as to test the applicants not only in *what they know*, but *what they can do*.

#### COUNTY INSTITUTES.

A series of Teachers' Institutes were conducted by me during the month of April, at the following places: Mt. Clemens, Armada Village, Utica and Romeo. Each Institute continued three days, followed by an examination of applicants for certificates.

These were appointed and held for the benefit of those who were intending to teach our summer schools; but a cordial invitation was extended to all persons in the county classing themselves as teachers, to be present and take part in the discussions and reap the benefit of them. Topics relating to the general conduct and management of schools, methods of conducting recitations, primary teaching, &c., were generally introduced by essays, followed by a free discussion, in which the older and more experienced teachers participated. These discussions were animated and exhibited a lively interest in the educational work. Thanks are especially due to many of our prominent teachers and some clergymen most interested in popular education, who cheerfully aided me and contributed so much toward making the Institutes entertaining and profitable. The attendance of teachers at these meetings was quite gratifying. Nearly two hundred names were enrolled. Although these Institutes were the first of the kind ever held in the county, and viewed as an experiment, yet we are comforted by many assurances of their success, and that they met the reasonable expectations of those for whose benefit they were designed.

## COUNTY SCHOOL JOURNAL.

During the first eight months of my term of office, educational articles were furnished by me for a column in the "Romeo Weekly Observer," which was kindly and gratuitously placed at my disposal by its editors. As the *Observer* did not have a general circulation in all parts of the county, I felt compelled after a time to issue a journal of my own, which I did as soon as arrangements could be perfected. The first number was issued in January last. It is a *quarto* sheet, and makes its appearance *quarterly*. It has a *free and equal* distribution of 1,500 copies in the school districts. It was started and is continued with the expectation that its paying advertisements will meet the expense of its publication. The aim of the *Journal* is to keep the people of our county constantly informed in regard

to their own schools, and thereby awaken a more lively interest in them; to consider subjects relating to school instruction and discipline, and bring to the attention of school officers, teachers and parents their respective powers, duties and obligations. As the *Journal* is proving itself the best helper at my command, it cannot now be dispensed with.

During the past year, in my intercourse with the people, both official and personal, harmony has prevailed. Their continued hospitality and cordial sympathy have comforted, encouraged and greatly aided me.

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#### MANISTEE COUNTY—CHARLES HURD, SUP'T.

There are sixteen district schools in this county, and one Union School at the village of Manistee.

The total number of pupils in attendance is 752; and the average attendance, 631. The district schools are taught on an average, 18 weeks during the summer season; and the average amount of wages paid teachers is \$18 per month. There are eleven log buildings, five frames, and one brick. Most of the houses are very poor, with the grounds unimproved, and not inclosed. Nearly all the schools are destitute of outline maps and apparatus of any kind.

Only two or three are in session in the winter. The buildings are very poor and uncomfortable during the cold weather, and on account of the great depth of snow, the children, many of whom live three or four miles distant, are unable to attend school; and again, the districts are small, and unable to maintain a school for more than four months in the year. Notwithstanding all these obstacles, there is a lively interest manifested in the prosperity of the schools, and a praise-worthy zeal is exhibited by parents, teachers and pupils.

The schools, for the most part, are very well taught, and are not below the average of those in some of the older counties in the State.



The Union School building at Manistee is a fine brick structure, erected last year at a cost of \$15,000.

Its capacity, however, is not equal to the wants of the rapidly growing town, and another building, consisting of two rooms, is now being built. The school is graded, and is making rapid progress in all that is characteristic of a successful school. The school census shows 450 pupils in the district; there being a gain of 120 over last year. The people are deeply interested in the prosperity of the schools, and will spare nothing to make them second to none in the State.

The school is well supplied with maps and apparatus. Five teachers are at present employed, and two more will be engaged when the other building is completed.

Although somewhat "remote," and for a small portion of the year "pent up," yet we intend to keep pace with the rapid strides made in the cause of education, and act in concert with the noble army of educators in the State.

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#### MASON COUNTY—E. DORR, Sup't.

There are at present twelve school districts in the county, and others about to organize. The class of teachers are comparatively good for a new county; but I find much trouble in getting the school officers to keep proper records in their respective districts; (but I suppose this is a common complaint from new counties). You will notice that many of the district reports do not correspond with mine, for the reason that they were forwarded by the directors and afterward had to be corrected. There are still some deficiencies, but as correct as I could get them—for instance, in the township of Amber I could get no report of the two-mill tax. In the township of Freesoil, district number two, they raised a tax of seventy-five dollars, and built a log school-house on a railroad lot, but *fortunately* it burned down before having any school, and they are now about

to erect a frame one on a site where the title is good; but as this is new business to most of them, doubtless they will learn by a little such experience.

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### MECOSTA COUNTY—G. W. WARREN, SUP'T.

#### CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

Some of the districts are laboring still under the inconvenience of being *too poor* to support *good* schools; hence many have been but a little better than none at all. But owing to the increased population of our county, and ability of some of the districts to pay reasonable wages, they have had good schools during the past summer; and a few would compare well with the best in older portions of the State.

The two districts in the village of Big Rapids have voted at their last annual meetings to unite and form a union school district.

There will be three terms of school, twelve weeks each, during the ensuing year, for which four teachers are to be employed.

#### SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Though there is still a great deficiency in respect to houses, and many of them are entirely unfit for use, yet there has been improvement during the year. Some new and convenient frame buildings have been erected, and others repaired. But a very few have any furniture or outline maps. None are supplied with apparatus.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

Since the last report, (Nov. 8, 1867,) there have been forty-four applications for certificates; forty-one have been granted, as follows: 1st grade, 1; 2d grade, 22; 3d grade, 18.

#### NUMBER OF DISTRICTS, ETC.

There are forty-five school districts in the county. Thirty

have had schools during the summer, twenty-six of which I have visited. The others had closed before I reached them.

I have generally met with a warm reception, by the people and teachers; have urged the people to give more attention to the advancement of education; also, teachers the necessity of becoming more thoroughly qualified to perform the work assigned them, warning them that we should be more exacting at our examinations than heretofore.

#### COMPENSATION.

I am allowed \$4 per day for all time spent, not exceeding 160 days.

#### NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND AMOUNT PAID.

Five men and twenty-five women teachers have been employed during the summer, at an average price of \$3 75 per week and board. Average time of schools throughout the county, 3½ months.

#### TEXT-BOOKS.

There is but little uniformity of books, but much more interest is being manifest than heretofore.

#### TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Time and circumstances combined, have not allowed us to hold any Institutes the past season, which has caused many of our teachers to be somewhat disappointed. We would be highly gratified to have one of the State Institutes appointed at this place next spring. The people are generally in favor of it, and will do all required of them on such an occasion.

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#### MIDLAND COUNTY—E. P. JENNINGS, SUP'T.

During the past year I have examined twenty-six teachers, and given certificates as follows: one of the first grade, four of the second, and twenty of the third grade.

Most of those offering to teach during the past year have been quite well qualified, though some were deficient in the necessary qualifications for school teaching.

I have visited all the schools in the county except one or two, and some of them three or four times during the year.

All the teachers taught through the terms for which they had contracted, except one or two, and most of them creditably to themselves.

The school-houses in this county are mostly cheap structures, though there has been considerable improvement during the year in the way of building and repairs.

I have not been able to learn much of the condition of the several town and district libraries, mostly from the fact that but few of the reports mention much, if anything, in relation to them.

Some of the reports this year are again somewhat defective. We have to do without a good deal of delinquent taxes in this county, which is one reason of the mistakes made by directors. They say they don't know whether to report all that is voted to be raised by the districts, or only what has been collected and is actually in the hands of the district officers.

I have directed those that have inquired of me, to report all that the districts had voted to raise, and draw their orders for the same, though, of course, they will sometimes be at a discount. This I thought the only way to keep and balance their financial accounts.

[The proper way is to report as "Receipts," only what money actually comes into the hands of the assessor; (the law requires all the funds of the district to come into his hands before being paid out), and as "Expenditures," only what money is actually paid out. The financial account in the director's report should be made from the assessor's books. Where an order has been given and not paid, it should not be accounted as paid, but should appear in the "Indebtedness." The director's report should take no account of uncollected rate-bills, or of taxes that

are collected, unless they have come into the assessor's hands. It should be an object, however, to draw all moneys into his hands, before making the report.—DEP. SUP'T.]

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#### MONROE COUNTY—CHARLES TOLL, SUP'T.

Educational matters in this county, generally, manifest an improved condition, under the present system. Nothing like a *revolution*, however, has taken place, though a steady, but slow advancement is apparent. There is a disposition to advance the school interests of our county, and to acquiesce in all the provisions of the school law. Where there exists any exception to this, it is not the effect of intent; but the legitimate result of ignorance, and incompetency on the part of school officers. Where they are incapable and disinterested, we have poor schools, short terms, and inferior teachers.

During the last year, I have held examinations in every township of the county, and in several of them two. I have also made fifteen appointments for special examinations. I have also examined one hundred and forty-five teachers—forty males and one hundred and five females. I have issued eight first grade certificates, sixty-two second grade, fifty-nine third grade, and have rejected sixteen applicants. I have also endorsed six certificates from other counties. In these examinations I have conformed to the recommendations made by the Convention of Superintendents, with some four or five exceptions, which were necessarily made, and reasons endorsed on the certificates in the several cases. Refusing certificates to unqualified applicants at some of the late appointments, has caused a considerable inconvenience to directors; but my action has been received in a proper spirit on the part of the applicant and officers, I think, in every instance. By my endeavors to secure competency on the part of teachers, strengthened by the approval of those who employ them, we have removed in a measure, one of the greatest barriers to a common school edu-

cation. One or two more steps in the same direction will immeasurably improve our schools.

Since my last report, I have made one hundred and fifty visits to the schools. In these, I have endeavored to get a knowledge of the teacher's ability in the school room. I also examined the registers kept by teachers, and in many instances found them incorrect; and as these inaccuracies affect materially our school statistics, I make it a point to enforce the necessity of care, in this respect. The ends to which my purposes were directed in making these visits, and the measure of benefit resulting therefrom, depended upon the surrounding circumstances, and the condition, or necessity of the particular case. When schools were generally as good as could be expected, I expressed my commendations, and encouraged the teachers and pupils in their good work; when I have found them otherwise, I have freely criticised what was faulty on the part of scholars, in a way as acceptable to them as I could make it; all suggestions to teachers were made at a private interview.

Irregularity of attendance is one of the greatest obstacles met with in our schools. We have in the county, 9,402 children, between the ages of five and twenty—an increase of 319 over last year; of these, I found sixty-one per cent. enrolled in the winter schools, and fifty-one per cent. of those enrolled were in attendance at time of visitation. This could hardly be credited, did not observation make it apparent. To remedy this, compulsory attendance has been advocated by some; in the abstract, it might be right, providing the schools were what they should be, but there are serious and tenable objections to the adoption of such a measure, and the objections on both sides seem to nearly balance each other. An effectual remedy, however, would present itself by having better school rooms, with necessary appliances; better teachers and better parents. To reach this result, requires time and well directed exertion.

Some seven school-houses have been built during the year, some really a credit to the district in which they are located.

The Petersburg Union School building will be completed next spring, and will be creditable to the intelligence and enterprise of that village. Some few schools have been supplied with outline maps and necessary apparatus, but not to as great extent as expected.

My communications with the people of the county on educational matters, have been through our local papers, and with them directly. The time allowed me has not been sufficient to enable me to do all that should be done to fill the spirit of the law creating this office, and to come more in contact with the school management for the purpose of advancing or interchanging views. I am convinced, however, that with some changes of the law, county supervision of schools will result in substantial benefit to them; but all that is desired cannot be done in one nor in two years.

In closing this last official report, I wish to express my acknowledgment to those who have extended to me courtesies and generous hospitalities when on my tour of duty; and also to the Editors of the Monroe Commercial and Monroe Monitor, for the use of their columns in promoting the interests of the schools.

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#### MONTCALM COUNTY—J. F. COVEL, SUP'T.

The number of school districts in Montcalm county is ninety-seven, the most of which have had schools during the past year. There have been thirteen school buildings erected in the past school year, and for the most part they are well constructed, with a view to the health, convenience and better interests of pupils. The new Union School edifice at Greenville, nearly finished, will compare favorably with the best in the State. Too few of our school-rooms are furnished properly, and too many not at all. A few have been neatly repaired, re-seated, painted, &c.; while three districts, viz.: No. 1 of Pine, No. 7 of Fair Plains, and No. 2 of Evergreen, have graded and fenced the

grounds, fixing them neatly. It is hoped that many more may catch the inspiration and fence their school buildings out of instead of into the road. A few shade trees would add much more to the beauty and benefits.

Many of our districts are too small, and consequently too poor to support good schools a sufficient length of time; many not being able to have more than three months school during the year. There is much need of reform in this matter. Many of our schools had vacations during the extreme heat of summer, with general satisfaction to patrons, pupils and teachers. We hope that all, in the future, will arrange their school terms so as to have vacation during July and August.

Since my first report, I have held 41 public examinations, requiring both a written and an oral test. The number of candidates examined is 191; 123 of whom received certificates as follows: 3 of the first grade; 27 of the second; and 93 of the third. I am pleased to add, that the average standing of candidates is much higher than at first, and that there is an increasing *pride* on the part of teachers to obtain higher grade certificates, and to gain for themselves the reputation of teachers. The greatest deficiency I notice, is in the theory and art of teaching, governing and managing a school; too few have studied this subject, or given it any thought. I am also glad to notice more interest on the part of school officers in securing competent and worthy teachers.

The averaged attendance is a gain over last year, yet there is room for, and much need of improvement in this respect. When the schools are free, the attendance is generally good, and the school a success; but when there are "*rate-bills*" the attendance is inversely proportional to the size of the "*bill*," with a corresponding want of interest on the part of patrons, and of course, a disposition to hire cheap teachers.

It is hoped that some means will be devised, whereby every school is made free, and a more regular attendance secured. A want of uniformity in text-books is another great hindrance to the better progress of our schools. District boards do not



attend to this part of their duty, and but few schools have anything like uniformity in books.

While I see a decided improvement being made on the part of teachers, I also notice a growing interest on the part of school officers and patrons, which speaks well for future success.

I have been kindly received throughout the county, and in addition to the visitations upon the schools, I have given evening lectures which have been well attended.

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#### MUSKEGON COUNTY—D. McLAUGHLIN, SUP'T.

The number of school districts in this county, is 49; school-houses, 49; districts without houses, 4; Union schools, 1; frame school-houses, 33; log houses, 16; frame houses built this year, 4; school-houses unfit for use, 8; unsuitable furniture, 13; schools with uniformity of books, 19; schools in which the Bible is read, 30; schools well classified, 21; schools supplied with apparatus, 0; schools supplied with maps and globes during the year, 6; No. of female teachers employed, 51; No. of male teachers, 8.

I have granted 1st grade certificates, 2; 2d grade, 8; 3d grade, 51; number of failures, 14; number of teachers who have taught 5 years, 9; number of teachers who have attended a State Institute, 25; number who have read books on teaching, 23; number of schools I have visited, 45; number of officers met with in schools, 8; number of patrons in schools, 25.

Good teachers are very scarce in this county. Again and again, I have given certificates to applicants totally unfit, but I have only chosen the less of two evils, considering it better that an incompetent person should *keep* school three months, than that there should be no school at all. The greatest drawback, however, to our schools is, that abominable rate-bill. I hope and pray that the next Legislature will wrap it in its winding sheet, and give it a decent burial in a grave so deep that it never will be resurrected.

## OAKLAND COUNTY—P. M. PARKER, SUP'T.

In pursuance of your circular received some time since, wishing me to try and forward my report by the 15th of October, I will at this late day make my apology, and with it a statement of the condition of the schools of Oakland county, so far as I am able. In view of the short time that I have had the supervision of this county, (or rather its schools,) I feel a little unprepared to enter into that detail that would be expected from a Superintendent from Oakland county, who with one year and a-half, occupied in investigating the interests and resources of 250 schools should be able to present.

I entered upon the duties of my office on the last day of March, A. D. 1868, by virtue of an appointment, with a programme made and advertised for my first month's labor, viz: The examination of teachers to be held in eight different places in the county, and the tour gave me an insight into the work to be performed that I had not expected to find, to wit: a prejudice to be overcome that in part had its origin in the failure to visit the schools; there being a good many schools, and some whole townships that had not as yet received a visit from my predecessor, and instead of meeting with the coöperation of school officers and a satisfactory feeling among patrons and teachers, I found in many localities that the people were becoming in a degree *fault-finding* and *clamorous* over the institution of "County Superintendents," and the argument could only be met with the promise that the *schools should be visited*. And after one month spent in the examination of teachers, I occupied my whole time in visiting schools, and settling such points of difference as would occasionally arise between teachers and their employers, and up to the 22d day of August I had *visited one hundred and eighty schools*, spending from one to three hours in each, as circumstances would seem to require, and I am happy to report about seventy-five of that number under a *good system of instruction, well disciplined*, and giving unmistakable evidences of the "right persons in the right

places," while the remaining one hundred and five were but little better, and some of them really *worse* than no schools.

While I have made it a special business to correct the evils which lay in the way of good schools, so far as possible, I have also tried to discover the causes, some of which are beyond the reach of County Superintendents or any other human instrumentality: it is the want of aptness to impart instruction or command the respect of children, in chronic form, of so long standing that it is impossible to get back to its origin and find the teacher on which to effect a cure. I mark such in my minutes with a "w," that I may be able in my future examinations to weed out the worthless who, under the old system, were allowed to grow side by side with the worthy, and give their fruit more than a hundred fold.

I find other hindrances, but they are not so fatal in their character. I will notice a few only. First, a lack of interest and energy among the parents and patrons, in not securing the comforts of their children by various neglects. Seating school-houses, providing proper stoves, ventilating the room, providing good dry fuel. Also, an almost universal neglect to visit schools, and thus failing to encourage both teacher and pupils. Slovenish careless habits are formed, to say nothing of the demoralizing influence that is invariably the result of a dirty dingy school-house, that is constructed and kept in repair with no reference to neatness or comfort, the only object being the greatest amount of school hours with the least possible expense; and I regret to say that more than one hundred such cabins are stuck down in the corner of fields, on the side of the road, in all cases turned into the street, in this county, and no good teacher can do himself credit in such a place; but instead, will eventually become himself the victim of a degenerating influence. Secondly, teachers are apt to teach as they were taught, and many teachers who have been engaged in this county, have never had any opportunity beyond the primary school, which may have been a *very poor* one, and while they may possess all the elements requisite for a good teacher, they, like the "rough

stone from the quarry," need the rough corners taken off, the surface smoothed down and polished by attending some good training school with an especial purpose of receiving such finishing touch, and I am proud to say that we have now in this county, three such schools under the form of Union schools, superintended by competent teachers, and controlled by school boards, who spare no pains to make their schools desirable institutions of learning. A third difficulty is the familiar song in nasal tones, "our school is small, and the scholars are all young and backward, the oldest not more than fourteen," and Miss "Z" is "competent enough" to *keep* our school, and you must give her a certificate, so that we "can draw the public money." Public opinion is in sympathy with the whining demand, and too frequently the Superintendent lends a listening ear, a certificate is improperly granted, and the school is "*kept*." The last three difficulties I think may generally be regarded as curable only through the untiring efforts of the County Superintendent, through the medium of county institutes and public lectures.

#### INSTITUTES.

I have held six such institutes (since the first of September) of four days each, and they were attended by over 200 teachers, and although their full beneficial results are not yet discernible, I am confident that the leaven is in the meal, and I expect to see its good results; one thing is certain in this county; that is, a change has been effected by the present system, to the extent that worthless unqualified teachers are so marked, that competent ones are no longer of necessity placed in competition with them for teacher's wages. Finally, judging from the experience that my short term has afforded me, the expected reform of the school system will be prosecuted successfully only through Superintendents who *love their work*, and cheerfully "put shoulder to the wheel," and untiringly labor, giving their whole time and strength; calling to their aid and confidence, school district officers, (who will, no doubt,

many of them need a great deal of patronage,) and with their coöperation in advancing school interests, the masses may be educated to see the demand that society has, and cheerfully respond to that demand.

#### SCHOOL-HOUSES.

We have some fine school-houses, even in the rural districts, finished in good style, and many more under contemplation, but there seems to be a great lack in furnishing with appropriate apparatus. I have even seen one large brick building put up this season, was invited to visit it, and while the builder was proudly exhibiting what he considered a *model school-house*, I asked "where are your black-boards?" his reply was, "no one said anything about a *black-board*, it was *probably forgotten or not deemed necessary*;" and out of the 180 schools that I have visited, I find by my minutes, that over 80 school-houses are unfit for use, and many more in need of repairs that have been deferred for several years; and I also find a record on my minutes of several good promises, that such repairs shall be attended to this fall. I have made it a point in my lectures and through the papers published in the county, to urge the necessity of convenience, neatness and propriety in everything pertaining to the school buildings and grounds as indispensably essential to good order and moral discipline; on the principle that refinement is better cultivated, and the finer sensibilities more perfectly reached in the parlor than in the "cow-shed."

#### SUMMARY.

I will offer as an apology for the late date of this report, and the imperfect manner in which it is presented, the summary of my work since the last day of March, 1868. I have examined 452 teachers; given 306 certificates; held examinations 47 days; held 6 institutes; rode in my buggy 4,000 miles; have written and sent by mail over 200 letters; visited 180 schools; have paid out cash as traveling and institute expenses, 300 dollars; and received as compensation therefor, 717 dollars cash, and

the "God bless you" from many honest hearted lovers of education. *Have I not been well paid?*

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#### OTTAWA COUNTY—A. W. TAYLOR, SUP'T.

In June last, I received an appointment at the hands of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Superintendent Vanderveen, and entered at once upon the discharge of the important duties pertaining to that position, and, during that month and the two succeeding ones, visited the majority of the schools in the county.

#### SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

There are in this county, at present, nearly one hundred school districts, embracing in the aggregate nearly eight thousand persons between the ages of five and twenty years. Of these districts, seven support Union or graded schools, employing from two to eight teachers each.

#### DISCIPLINE, MODES OF INSTRUCTION, &c.

As to discipline and modes of instruction in the schools visited, it affords me great pleasure to be authorized to state that, though the greater portion by far of teachers employed in the county are young, and have had, as yet, but comparatively little experience in teaching, I find on the part of most of them a commendable ambition to discharge all the duties pertaining to the school room faithfully and efficiently—not merely with a view to secure the stipulated salary, but with the far more laudable purpose of benefiting their pupils, and with a desire and study to become still better qualified for the honorable and useful position occupied by them in community. I find the majority of teachers, in short, eagerly seeking the more modern and improved methods of teaching and discipline, that they may be generally and uniformly put in practice, and thus enhance materially the effi-

ciency of [the schools of the county. The order prevailing in our schools generally, and the modes of discipline adopted are commendable.

#### SCHOOL-HOUSES AND APPURTENANCES.

Of the school-houses in the county, I find nine valued at \$500; eleven at \$600 to \$800; four at \$900; one at \$1,000; three at \$1,200; one each at \$1,500, \$2,500, \$3,500, \$3,600; the highest in value—those of Grand Haven city—valued at \$12,000. The seating in these houses, and even in some of less value, is generally convenient and comfortable and the ventilation ample. Many of them are provided with maps, and a few with globes. A few primitive frame and log houses yet remain, but are rapidly giving way to more modern, convenient and attractive edifices, a goodly number of which will be erected the coming year.

Most of the school-houses valued at \$300 and upward are tastily painted, ample play-grounds and suitable out-buildings are generally attached, but many of the yards are not fenced properly, and but few are provided with a sufficiency of shade and ornamental trees and shrubs—but an improvement in this respect is promised during the present school year.

#### DISTRICT AND TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.

It is almost universally conceded by our citizens, that the idea of enhancing the value to community of our township libraries, by dividing that of each town among the several school districts thereof, is a mistaken one, as the sequel has already demonstrated, particularly so, in newly organized townships. Hence, on diligent inquiry, I find in townships where the library has been so divided, few, very few school districts where a public library is worthy the name, exists at the present time. The few books thus apportioned to each school district have been scattered, destroyed, or lost, at least, the larger portion of them, and a general desire is manifested on the part of those interested—district officers and others, for a return to the former system of township libraries alone.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTES, LECTURES, &amp;c.

Two Teachers' Institutes have been held this fall under my supervision, assisted by Messrs. O. L. Crosier, Crandall, L. W. Shepherd and others—eminent teachers of the county—one of the Institutes being held at Berlin, and the other at Holland city, at each of which a goodly number of teachers, school officers and citizens were present. During these Institutes, the "word method" of teaching beginners in reading, "object teaching," and other improved methods of teaching other branches, and approved modes of discipline were amply illustrated and discussed.

I have also given several public lectures to patrons of schools, as to measures that may be adopted on their part in connection with district boards, to secure regular attendance of pupils, an adequate supply of school books, &c., &c.

In conclusion, allow me to state, that a more lively interest is evidently awaking in the public mind of citizens of our county, under the present supervision, than existed under that of township inspectors alone, relative to elevating our public schools to positions of greater efficiency and influence, so that the masses may therein receive a thorough practical business education, firmly believing that with a proper, legitimate co-operation of school officers and patrons with active, live, efficient County Superintendents, so desirable a consummation will speedily be attained.

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SAGINAW COUNTY—J. S. GOODMAN, SUP'T.

In compliance with the law I have once more the honor of submitting to you my report as County Superintendent of Common Schools in and for the county of Saginaw. The period covered by this report is eleven months, closing with Sept. 30, 1868. At the date of my former report, (Nov. 1st, 1867,) I was engaged in holding a County Teachers' Institute at East Saginaw. In this work I received great assistance



from Prof. Eastabrook, Ewing and Truesdell, Rev. L. C. York, of Genesee county, and Dr. Jerome, of Saginaw City. Something over sixty teachers were present, and the Institute was interesting, and we hope profitable to all concerned. At its close, a Saginaw Valley Teachers' Association was formed, the monthly meetings of which have been in general well attended by the teachers within reach. During the time covered by this report, I have been endeavoring to discharge, to the best of my ability, the duties of my office. I have examined 214 teachers, and have given 199 certificates. Of these have been of the first grade, *none*; of the second, 15; and of the third, 184. Ten applicants have failed to obtain certificates and five withdrew ere the examination was concluded. In this department of the work I am endeavoring to reach a higher grade of qualification, holding the applicants to a more rigid questioning, and requiring a larger percentage of correct answers. As a result of this course, quite a number who came seeking second grade certificates have only reached those of a third. In arranging these examinations, I have endeavored to bring them, so far as possible, within easy reach of every teacher.

Prominent among the objections to the system of County Superintendency, which met me on my first tour through the county was this: that it would put many of those wishing to teach to the trouble and expense of a trip to the County Superintendent's office to be examined—that very likely on reaching the office they would find him absent, and thus have their journey for nothing. It was with a view of meeting this statement that, besides the yearly examination required by law to be held in each township, (which I held in the fall,) I visited twelve of the towns in the spring for the same purpose. I have also given notice that I am in my office every Saturday for the purpose of meeting any teachers who may present themselves, as well as of attending to any other business connected with the school work.

During the period covered by this report, I have made 166 visits to schools or districts, having in a few instances found the schools closed previous to my reaching them. In 17 districts there has been no summer school, and in one or two no school by a qualified teacher. In addition to the public schools, I have also visited the school of the Germania Society of East Saginaw. This I found in a highly prosperous condition, having an attendance of about 250 scholars and an able and successful corps of teachers. The Society is about erecting a new and commodious brick school-house, their present building being altogether too small for their use.

In the matter of school-buildings the year past has witnessed a decided advance. The house in Saginaw City, mentioned in my former report, has been completed during the year and is at present occupied by the schools for whose use it was designed. In East Saginaw a new brick school-house has been finished in the first ward, and occupied since January 1st, 1868. The same is true of the new brick building at Bridgeport, and in district No. 1, in Saginaw township. In several other districts commodious buildings have been erected during the year, while in still others the work is now going on.

In visiting the schools of the county during the past summer, I have become fully satisfied of the correctness of the position so ably presented by the Superintendent of Washtenaw county, as to the unsatisfactory results of our summer schools. On a comparison of the attendance in July, with that in June, I found a large falling off—so large, as to be in many cases almost ruinous. In quite a number of schools the attendance was so meager, that the compensation of the teachers amounted to \$1.50 per week for each scholar in attendance. Nor was this all, owing to the heat—the hurry of business—the berries and the mosquitoes, but little was doing or could be done in the way of educational progress. In view of this state of things, I prepared and sent into every district a circular, recommending a change in the school terms, something as follows: a two months term in the fall, commencing as soon as possible after

the annual meeting—a three or four months term in the winter, and a term of two months in the spring; closing not later than the middle of June. In most of the districts I have heard from, the proposition has been favorably received, and will, I think, be carried out. A few of the districts seem to be so situated as to make it, in their judgment, inexpedient to make the change suggested. It had been my intention to hold a teachers class, to last about five or six weeks during the fall, but on account of the change above indicated, I was obliged to postpone it for the present. In my work as County Superintendent, I have labored especially to secure greater punctuality on the part of the scholars in our public schools. The experience of the year has only deepened my conviction of the truth of last year's statement; that of all our difficulties, the greatest is to be found in this irregularity of attendance; and that to correct this evil, is to achieve a result whose importance cannot be over-estimated. With reference to the system of County Superintendency, I believe there is growing feeling in its favor; and that young as it is, it has already produced fruit of great value in this great educational work. Already are our districts demanding teachers of a higher grade than heretofore. Already are they, by an increase of compensation, stimulating teachers to acquire advanced qualifications, and thus may it ever be until our beloved State, standing as she already does, in the front rank of the sisterhood, so far as her educational system is concerned—shall stand side by side with the proudest and the best of all in the universal enjoyment of the benefits arising therefrom, until there shall be found no child in all our broad domain, who may not, and who shall not enjoy all the facilities necessary to fit him to act wisely and well his part in the proud position of the American citizen.

## SANILAC COUNTY—C. S. NIMS, SUP'T.

I have held 27 public examinations during the year, examined 115 candidates, and granted 9 certificates of the first grade, 49 of the second, and 52 of the third, and rejected 5 applicants. The candidates generally have shown a good degree of proficiency in the common English branches, but a great deficiency in the higher. On visiting the township on the days appointed, I have had a poor attendance of teachers; too many of them appearing and asking for a special examination. Whenever I have granted such, it has been in those cases where it did not seem reasonable to refuse. It is impossible in a county so new and large as this, to make the rules apply that seem necessary and proper in older and more populous counties. I have adopted a plan of holding examinations at several of the most central points in the spring and fall.

I have visited, with some few exceptions, each school in this county at least once in each term. The extent of the territory and the condition of the roads over which I am obliged to travel, have rendered it impracticable for me to reach some of the more remote districts while the schools have been in session.

I issued one copy of an educational journal, and have had numerous articles of an educational nature in the local paper, having had free use of its columns.

An Institute has been appointed for the last week in October, to be held in Lexington.

The interest manifested in the progress of the schools in some portions of the county, is very encouraging. Several new school-houses have been erected or completed during the past year, and arrangements made for others soon.

In Maple Valley, a new township, with a sparse population, a good house has been erected; another in Speaker, and another in Fremont. A large brick house has been completed in the village of Port Sanilac, and an addition made to the build-

ing in the union school district of that township. The house at Forestville has been seated and is now in a good condition.

During the winter and spring term, I required the teachers to report to me monthly, and at the end of the term to furnish me the names of those three scholars who stood highest in respect to punctuality, scholarship and deportment, and to these cards of honor were awarded.

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#### SHIAWASSEE COUNTY—F. W. HAWES, SUP'T.

I believe that the schools of this county are in a prosperous condition. By this, I would not be understood, that *all* is as it should be, but that in general, there is an interest taken in the work, which looks in the right direction. Our teachers are becoming awakened to the necessity for *thorough*, earnest work, and I am met by the patrons of schools in so friendly and interested a manner, as shows that they too are wishing for improvement; nor is this interest alone exhibited in word and look, but their *works* show that they feel, and are willing to act. This is more evident of late than previously. Many of the old houses are being replaced by new, and much more commodious structures. Many are taking earnest steps in the thorough repair, and furnishing of their houses which have been so long neglected. These assertions are made, in part, upon the strength of reports which I have received from the township clerks, and others, since the annual school-meeting. Were I to make an estimate of the increase of interest by teachers and patrons, in the educational work within the past year and a-half, I should state it at not less than 100 per cent., and it shall be my earnest effort to increase this interest by every means in my power, and I hope to see our schools steadily emerging from darkness, into the strong light of full clear day. Yet I would not appear to place too high a value upon my efforts, for as you know, I have only been in this work since last May. Still, I believe I know something of what is required

to waken this interest, and turn it into right channels, as I have been all my life engaged in the primary school work; I do not mean that interest which is full of large talk, but that which takes hold of the work with a will, and accomplishes it. But my hands are somewhat tied. My time is limited, so that I have only a meager chance to do anything aside from visiting the schools and holding examinations. You will see that 175 days is but a very short time to visit 105 schools, and hold the necessary examinations. It leaves no time for educational meetings or institute work.

I visited all the schools which were taught in the county this summer, except five. Two of these closed before I reached them, on account of failures, (both in Vernon township,) one in Middlebury, in which I found the officers and teacher quarreling. One in Owosso closed the P. M. I reached it by a picnic which I attended, and took part in the exercises, and one in the same township, had only three weeks school. There were six districts in the county, which had no school. I visited and witnessed the efforts of 105 teachers in the primary and graded schools of the county.

The whole number of certificates granted during the year by my predecessor and myself, is 115; of which 110 were third grade, and 5 second grade. It has been found necessary to refuse a few applicants. Most of the certificates were well marked. Our teachers are generally awaking to the necessity of earnest effort and faithful preparation, and I think I may safely say that they will compare favorably with any county in the State. I do not say this from a merely local knowledge. You may be surprised at this statement when compared with the number of third grade certificates granted. I have this to say on that point. All of the certificates granted in this county have been in strict compliance with your instructions, while (I speak advisedly,) in adjoining counties, first and second grade certificates have been granted without a question on any one of the five additional studies required for those grades.

As regards houses, furniture, grounds, &c.: There are twenty

houses which should not be used longer, and probably several of them will be replaced by new ones the coming year. Forty-six houses have no privy. This, too, I judge, will in a great measure be corrected the coming year. As for grounds, I have marked forty-seven as having sufficient grounds. By this I mean they have something more than the roadside. Very few have grounds that I would really call sufficient, for from one to two acres is my idea of the amount required. A few grounds are fenced, and in some are trees which dame nature planted. Sixty-five are only poorly furnished; there is either a lack of seats, &c., or they are entirely ungraded, or are so illy arranged that they are very inconvenient. The remaining ones are comfortably, and some very finely furnished. In fifty-eight houses the furniture is more or less injured by knives, &c. The stoves are, many of them, in a sad condition, and some which would otherwise heat the rooms well, are raised so high as to prevent the object designed. Taking size of rooms, condition of repairs, &c., into consideration, I mark the stoves of our houses at 70 per cent. In seventeen rooms I found maps, (outline,) and in twenty-three, Webster's Dictionary. The books are entirely uniform in forty-eight schools, and in most of the others nearly so, while in some they are so ununiform as to at least reduce the teachers benefit to one-half of what it would be with uniformity. In forty-two schools the Bible was read at the opening, and in a few prayer offered also. The average of time, the past summer, was 3.46 months. The average age of teachers, (all females,) 19.86. Thirty-two teachers had had no previous experience, and thirty-six had less than one year's experience. Eight had attended the Normal School; twenty-four had read books on teaching; eighteen had attended teachers' institutes. Of libraries, I have only the same to say as my predecessor. Their condition is sad indeed. The report I received from one town clerk was this: 144, minus 140. Could there not be legislation which should empower the County Superintendent to look after and enforce payment of

finer? Otherwise I do not see that we can reach them. A few districts have well kept libraries.

The graded schools of the county are in a prosperous condition. That at Byron has suffered during the past summer very much, through the stubbornness of its director, in refusing to comply with the wishes of the people, in hiring the teacher of their choice last spring; but I believe a better state of affairs is now dawning.

The Union school of Corunna is in a very prosperous condition, which is owing very largely to the long-continued effort of its able principal, Prof. T. C. Garner, who has successfully conducted it for several years. The people of Corunna are awakened to the necessity of united and earnest effort, and hence the work moves.

At Owosso their magnificent building is approaching completion. It is now occupied by all the departments except the "high school," and that will have removed in a few days. All of the work is being done by the day, and the result is a superior structure. It is undoubtedly one of the finest edifices this side of Boston. Nor is this the only evidence of improvement. The principal, Prof. Albert Hardy, is an earnest, faithful, thorough laborer, and is fast bringing up the standard of the school, which was very low when he entered the work, one year ago. Everything speaks now for a future of great success for the Owosso school.

In conclusion I would say, it shall be my earnest effort to do all I can, as it has heretofore been, for the cause of education. I have written several articles for the county papers, which I hope have done some good. They were upon the subjects of building houses, general work for the annual meetings, hiring teachers, teachers' preparations for their work, &c. Wishing large success to every effort put forth for the glorious cause of education in our State, I hope to be able to assist in securing that success by *personal* effort.



## ST. JOSEPH COUNTY—CHARLES M. TEMPLE, SUP'T.

We have now concluded a year and one-half of service as County Superintendent of Schools for St. Joseph County. The duties of this office commenced May 1st, 1867. It was an office that was then new. Neither the people nor the incumbent were acquainted with its duties. It was laying aside old forms for new, and, as yet, untried ones. Of necessity, it would take time to become familiar with them, and experience to understand the best way of discharging the duties which they imposed. The first duty which devolved upon the County Superintendent was to visit the summer schools. Most of them had commenced when the new law went into operation. The Superintendent was unacquainted with the location of the school-houses, and the physical features of the various townships in the county. The ways seemed long as they were first traveled, and the labor of visiting schools tedious, as it necessarily compelled an absence from home and an exposure to varied weather. We were able to make about 100 visits during the summer. Most of the schools were in a prosperous condition. The school-houses, as a whole, were found to be commendable, though some of them are inferior in size, and ill-adapted to convenience and utility. A large number have been erected within a few years, and present within and without a pleasant appearance.

At the close of the summer schools we held an Institute, according to the requirements of the law, at Sturgis, which was largely attended by teachers. About 100 were in attendance, and all appeared to pass off to the improvement and satisfaction of those present.

Immediately following the Institute, inspection days were appointed for the benefit of the fall schools. Four different places were selected, and by linking three different townships with each of them, the whole sixteen townships of the county were accommodated. Inspections for the winter schools were

held the last week in October, and the first week in November, by linking two townships together. These inspections were thinly attended, and a large number of the applicants poorly qualified. Subsequently, during the month of November, and the first week of December, there was a large number of individual applicants for inspection, whose scholarship averaged higher than those present at the regular inspection days. In all there were certificates granted for the fall and winter schools, as follows: Of the first grade, 9; of the second grade, 34; of the third grade, 117.

Immediately after the winter schools commenced, the duty existed of visiting them, and we employed a large portion of the winter in going from district to district; and visited, with few exceptions, every school in the county. About ten of these schools may be considered as failures; the remainder enjoyed a commendable degree of prosperity and success. About twenty teachers of the county acquitted themselves worthy of special honor and credit.

Among the various visits made, and of which a description might be given, we will burden the reader with only the two following:

1. It was a bright and pleasant winter morning. Hurriedly we partook of our breakfast and started forth to visit one of the nurseries of learning, of which there are many in this noble State. The air was bracing—the ground was level and frozen—the traveling was excellent. It was not long before a school-house was seen, nestling among the trees. The building looked old and dilapidated. The paint, if it ever had any, had disappeared. There were no blinds on the windows to screen the inmates from the sun, or to prevent them from looking out to gaze at every passer-by. But we reached the door and knocked, and as the door turned on its hinges, a fair damsel, the mistress of the place, appeared, and bade us enter. We were right in the midst of a school in running order. There was a stove in the center of the room and the fire was burning

within, and the whole room was well warmed. By the stove was a wood-box, strange thing to see in a school-room! It looked lonesome, but not out of place. Why are there not more of them? They would certainly add to the neatness and comfort of the school-room. Whoever placed it there should have credit for a good idea. As we looked around, our eyes fell upon a wash-basin, on a bench. Wonderful! Strange! We took a second look. It is certainly a wash-basin. When the children get their hands and faces dirty, as is very easily done at school, an opportunity is afforded to wash and be clean. Cleanliness and learning are naturally associated. And then there was a towel hanging by. It looked odd! It was something that is seldom seen in such places; but we could not but acknowledge its propriety and usefulness. And then there was a shovel and a poker, and broom, and pail, and dipper. The place was clean, as if it had been swept by a faithful hand. Everything looked neat and clean, though the building was old. The scholars were tidy, orderly and studious. They seemed interested in their lessons and kindly disposed towards their teacher. It did not take long to perceive that the school was succeeding. There appeared to be no loud studying, and little if any whispering. We heard classes read, and recite in arithmetic and geography. This they did commendably as well as willingly. We addressed them on the importance of the improvement of time; upon the responsibility that rests upon them if they would have a pleasant and profitable school; and having secured a pledge that each would do their part in promoting their intellectual welfare, we took our leave of the scholars and teacher, pleased with what we had seen.

2. One pleasant winter morning we started forth again to find a place where the young are taught the fundamental branches of our English education. We travel over many miles. Some of the way the road is level and direct, and some of the way it is circuitous, rough and bordered by woodland. After a long ride we descry at length a school-house. We can tell them as easily as a hunter recognizes the foot-prints of a

deer. We halt at the institution. It is well enclosed by fence, and blinds protect the windows. It looks as if the people in the neighborhood had some thoughtful consideration in regard to the wants of their children. We rap at the door, and there stands before us one who is master and teacher of the young. He is not as tidily dressed as some. His boots appear to be unblackened—his face unshaven—his hair uncombed—his pants are in his boots, and over then is a pair of denim overalls. But he has been employed to teach school, and it is a large one. We cast our eye about the school-room. The floor is covered with dirt a little less than an inch thick; the wood lies sprawling on the floor, and chinked in around are chips and bark. The desk is covered with chalk and dust. There is an air of restlessness about the school; some are studying and some are not. One little boy is leisurely eating an apple, others are chewing gum, and the teacher is hearing recitations. He is doing his best to discharge his duty. The blackboard is a miserable apology for one. It is worn so hard and smooth that scarcely a mark can be made on it, when fifty cents would remedy the difficulty. The teacher is perplexed about it, and the director can't see that a blackboard is needed at all. There is room for recitation seats near the teacher's desk, but there are none, and he is under the necessity of hearing his classes in the most distant and inconvenient part of the house. Three or four of the smaller scholars are crowded together in one seat, and have to sit during school hours with not more than a square foot of room for each. We attempt to hear a few classes, but it is a strange thing to them; they do not know whether they shall survive or not. But in a little while all apprehension has subsided, and we get along with mutual confidence and harmony. We addressed the school as to its duties and privileges—got good promises from the scholars—gave some advice to the teacher, and left, hoping their future might be prosperous; but convinced that there is a difference in schools and in teachers; yet that the difference in schools is

mainly owing to the teachers they have had in the past and in the present.

There are eight Union Schools in the county, which are doing an admirable work in the cause of education. In these, about 2,000 pupils are receiving instruction, which is fitting them to become, by and by, intelligent citizens of the Republic. In these schools are 31 teachers, and among them are to be found our best educators. Four of these teachers have a first grade certificate; 18 a second grade; and 9 a third grade. Some of those who hold a second grade will be entitled to a first grade as soon as they have taught a year in the State.

The certificates of the spring inspections have ranged as follows: Certificates of the first grade, 2; of the second grade, 44; of the third grade, 62. It appears from these figures that the qualification of teachers averages much higher this spring than last summer and fall, for more second grade certificates have been issued during this latter period, than on the two former occasions. These various grades of certificates act as a stimulating power upon teachers. Those who receive a certificate of the third grade are anxious for one higher, and are willing to study to obtain it, and those who have a second, have something still higher to rouse their ambition and call forth study and thought.

The past summer we have visited about 110 of the 124 schools of the county. We found the larger portion of them successful. The few that were not, had teachers without experience and of doubtful acquired and natural ability.

Examinations for the fall schools were held in the month of August at Sturgis, Three Rivers, Centreville and White Pigeon. Most of the teachers present, were for the Union schools; and there were granted 6 certificates of the first grade; 12 of the second; and 8 of the third.

We have just concluded the County Institute held at Centreville, the county seat. There were present about 50 teachers. The exercises consisted in a review of the branches taught in our Primary and Union schools, in essays and lectures. Special

attention was paid to education, and was deemed the most valuable part of the Institute. According to the testimony of those present, the occasion was one of great profit, and we feel deeply impressed that County Institutes may be a great power in the education of teachers.

The people of this county have invested \$96,454, to furnish facilities for the education of the children, and no equal amount aside from what has been contributed to provide for religious advantages, has been devoted to a better use.

The Public Schools are at an annual expense of over \$43,000 to the county; but large as this sum may seem, a greater benefit would accrue to the cause of education, if teachers, enough better qualified were employed, to enhance the expense \$10,000. The idea of hiring cheap teachers, so as to have long schools, though, very poor ones, is prevalent in many parts of the county.

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#### WASHTENAW COUNTY—JOHN D. PIERCE, SUP'T.

I have the honor to report that since Nov. 1st, 1867, I have issued in all, two hundred and seventy-eight certificates; fourteen first grade, ninety second grade, and one hundred and seventy-four third grade. Thus two hundred and seventy-eight, out of about three hundred and sixty applicants, have been successful. I have twice visited nearly all the schools in the western part of the county, attended the two conventions of County Superintendents, also the two institutes held in this county, the one State and the other county institute; both of which were eminently successful. This fall, instead of an Institute, I held at Ypsilanti a Normal Class, which continued in session two weeks, and proved far more beneficial to its members than the Institutes.

I delivered at Marshall a lecture, subject, "Sketch of Early Times," in which I gave some account of the origin of our school system. I published in this county an "Address to Pa-

rents," and one "To Teachers of Primary Schools." I have just completed examinations in each township of the county.

It is highly gratifying to state that the examinations the past month have been altogether more satisfactory than those previously held. Out of about one hundred candidates for certificates, ninety-five passed a satisfactory examination, some reaching as high as ninety, even ninety-seven per cent., and many ranging above eighty, being a great advance upon the standard of the past year. It was evident that many of them had been preparing for the work in which they proposed to engage. They had been studying. Hence, that most fatal and most common of all kinds of embarrassment—the embarrassment of ignorance—was not as prevalent as heretofore. Another favorable indication is, that many who *have been* teachers, are now to be found in our High Schools and the Normal.

Within the last year, a number of new brick school-houses have been erected. Saline has nearly completed its Union school building—a fine structure—the cost of which will reach \$22,000, if not more.

The schools of the county are as prosperous on the whole, as could have been expected. We have quite a number of highly successful teachers in Washtenaw, of whom our citizens may well be proud—and would that we had more such—some indifferent ones, and others of whose success, little can be said. The first mentioned class is rapidly increasing, and I can truly say, there is need of more of these thoroughly trained teachers, and we shall soon have them if the present system remains in force, and is faithfully administered. There is, however, a *mistaken idea* entertained by many, which it is exceedingly desirable should be corrected. "Here is a school of small children—they are beginners." A teacher is offered who cannot answer thirty per cent. of plain simple questions—cannot read a sentence correctly, or tell the difference between the names of the letters and the sounds they represent; yet, it is supposed "that this person will do—is qualified to teach such a school." A more fatal mistake could not be made. If ever

correct teaching is needed, it is in the *Primary School*. The child places implicit confidence in the teacher, and learns error as well as truth, the wrong as easily as the right—because it has not yet learned to discriminate. But as the child's mind is gradually developed, faulty instruction becomes less injurious. Many have found it exceedingly difficult to correct false ideas learned in early life, and from incompetent teachers.

There is one other mistake, equally injurious in its effects. It is supposed, if the teacher knows the *What* and the *How*, and can go thus far, it is all sufficient—the *Why* is to be reserved for later years. Those who put into execution this method of instruction are mere mechanical teachers. Under such a teacher, the school will soon be devoid of all *interest*. Its *vitality* is gone. Why so? Because the *child is man in miniature*, and is just as anxious to know “the *reason of things*” on all subjects that properly come within the grasp of its powers as a *Bacon*, a *Newton*, or a *Locke*. A child old enough to know what *addition is*, and how to perform the process, is just as capable of understanding the reason why one is carried for every ten as any teacher. And so of any principle in arithmetic. Just so far as the *What* and *How* are given to the child, the *Why* should be developed. No teacher is fit to enter the school-room who cannot do it. There is just the same desire in the mind of the child to learn *the reason of things*, as in that of the philosopher. Why not? If you would make your boy dull and stupid, never gratify his curiosity.

I am aware that there is considerable opposition to the system of County Superintendency, and that an attempt will be made to repeal the law creating it. This opposition arises from two causes. It is said the office of County Superintendent is useless and involves unnecessary expense. This with *some* is the great objection. *Others* are opposed to the *office*, because so many ignorant unqualified teachers have been rejected. The complaint is, that those who have certificates “ask such enormous wages.” Had I been in the Legislature, I might have questioned the propriety of the change, for I could not have



believed it possible that such a mass of ignorance had gained admission to the school-room, as I have found within the past year and a half. It seems incredible, that parents should be willing to trust the training of their children to such incompetent persons. It is due that the present system have a fair trial. This cannot be done in two years. In Ohio, this system has been in successful operation for some time, and has produced the happiest results. Why can we not expect a like result here?

As this is in all probability, the last report I shall ever make in regard to our schools, I thought it might not be unsuitable for me to say thus much on this subject.

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#### WAYNE COUNTY—L. R. BROWN, SUP'T.

The system of County Superintendents is gaining favor with the masses every day, so far as I can judge, and a thorough and radical change in our common school interest is looked for ere long throughout the entire State. Teachers are qualifying themselves better for the labors of the school-room, by informing themselves upon the best and most effectual methods of imparting instruction, governing, and, in a word, in all that pertains to the profession of teaching. Very many of them are reading good authors, and educational pamphlets, gleaning a little here and a little there, that will show its fruits more fully as time and experience will tell.

There have been during my examinations this fall, but few entire failures, nearly all passing one of the three grades. Teachers are commanding better wages, and the remark is often made, "I would prefer teaching, but the remuneration has been so small that I could do better at something else." This class of persons are coming into the field, and promise good work, while that class of competitors who have kept the wages low, would *keep school* for what they could get, especially during the winter, have been compelled to abandon

teaching, as they should have done immediately after commencing.

There has been a general sifting of useless teachers, and their places are being filled with competent, energetic, live teachers, who are cognizant of their responsibility, and feel that they are moulding the minds of the future men and women of the State. We hope and trust that this spirit will continue to grow and expand until the educational field shall be supplied with a corps of able and efficient teachers in our midst, bearing the motto of *Excelsior* on their banners, to the utter destruction of the fortress of bigotry, superstition and ignorance.

The duties of the office have engaged my entire time and attention since our first convention at Jackson. There is a vast amount of labor to be performed, both mentally and physically. Having no precedent established by predecessors, the way has been oftentimes cloudy and dark. The field of labor was to be canvassed, that we might see what was necessary to be done, and how to do it to the best advantage. Having no landmarks, we were groping in the dark, our success or failure depended entirely upon our efforts, with such advice as we could obtain from men of experience in educational matters.

I congratulate the teachers and officers of our common schools upon the prospective change which is rapidly taking place in regard to the education of the rising generation. I have within the county, 152 districts, and 180 school-rooms. Many of the buildings are of an inferior kind and come far short of what is desirable; but the large majority of these have been standing many years, and are now being replaced by substantial buildings, upon the improved plan of building, neat in architectural design, roomy, high ceilings, well lighted, well ventilated, and sufficient blackboard to accommodate all the pupils; also furnished with the new style of seating, making them very desirable for the teacher and pupils, an ornament to the district, and a sure indication to the passer-by that our children are cared for and our community a desirable one. Among these I notice the building at Flat Rock, now

open, built in the best style and complete finish inside and out, at a cost of \$14,000 00; one at Wyandotte, nearly completed, at about \$30,000 00; one at Sheldons, at about \$2,500 00, a model district school-house, of brick, and supplied with the patent ventilating stove, patent furniture, and all the appliances to conduct a district school as it should be; another of like dimensions and finish in Greenfield; another in Canton; besides numerous others. These are among the best.

There is a lively interest felt in the erection of good, substantial buildings, and generally on a good eligible site, with from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 acre of ground. This is pointing in the right direction. We have within the county, 7 graded and union schools, all doing good work in their respective situations. The teachers are gentlemen and ladies of experience, worth and ability, and are intensely in earnest in the discharge of their duties. May their labors be crowned with abundant success.

During my visitations I have been very cordially received by teachers, officers and friends of education, and notwithstanding the labors are arduous, there are many bright and pleasant memories imprinted on my mind during the past year that can never be effaced.

I have published three numbers of a little sheet called the "Common School Assistant," devoted to the common school interest of the county, circulating 2,000 copies each month, to teachers, school officers, and friends of education. From the commendations it has received I hope it will be the instrument with which we may accomplish much. Its pages are open for all communications relative to the common school interest, answers to correspondents, suggestions, advice, &c., &c.

The support is obtained from advertisements and subscriptions, as far as it will go in defraying the expense; the remaining expenditures, by a resolution of the board of supervisors, was referred to the County Auditors, as a county expense.

The generosity of our honorable Board will, I trust, be cherished with special care, and the influence they have given it, we trust, will be "like bread cast upon the waters, they shall

find it after many days." May their influence ever be favorable to the diffusion of intelligence; then shall they leave the world with a consciousness of duty done.

During the year to July last, I have made 373 visitations, examined 314 candidates and granted 223 certificates; 19 of first grade, 81 second grade, 123 third grade; have annulled 3; two for brutality in the school-room, and one for incompetence to manage a school. I have consulted with 46 district boards in regard to building, repairing, improving, &c., &c.; have attended 2 conventions of County Superintendents, and 2 State teachers' associations; have traveled on horseback 4,528 miles, and 680 miles by railroad and otherwise, on official business.

I have written 1,296 letters on official business, besides notes, statistics, &c. It has been a year of unremitting toil for the body and mind. I sent a circular immediately after the annual meeting to each director, with a blank to fill out, giving statistical matter not embodied in the inspectors' reports. They are not all returned yet—a few are behind—but from this I learn that 19-20 of the schools for the past year, gave entire satisfaction,  $\frac{5}{8}$  of the school districts voted a certain amount per scholar, to support a free school, and a few to purchase maps, &c., for the use of the schools; 5-6ths of all the teachers in the county are ladies, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of them board around. I have endeavored to encourage teachers and pupils in my visitations, and give all a familiar talk relative to their duties.

From what experience I have, and such information as I can procure from time to time, I anticipate much in the future. The signs of the times are ominous of good. There is a vast field for labor before us. There are many abuses and excesses to correct, but considering the length of time this system has been in operation, and the willingness with which teachers, parents and friends of education have taken hold of the work to elevate the common school interest, to aid the common cause of God and humanity, we can but feel that there is much in store for us in the future. May our course be a judicious one;

high minded and zealous in all our transactions, paving the highway of intelligence for future generations to fame and renown.

"Then shall our sons be as plants grown up in their youth, our daughters as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace; our garner shall then be full, affording all manner of store—there shall be no complaining in our streets.

"Happy is that people that is in such a case; yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord."

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#### KEWEENAW COUNTY—JAMES PRYOR, SUP'T.

The past year has been an extremely trying season for all interests represented in the Lake Superior district; consequent upon the depressed condition of our one great source of support and existence in this hyperborean region, viz: the copper mining interest; and as all other interests derive their source from it, so all are affected by its success or failure; and the success of our schools has not been exempt from its influence, as has been clearly manifested the past year in the suspension of a majority of our schools for a considerable portion of the season.

But, by the commencement of the school year, however, the most of our schools were in session. Although, as remarked above, the past year has been a trying season—the school interest has not been severely neglected—as our school-houses, which generally are large and commodious frame buildings, have been kept in decent repair; and the schools taught by moderately efficient teachers. The schools, however, still continue to lack those necessary elements which constitute a fully equipped or furnished school room—such as maps, charts, globes, and other necessary apparatus, to a greater or less degree.

I have held but one public examination during the year, which was so thinly attended, that I have held single examina-

tions whenever required. We have but ten school districts in the county. Have granted two first grade, six second grade, and two third grade certificates during the year.

Have succeeded to a limited extent in obtaining an uniformity in text books; a few of the districts complying with my request contained in a printed circular sent to the school boards, and parents of the children throughout the county. The libraries in the county are not in a very flourishing condition; and with one or two exceptions—one at Clifton in a good condition, and one at Eagle Harbor in a *consumptive* condition, I find no others worthy of notice. The money which should be used for the purchase of books is too frequently used in payment of other expenses, or merged into other funds and lost sight of.

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#### TUSCOLA COUNTY—S. M. HILL, SUP'T.

The number of school districts is about 90. I have renewed certificates, and given new ones to the several teachers, either at regular examinations or privately. Most of the schools are in working order. The houses are generally comfortable. Many of them are log houses, but are warm, and furnished as well as the average of the houses from which the children come. Children accustomed to log houses are not disturbed by them as those from older places would be. I find that more is depending upon teacher than the house. The larger portion of the inhabitants are interested in education, and are providing better and more rapidly for their children in proportion to their means than is often done in older places.

The children in most of the schools are doing well. The ingenuity of the teacher often supplies many deficiencies in the apparatus of the school-room.

As I visit the schools, I lecture in the school-houses upon educational subjects as often as I can, and find it a pleasure to myself and interesting to the people. The Superintendency is working well, even in this new county. We have two Union

schools, and shall soon have three or four more. The Centreville Union building has been completed during the year, and the school is in successful operation. I held a Teachers' Institute in October at Centreville. It was well attended by friends and teachers. There were thirty-two members of the class.

The work in this county does not occupy the whole time of the Superintendent; hence he must do something else. But the whole work is going on as well as can be expected in a new county.

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### SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The statistics furnished by the Inspectors' Reports, afford gratifying evidence of progress. Although errors abound in most undesired profusion, there is still a very manifest improvement in this respect, over any previous year. This is to be attributed very much to the county supervision.

Reports have been received from fifty-nine counties—the entire number of organized counties in the State.

The number of towns and cities reported, is 778; increase, 4.

The number of districts is 4,843. Of these 3,703 are whole districts, and 1,140 are fractional; that is, situated partly in two or more townships. Many evils grow out this organization of districts in two, three, and sometimes four townships; and it should be avoided as far as is possible. The increase in the number of districts reported, is 99.

From four townships, reporting 1,112 children last year, no reports have yet been received. Aside from those, the number of children reported between five and twenty years of age, is 353,838; embracing them, the number is 354,950; a gain of 16,706. The increase in the previous year was 17,108. This indicates a population in the State on the 1st of September, 1868, of 1,074,820; and an increase during the year, of 50,768. The gain in the several counties will be found in the abstracts of the Inspectors' Reports at the close of the appendix.

Those in which the increase is over 500, are as follows: Allegan, 708; Kent, 1,108; Ionia, 517; Ottawa, 644; St. Clair, 660; Wayne, 1,591. A decrease is reported as follows: Ingham, 152; (this was occasioned wholly by an error in the census of the previous year,) Keweenaw, 83; Manitou, 58; Ontonagon, 79; Washtenaw, 819; (no report being received from the town of Scio, which returned 887 the previous year.) It may therefore be said, that no loss is shown in fact, except in three towns respectively, of 83, 58 and 79.

The number attending school, is reported at 249,920. This is doubtless an approximation to the true number, though not a few districts fail to report any attendance, and many, it is believed, report all attending each term; thus counting a considerable number twice. Of those in attendance, 6,637 are reported under five or over twenty years of age.

The whole number of months taught in all the schools, was 29,583; and the months taught by all the teachers, was 37,747; of which 8,047 was by male, and 29,700 by females—showing over 78 per cent. of the teaching to be by females.

The number of male teachers was 2,086; an increase of 79; and the number of female teachers was 7,522; an increase of 143.

The average length of the schools was the same as in the previous four years; six and two-tenths months.

The number of school-houses is 4,694. This is 147 less than the number of districts. Making allowance for districts having more than one house, we find not less than 200 districts without houses. A few of these are known to have good rented houses; others are supposed to have shelters of some kind, so poor that they do not report them, while there are several new districts, where there has not yet been time to build. Of the number reported, 72 are built of stone; 413 of brick; 3,592 are frame buildings; and 617 of logs. The latter is fifty less than last year.

The value of school-houses and sites reported, is \$4,285,627. This is an increase during the year, of \$924,060.

The number of graded schools is 207; an increase of 29.



The number of visits to the schools by the County Superintendents, as reported by the directors, was 5,243. This is nearly double that of the previous year; though the actual number is somewhat greater, as we are assured by the Superintendents themselves.

The number of visits by the directors, was 9,575; an increase of 2,142. This improvement in the attention given to the schools by their executive officers, is attributable directly to the influence of the County Superintendency. The personal interest of the parents has been increased to an equal degree, though no account of their visits has been made.

The wages of teachers for the year was:

To males, .....	\$384,513 27
To females, .....	653,618 11
Total, .....	\$1,038,131 38

The average wages of teachers per month was, males \$47.78, and females \$21.92. In 1867 it was \$44.03 and \$19.48. This increase is undoubtedly the result of an increased standard of qualification of teachers secured by the labors of County Superintendents.

The following tabular statement shows the progress made in some of the more important details of Primary School affairs:

YEAR.	Whole No. of Children.	No. Attending School.	No. of Male Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	Av. No. Months School.	Amount of Wages paid to Teachers.	Amount Raised by Rate Bill.	For Building and Repairing Sch'l Houses.
1867, .....	215 928	162,936	2,181	4,606	5.7	\$125,229 22	\$121,650 14	\$61,850 91.
1868, .....	227,010	177,594	2,328	4,915	6.0	442,265 81	118,400 80	140,991 01
1869, .....	237,641	183,769	2,444	4,088	5.6	435,821 27	14,839 20	102,508 45
1870, .....	244,644	192,987	2,797	5,844	6.2	472,589 50	67,188 88	124,622 27
1871, .....	254,613	202,514	2,826	5,485	6.1	500,063 16	56,409 29	127,715 60
1872, .....	261,228	207,332	2,881	6,958	6.0	519,193 55	43,292 76	112,377 96
1873, .....	272,719	215,519	1,910	6,905	6.1	618,661 0	41,206 74	91,948 84
1874, .....	280,772	216,716	1,114	7,300	6.2	691,296 23	50,092 85	134,504 22
1875, .....	298,607	228,629	1,826	7,468	6.2	707,581 15	90,664 00	175,713 32
1876, .....	321,186	241,967	1,687	7,495	6.2	811,919 37	103,181 07	239,020 71
1877, .....	338,214	241,161	2,007	7,377	6.2	972,261 51	107,709 91	345,437 80
1878, .....	353,838	249,920	2,066	7,522	6.2	1,038,131 38	110,664 97	407,282 47

*APPORTIONMENT of Primary School Interest Fund, May, 1868, by Counties, as per School Reports for 1867, at 45 Cents per Child.*

COUNTIES.	Children.	Amount.
Allegan, .....	9,078	\$4,085 10
Alpena, .....	349	157 05
Antrim, .....	183	82 35
Barry, .....	6,849	3,082 05
Bay, .....	2,802	1,260 90
Barrien, (less \$18.45, Niles,) .....	11,182	5,013 45
Branch, .....	8,253	3,713 85
Calhoun, .....	10,856	4,885 20
Cass, (less \$31.20, Calvin,) .....	7,213	3,214 65
Cheboygan, .....	225	101 25
Clinton, .....	7,102	3,195 90
Delta, .....	156	70 20
Eaton, .....	7,654	3,444 30
Emmet, .....	86	38 70
Genesee, (add \$4.50 for Mt. Morris,) .....	9,504	4,281 30
Grand Traverse, .....	1,149	517 05
Gratiot, .....	3,085	1,388 25
Hillsdale, .....	10,558	4,751 10
Houghton, .....	3,030	1,363 50
Huron, .....	1,793	806 85
Ingham, .....	7,744	3,484 80
Ionia, .....	8,527	3,837 15
Iosco, .....	241	108 45
Isabella, .....	776	349 20
Jackson, .....	9,705	4,367 25
Kalamasoo, .....	9,622	4,329 90
Kent, .....	14,031	6,313 95
Keweenaw, .....	1,480	666 00
Lapeer, (add \$5.40, for Goodland,) .....	6,630	2,988 90
Leelanaw, .....	804	361 80
Lenawee, (add \$271.80, for Seneca,) .....	14,351	6,729 75
Livingston, .....	6,420	2,889 00
Mackinac, .....	589	265 05
Macomb, .....	9,127	4,107 15
Manistee, .....	829	373 05
Manitou, (add \$87.75 for Peaine,) .....	456	292 95
Marquette, .....	1,877	844 65
Mason, .....	418	188 10
Mecosta, .....	905	407 25
Menominee, .....	195	87 75
Midland, .....	552	248 40
Monroe, .....	9,052	4,073 40
Montcalm, .....	3,381	1,521 45
Muskegon, .....	3,223	1,450 35
Newaygo, .....	1,640	738 00
Oakland, .....	12,842	5,778 90
Oceana, .....	1,422	639 90

COUNTIES.	Children.	Amount.
Ontonagon, .....	1,399	\$629 55
Ottawa, .....	7,636	3,435 75
Saginaw, .....	9,749	4,387 08
Sanilac, .....	4,441	1,998 45
Shiawassee, .....	6,083	2,737 35
St. Clair, .....	12,463	5,608 35
St. Joseph, .....	8,493	3,821 85
Tuscola, .....	3,403	1,531 35
Van Buren, .....	8,718	3,923 10
Washtenaw, .....	12,399	5,579 55
Wayne, .....	33,517	15,082 65
Total, ... ..	336,246	\$151,630 50

## REVENUES OF THE SCHOOLS.

The following is a statement of the finances for the year:

## RECEIPTS.

On hand at commencement of the year, .....	\$289,326 17
Two mill tax, .....	307,785 91
Primary school fund, .....	150,519 96
Rate-bills, .....	110,654 97
Tuition of non-resident scholars, .....	22,662 16
District taxes to pay teachers, .....	443,533 50
Other district taxes, .....	625,157 68
Tax on dogs, .....	24,167 88
From all other sources, .....	499,560 00
Total, .....	\$2,473,868 28

## EXPENDITURES.

Paid male teachers, .....	381,026 80
“ female “ .....	641,277 73
“ for building and repairs, .....	805,382 41
“ for all other purposes, .....	308,393 98
Am't on hand at the close of year, .....	313,275 85
Total, .....	\$2,449,356 77
Discrepancy, .....	24,011 46

In the abstracts, where the total is the united footings of the several districts, each carried out by itself, the receipts are \$2,482,074 23; showing a discrepancy of only \$8,706 00.

It may therefore be presumed that the highest amount of total resources is nearest correct. The attention of Directors is especially requested to this sad commentary upon their reports.

The number of months board of teachers, is reported at 12,886. The true number is probably fifty per cent. more than this; a large number of Directors failing to report. The actual expense of board, which nowhere appears in the tables, is doubtless not less than two hundred thousand dollars.

The indebtedness of the districts is reported at \$643,680 35. This is an increase of \$204,204.

#### LIBRARIES.

The number of volumes added to the district libraries was 7,057; and the number in the libraries, 86,901; paid for books, \$7,680 60.

The number added to town libraries was 2,123, and the number of volumes, 45,322. The number of township libraries reported is 157—last year, 181.

#### EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

The following is an exhibit of the amount of the educational funds on the 30th of November, 1868.

Primary School Fund, 7 per cent.....	\$2,264,736 78
“ “ “ 5 per cent.....	185,600 00
Total,.....	<u>\$2,450,336 78</u>
University Fund, 7 per cent.....	559,977 99
Normal School Fund, 6 per cent.....	66,696 69
Agricultural College,.....	2,300 00
Total,.....	<u>\$3,079,311 46</u>

Increase of Primary School Fund,.....	\$149,162 48.
Increase of University Fund,.....	2,145 00.
Increase of Normal School Fund,.....	60 00
Increase of Agriculture College Fund,.....	2,300 00
<hr/>	
Total increase for 1868,.....	\$153,667 48

Of the Primary School lands, 490,461 acres are yet unsold,  
and of the University lands, 220 acres.

The following statement shows the amount, the increase for  
the year, and the disposition of the various funds.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

Amount realized during the year,.....	\$115,386 63.
For lands previously sold,.....	2,149,350 15
<hr/>	
Total, Nov. 30th, 1868,.....	\$2,264,736 78
<hr/>	
Of this, the State holds .....	1,493,243 80.
In the hands of purchasers,.....	771,492 98
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Total fund drawing 7 per cent. ....	\$2,264,736 78.
Swamp land fund drawing 5 per cent. ....	185,600 00
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Total Primary school fund,.....	\$2,450,336 78
Increase,.....	149,162 48.
Interest on the entire fund, .....	167,811 57
Amount apportioned in May, 1868,.....	151,630 50.

## UNIVERSITY FUND.

Principal due from purchasers,.....	\$154,015 43
In the hands of the State,.....	405,962 56.
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Total, .....	\$559,977 99
Increase,.....	2,145 00.
Interest at 7 per cent. ....	39,198 46.

## NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

Due from purchasers, .....	\$22,234 74.
In the hands of the State,.....	44,461 95
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Total,.....	\$66,696 69
Interest at 6 per cent. ....	4,000 80.

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In the hands of the State—to be invested in bonds, \$2,800 00

The appropriations by the Legislature for the different Educational Institutions for 1867 and 1868, were as follows:

Normal School,.....	\$20,000 00
Agricultural College,.....	40,000 00
Reform School, for arrearages,.....	16,000 00
“ “ for improvements,.....	50,000 00
“ “ expenses for 1867 and 1868,....	31,000 00
Institution for deaf and blind, for arrearages,..	17,000 00
“ “ for completing building,.....	50,000 00
“ “ expenses for 1867 and 1868,....	55,000 00

## STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The usual Spring and Autumn series of Institutes were held in the following places:

## SPRING SERIES.

At Paw Paw, commencing March 23d, Teachers present	90.
At Marshall, “ “ 30th, “	123
At Chelsea, “ “ 30th, “	80
At Otsego, “ April 6th, “	150
At Hillsdale, “ “ 13th, “	216
At Muskegon, “ “ 27th, “	39
At Newaygo, “ May 3d, “	60
At Houghton, “ July 1st, “	50

## FALL SERIES.

At Parma, commencing August 24th, Teachers present,	83.
At Adrian, “ “ 31st, “	131
At Charlotte, “ Sept. 7th, “	108
At Flint, “ “ 14th, “	103
At Corunna, “ Oct. 19th, “	114

The large number of teachers present, shows the interest felt in the Institutes. The remark was frequently made by both teachers and citizens, that the Institute had been a complete suc-

cess. Not one of the entire series could be regarded in any other light than successful.

The County Superintendents are entitled to great credit for their earnest effort in securing a large attendance, and for their constant labor to add to the interest of the Institute. They have thus shown their devotion to the special work to which they have been called. The spirit and conduct of the teachers has been commendable. Their promptness of attendance and their earnest attention showed their interest in the exercises of each day. No spectator could fail to see that the week was no mere pastime with them, but one of earnest labor.

I am fully persuaded that no better results can be secured from so small an expenditure of time and money. Bringing the teachers of a county together, and discussing before them, and with them, questions which have a direct and practical bearing upon their every-day duties in the school room, cannot be otherwise than profitable to every one. Their spontaneous expression of thanks to the Legislature, and to the Superintendent and other persons to whom they were indebted for the privileges of the Institute, was but an exhibition of their appreciation of its value.

The readiness with which the people of the several places in which the Institutes were held, opened their doors and welcomed its members, is worthy of special mention. In nearly every place, gratuitous entertainment was furnished, and when any charge was made, all that was asked, was simply enough to cover the expense. The people have manifested their interest in being present during the exercises of the day, when there was room for their accommodation, and in often crowding the largest audience rooms to be found, to listen to the evening lectures.

The exclamation was often heard from the teachers as they were about to leave, "I know I shall be able to teach a better school than I ever taught before from what I have learned at this Institute." The same conviction was often expressed by

resolutions. We see no reason why the same beneficial results may not continue to be realized.

#### THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

From the report of the President, we learn that a steady prosperity has been enjoyed by the University in all its departments during the past year. The number of students in some of the departments was less than during the previous year, while in others, there has been a large increase. The department of science, literature, and the arts was never so large before. The constantly increasing numbers in this department show the growing strength of the University. The ease with which young men can enter the law or medical schools, induces many to enter them. The years of hard study required to prepare for the literary course, prevents the masses from even thinking of entering upon it. If, then, the history of the University during successive years shows a constant and rapid increase of numbers in its literary department, its prosperity is made most manifest. Slight causes, and those least manifest, may diminish or increase the numbers flocking to the departments of law and medicine. Present impulse has much to do in influencing the attendance in one case; but a well matured and fixed purpose is found to control the attendance in the other.

The University still remains crippled in a measure for lack of means to prosecute its work. The Board of Regents have not felt that the highest good of the University would be subserved by complying with the condition upon which farther aid from the State was granted by the Legislature in 1867. The same embarrassments therefore still remain, that were then felt, and are becoming more and more serious, as the number of students increases. It is to be hoped that relief may be speedily furnished.

One feature of the President's report will surprise many, and all the more from the ground taken in previous reports. The opening of the doors of the University to both sexes, inviting



all the youth of the State to its privileges without distinction, is to many a grave matter; while with others, the experience of many years has demonstrated that, under certain conditions and with proper restrictions, the co-education of the sexes is the normal and only true method. In other institutions, and with as large a number of students, this plan has been successfully pursued. In these Institutions, however, the circumstances and surroundings have been entirely different. Whether the plan can be made to work in the University is *perhaps* a serious question. It is, however, one of those questions which experience alone can *fully* answer. Facts may be found to contradict all theories, and show that all our fears are groundless. The change should not be hastily made, and we need have no fear that it will be, so long as judicious men are chosen to watch over the University as Regents and Faculty.

## SUMMARY OF FACULTY AND STUDENTS.

Number of Instructors,.....	30
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## NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

Department of Science, Literature, and the Arts,.....	418
"    Medicine and Surgery,.....	418
"    Law,.....	387
Total,.....	1,223

## GRADUATES.

Mining Engineers,.....	6
Civil Engineers,.....	11
Bachelors of Science,.....	5
Bachelors of Arts,.....	34
Masters of Science,.....	3
Masters of Arts,.....	14
Doctors of Medicine,.....	80
Bachelors of Law,.....	152
Total,.....	305

## SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total of receipts,.....	\$77,226 48
“ expenses,.....	65,197 60
	<hr/>
Balance in the treasury, .....	\$12,028 88

## ADRIAN COLLEGE.

The report of this College represents its present condition as prosperous, and its prospects for the future very hopeful. A heavy debt, which has greatly embarrassed its operations in the past, will be entirely removed, it is confidently expected, during the coming year.

Its buildings, grounds, cabinet, library, apparatus, &c., are valued at \$200,000. In addition to this, the College has an Endowment Fund of more than \$100,000, now invested and drawing interest.

## SUMMARY OF FACULTY AND STUDENTS.

Number of Instructors,.....	10
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## NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

Seniors, .....	7
Juniors,.....	6
Sophomores,.....	15
Freshmen, .....	8
	<hr/>
	36
Pursuing select studies,.....	41
Preparatory, second year,.....	26
“ first “ .....	128
Students in music not classed in other Departments,.....	11
	<hr/>
Total, .....	242
	<hr/>
Ladies, .....	95
Gentlemen, .....	147

**KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.**

Various changes have been made in this College during the year. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Pres. J. M. Gregory, has been recently filled by electing Rev. Kendall Brooks, D. D., of Philadelphia. Prof. Daniel Putnam resigned his position as Professor of Languages, to accept a position in the Normal School. The Trustees are making an effort to raise \$50,000 towards a permanent endowment, with gratifying prospects of success. The friends of the College are very hopeful with regard to its future success. The temporary embarrassment, resulting from the almost entire change of the Faculty, within the past few years, and the failure to receive funds which seemed to promise immediate relief, does not dampen their ardor, and they are still urging on the work with commendable energy.

The number of students present during the past term was 102. We cannot doubt that there is a noble and triumphant future to this College. It has for many years, in common with other Colleges of the State, been enduring a life of constant struggle and continued conflict. But these conflicts and struggles give strength and energy, and develop a power of endurance, which ensures a glorious victory in the end.

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**OLIVET COLLEGE.**

The report represents this College as enjoying increased prosperity. It has had its years of dark discouragement—so dark as to lead its warmest friends often to seriously doubt whether it would ever be able to rise above all embarrassments and surmount all of its fearful difficulties, rising often mountain high, rugged, cold, desolate—yet the same kind, protecting Providence which has guarded other institutions of learning, has watched over the interests of this College, and suffered not

the hearts of its friends to faint, nor themselves to grow weary in their self-denying labor. For the few years past the prospects of the College have been rapidly improving.

Friends have come to its aid from all parts of the State, and many from other States have had their interest awakened, and have given liberally to aid in the good work. The permanent funds of the College have been largely increased during the past year. The following is the summary of teachers and students.

## FACULTY.

Number of Instructors,.....	12
Assistant Teachers, .....	7

## STUDENTS.

College Department, .....	20
Scientific Department, .....	26
Preparatory Department, (Classical Course,).....	54
“ “ (English Course,).....	95
Ladies' Course,.....	22
Elective Studies,.....	11
Preparatory Course, .....	67
Total, .....	295

## ALBION COLLEGE.

No report has been received from this College.\* From the catalogue, we are able to gather certain facts, which exhibit its condition and marked prosperity. The Board of Trustees propose to raise for a permanent endowment fund, the sum of \$200,000. The citizens of Albion and vicinity have raised one-fourth of the first \$100,000, that is now drawing interest. The entire amount pledged, including the Centenary offering already set apart for Albion College—the greater part of which is now

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\* The Report is received just as this is going to press, and will be found in the Appendix.

drawing interest, reaches \$90,000. The President says that "The friends of the Institution are confident that, in a short time, \$100,000 will be secured and invested as the basis of a permanent and ample endowment." The following is a summary of the officers and students:

## FACULTY.

Number of Instructors,.....	7
Assistant Teachers,.....	2

## STUDENTS.

Seniors,.....	8	
Juniors,.....	15	
Sophomores,.....	22	
Freshmen,.....	40	
	<hr/>	80
Fine Arts and Music,.....		27
Preparatory.....		178
		<hr/>
		285
Counted twice,.....		22
		<hr/>
Total for College year,.....		263

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 AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This Institution continues to do its appropriate work. Every year exhibits increased prosperity. As many of its departments are comparatively new, experience gives to the Professors increased efficiency, beyond that experienced by those who enter upon the duties of a professorship in a simply literary institution. For with them, although the position as instructor may be new, yet they have been over the entire course under other teachers, and have become entirely familiar both with the subjects to be taught, and also with the methods of instruction. But with every department in the Agricultural College there are many things connected that are new. Those having charge of these departments cannot fall back upon the experience of

others for aid, but they are compelled to work out their own plans and methods. Under these circumstances, each year's experience must be of great value to each teacher. The importance of this experience may be judged by the fact that committees from almost every State, in which an Agricultural College has been established, have been sent to visit this College, to obtain the results here obtained from these years of labor and experiment. These men universally speak in the highest terms of what has been accomplished. The value of this experience is also seen in the inducements held out to these teachers to accept like positions in other Colleges. Some have been called away, and their places have to be supplied as best they may.

The lands granted by the General Government as an endowment, have at last been located and the patents secured. They are already in the market, and a small portion sold. It is believed that funds will soon be secured from these sales sufficient to meet the current expenses of the College, thereby relieving the State of so much of its burdens. A little time will be required to effect these sales, and the interests of the College should not be allowed to suffer for want of adequate means to conduct its necessary operations.

The Catalogue gives the following summary of officers and students:

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Number of Instructors,.....	7
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Seniors,.....	10
Juniors,.....	13
Sophomores,.....	25
Freshmen,.....	34
Graduated, November 17th,.....	10

By order of the Board of Agriculture, the Preparatory Department was discontinued at the close of the year 1867. The number of students was diminished by this action, but the

value of the work accomplished was greatly increased, and that, too, at a diminished expense.

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From Hillsdale College, Hope College, and Grand Traverse College, no Reports have been received; but it is understood that the prosperity of the Institutions is about the same as in the past.

Only a Report from the *Visitors* of Michigan Female College has been received. This gives a good account of the school.

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### NORMAL SCHOOL.

This Institution is now doing its work in the most efficient manner. The vacancies in the chairs of Languages and Natural Science have been filled by men of ability and experience. The chair of Languages is filled by Prof. E. Darrow, and that of Natural Science by Prof. D. Putnam. Prof. Darrow, although he has but a limited experience as a teacher, is proving himself entirely competent to the duties of his Department. Prof. Putnam is too generally and too favorably known as a long tried and successful teacher, to need a word of commendation.

The summary of officers and students is as follows:

#### FACULTY.

Number of Instructors,..... 10

#### STUDENTS.

No. of Pupils, Winter Term,.....	240
“ “ Summer “ .....	166
“ “ Fall “ .....	262
“ “ Graduates, .....	12
“ “ receiving the Training Certificate, .....	75

## EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

No. of Students from the Normal Department acting as				
Teachers in the Experimental Department,.....				81
No. of Pupils, Winter Term,.....				106
"	"	Summer	"	94
"	"	Fall	"	26

## NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

Notwithstanding the efficiency of the Normal School, and the wide influence it is exerting, and the number of trained teachers it is sending out, yet there remains a great lack of competent instructors.

This want is partially met by the numerous Union Schools sending out hundreds of teachers, trained as thoroughly as they can be in such schools. The good that our Union Schools are doing, in elevating the standard of teaching in all the schools, by fitting teachers to do more efficient work, cannot be over-estimated.

In these schools the work of training teachers is only incidental. It cannot be made a main feature of the school. These schools ought to be aided in some way, so that they could organize a training department. The entire services of a competent instructor should be devoted to the peculiar work of training teachers in each of our prominent Union Schools.

Besides this, we need at least one more Normal School. In all of the surrounding States, they are finding it necessary to increase the number of Normal Schools. In Wisconsin, six have been established. New York has added seven to the very efficient school located in the city of Albany. This was established in 1844, and has proved so successful as to induce the Legislature to organize seven kindred institutions in different parts of the State. The Superintendent of Connecticut, in speaking of the Normal Schools of Massachusetts—with which he was entirely familiar, having for several years been connected with the Board of Education of that State—says: "The first Normal School in America began in Lexington, Massachu-



setta, twenty-nine years ago, with only three pupils, in the face of so much opposition that it was for some time feared that it would die at its birth, or be stifled in its cradle. It not only survived, but continues to flourish, and four other Normal Schools are liberally supported in the State." While connected with that Board, he wrote to the school officers of every city and town, asking their views "as to the success or failure of the Normal graduates." From the various letters in reply, Gov. Boutwell gives the following, as a summary of the manifest benefits resulting from the Normal system:

1. The graduates of the Normal School have disseminated better ideas of education, and they have stimulated the people to increased exertions in behalf of learning.

2. They have essentially aided in elevating the professional standard among teachers.

3. They have excelled in thoroughness, and introduced many improvements in methods of teaching.

4. They have been distinguished for enthusiasm, devotion to their calling, system in teaching, and for ability to elucidate clearly the subjects presented.

Like results follow the efforts of every Normal School in the country, so far as reliable evidence has been obtained in reference to them. We have abundant evidence of the valuable results of our own Normal School. Notwithstanding the violent opposition which they met in their first introduction, they flourished, and rapidly grew into favor with the people, so that now there is seldom a word uttered against them, except by those who are opposed to all forms of education. Those who strive to show that our "*Colleges are a nuisance*," will be found opposing all forms of Normal instruction.

There are no less than thirty-nine Normal Schools now in operation in the Northern States, and ten or twelve in the States south. Of all that have been established, but one has been abandoned. That one was the Normal School of Connecticut, and this was given up in the face of the strongest testimony to its great value to the educational interests of the

State. While the question was under discussion whether the School should be longer continued, the Joint Standing Committee on Education were instructed to investigate its affairs. The following is their report:

"Testimony has been received from members of Boards of Education, District Committees, Principals of large public schools, and others interested in educational pursuits, from every county in the State—testimony which is confirmed by a careful investigation of all seeming opposition—that, as a class, the graduates and under-graduates of our State Normal School are more sought for as teachers, pass better examinations, are stricter disciplinarians, are more thorough and systematic in their teaching, waste less time in educational experiments, are more ready to improve by suggestions, have more laudable pride in their profession, show larger results, and give to school committees, parents and guardians better satisfaction, than teachers from other sources."

We are told that of the large number of statements then received from the school visitors in the towns, only one was unfavorable to the Normal teachers. In reference to the influence of Normal Schools upon the general educational interests of the country, the same Superintendent further says:

"After extensive observation of schools of all grades, and consultations with school visitors and friends of education widely, through all the New England States and New York, I am satisfied that the Normal School has greatly improved the condition of a large number of schools, introduced greater independence of text-books in recitation, and better methods of teaching, of influence and of discipline, and promoted greater permanency in the office of the teacher. The dissemination of Normal methods of teaching, by the graduates, has been much wider than the circle of their direct labors. Their schools are often regarded as models, and extensively visited by other teachers, and their processes introduced into neighboring schools. Their enlightened views have reached beyond the school-room."

The feeling of regret was very general, when the Legislature saw fit to withhold the necessary appropriation to continue the Normal School, and thereby closed its doors. Great indignation was expressed by prominent men, not merely those who were engaged in educational pursuits, but by men in every branch of business throughout the State. It is believed that the school will be reorganized, and placed on a permanent basis. The voice of the people calls loudly for it, and the legislators must obey. Nothing can properly be esteemed a burden to the State, that adds so largely to the interest and efficiency of the public schools.

The practical question with us is, shall we establish another Normal School in the central or western part of the State? What has been said with regard to the efficiency of Normal Schools may have been needless, as there can be but few, if any, in Michigan, who doubt the value of our school, or fail to appreciate the important work it has been doing. We are often, however, reassured by the experience of others when it confirms our own. From what has been said, we see that the history of Normal Schools in other States corresponds with that in our own, and so successful have these schools been, that they have been induced to repeat them in different parts of the same State.

Many of our best educators have felt for many years, that the rapid increase of our schools demanded another training school for those who were to be employed as teachers. We do not expect to create Normal Schools enough to educate all the teachers needed in the State; it would be a grand achievement if it could be done—but we should be able to educate the teachers for the prominent schools; those that control in a measure the general plan and methods of other schools. Let these become so far as they can, training schools for the teachers of the smaller schools of their vicinity. More than ten thousand teachers are now employed in the schools of the State. These should all be thoroughly trained for their work, or they will fail. We certainly need not less than two strictly professional

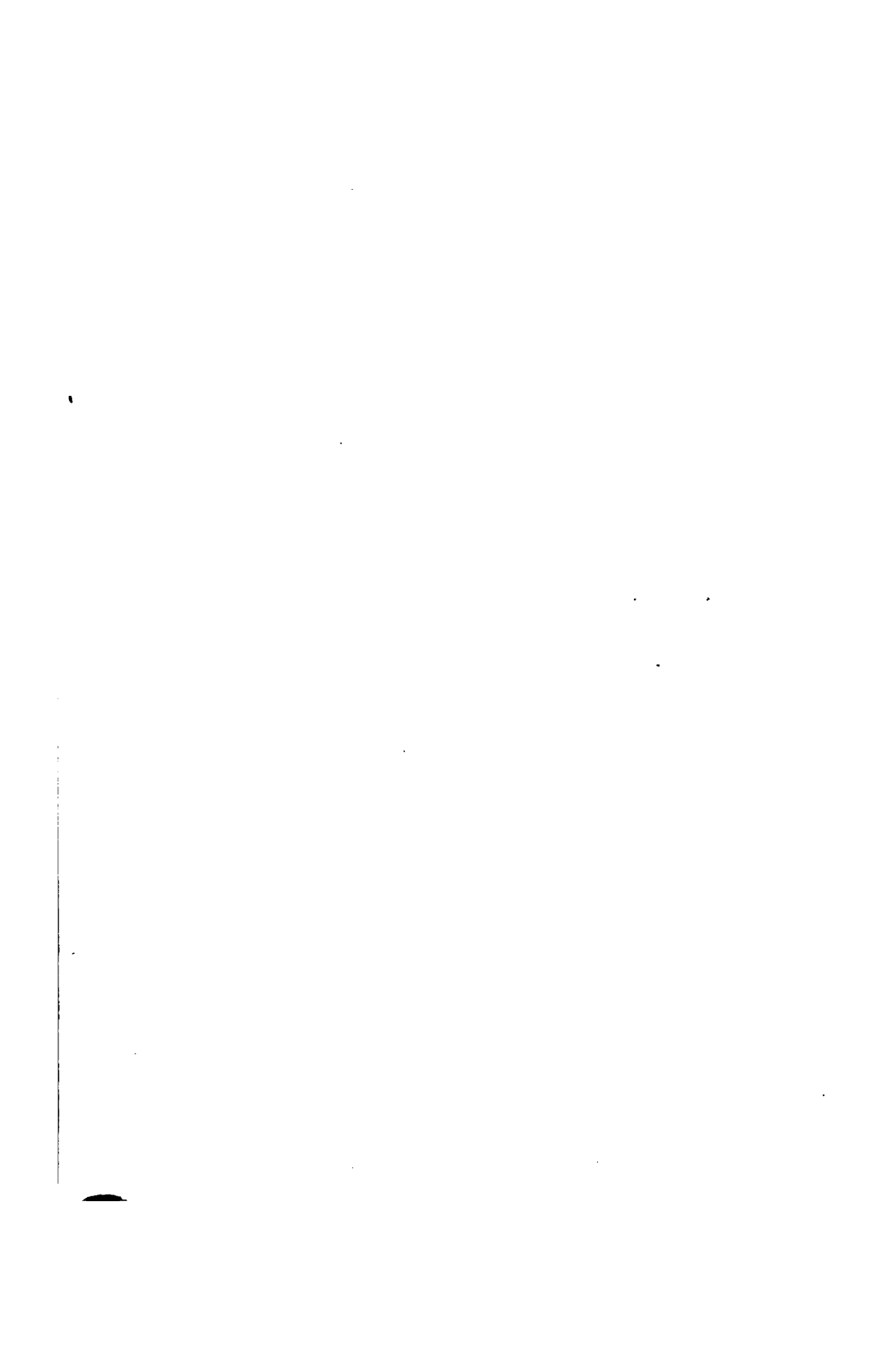
schools that shall give their entire energies to this peculiar work. These, together with our Union Schools, if encouraged to establish Normal Departments, would go far to meet the great want from which we now suffer. With ample room and thoroughly trained teachers for our schools; the future, so far as our educational interests are concerned, would be most hopeful.

ORAMEL HOSFORD.

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## APPENDIX.

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# UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

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## THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

HON. ORAMEL HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction*:

Pursuant to the statute making such a report their duty, the Regents of the University of Michigan, beg leave to submit herewith their annual statement of its affairs for the year ending June 30th, 1868.

The year has been one of continued and gratifying prosperity, and there are abundant indications that the University enjoys in a high degree the respect and the confidence of the people. Outside our own State, it is everywhere regarded as a marvelous exhibition of western energy and western good sense. It is awarded a prominent place among American Institutions, and in foreign countries, Michigan is more widely known through the fame of her University, than through any other means.

There is, however, imminent danger of the loss of this prestige. During the past year, more than ever before, the Regents have felt the need of larger means for their work. They submit their financial report in full confidence that it exhibits an economical use of all moneys placed in their hands, but no care, foresight, nor economy, can make the present resources of the University sufficient to maintain in its present position, much less to expand and develop it, and to make its future correspond with the promises of its beginnings. The University must have available aid, whose advantages can be realized without periling the existence of any of its departments, or it

must speedily begin a course of decadence as swift as its upward progress has heretofore been. The whole matter rests with the people of the State of Michigan, speaking through their proper representatives.

Schedule A, hereto appended, shows the number of Professors, Instructors, and other officers, and the compensation of each.

For a statement of the Financial condition of the University, reference is made to the Report of the Finance Committee, hereto annexed, marked "B."

In the accompanying report of the President is given a summary of students, by which it will be seen that the whole number in attendance during the past year is 1,223, as follows:

Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, .....	418
Department of Medicine and Surgery, .....	418
Department of Law, .....	387

Total, .....	1,223
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The number of Graduates was as follows:

Mining Engineers, 6; Civil Engineers, 11; Bachelors of Science, 5; Bachelors of Arts, 34; Masters of Science, 3; Masters of Arts, 14; Doctors of Medicine, 80; Bachelors of Law, 152. Total, 305.

A statement of the condition of the Museum, and the additions made thereto, will be found accompanying this Report marked "D."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. EASTMAN JOHNSON,  
JOHN M. B. SILL,  
JAMES A. SWEEZY,  
CYRUS M. STOCKWELL,  
E. C. WALKER,  
GEORGE WILLARD,  
THOS. D. GILBERT,  
HIRAM A. BURT.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 1, 1868.



## "A."

*Names of Professors, Instructors, and other officers of the University, and compensation of each.*

Rev. Erastus O. Haven, D. D., LL. D., President of the University, and Professor of Logic and Political Economy; salary \$2,000.

Rev. George P. Williams, LL. D., Professor of Physics; salary \$1,500.

Abram Sager, M. A., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and diseases of Women and Children; salary \$1,000.

Silas H. Douglass, M. A., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, and Mineralogy, Pharmacy and Toxicology; salary \$1,500.

James R. Boise, LL. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; salary \$1,500.

Alonzo B. Palmer, M. A., M. D., Professor of Pathology, the Practice of Medicine, and of Hygiene; salary \$1,500.

Alexander Winchell, LL. D., Professor of Geology, Zoölogy, and Botany; salary \$1,500.

Corydon L. Ford, M. A., M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; salary \$1,000.

Henry S. Frieze, M. A., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; salary \$1,500.

De Volson Wood, C. E. M. A., Professor of Civil Engineering; salary \$1,500.

Hon. James V. Campbell, LL. D., Marshal Professor of Law; salary \$1,000.

Hon. Charles I. Walker, Kent Professor of Law; salary \$1,000.

Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, Jay Professor of Law; salary \$1,000.

James C. Watson, M. A., Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory; salary \$1,500.

Samuel G. Armor, M. A., M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica; salary \$1,000.

Edward P. Evans, Ph. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature; salary \$1,500.

Rev. Lucius D. Chapin, M. A., Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy; salary \$1,500.

Edward Olney, M. A., Professor of Mathematics; salary \$1,500.

Rev. Andrew Ten Brook, M. A., Librarian; salary \$1,500.

Ashley Pond, M. A., Fletcher Professor of Law; salary \$1,000.

William W. Greene, M. D., Professor of Civil and Military Surgery; salary \$1,000.

Adam K. Spence, M. A., Professor of the French Language and Literature; salary \$1,500.

Charles K. Adams, M. A., Professor of History; salary \$1,500.

Moses C. Tyler, M. A., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature; salary \$1,500.

Allen J. Curtis, M. A., Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature; salary \$1,500.

Albert B. Prescott, M. D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Lecturer on Organic Chemistry and Metallurgy; salary \$1,000.

George B. Merriman, M. A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics; salary \$1,000.

Stillman W. Robinson, C. E., Assistant Professor of Mining, Engineering, and Geodery; salary \$1,000.

Martin L. D'Ooge, M. A., Assistant Professor of the Ancient Languages; salary \$1,000.

Henry S. Cheever, M. A., M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Medical Museum; salary \$500.

Geo. E. Frothingham, M. D., Prosector of Surgery, and Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy; salary \$500.

John H. Burleson, Secretary and Steward; salary \$1,000.

Hon. D. McIntyre, Treasurer; —.

Preston B. Rose, M. D., Assistant in Chemistry; salary \$300.

Albert E. Foote, M. D., Assistant in Chemistry; salary \$250.

William J. Cocker, Assistant in General Library; salary \$400.

Silas H. Douglass, M. A., M. D., Dean and Secretary of Medical Faculty; salary \$200.

William C. Durkee, LL. B., Law Librarian; salary \$110.

W. J. English, Keeper of the Museum; salary \$150.

John Carrington, Janitor; Salary \$400.

Gregory Naglee, Janitor; salary \$400.

James Ottley, Janitor; salary \$400.

Robert Howard, Janitor; salary \$400.

"B."

## REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

*To the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan :*

Pursuant to law, the Finance Committee of the Board submit the following account of the financial condition of the University, at the close of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1868, with an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1869:

### RECEIPTS.

Balance, July 1st, 1867, .....	\$8,061 15
Received from State Treasurer, .....	37,086 82
"    "    Students—fees, .....	24,795 00
"    "    "    Diploma fees, .....	891 00
Interest transferred from "Reserve Fund," .....	2,310 00
Proceeds of Michigan 7 per cent. bonds sold, .....	4,082 51
	<u>\$77,226 48</u>

### EXPENDITURES.

For salaries, .....	\$37,472 50
"    15 per cent. additional grant, .....	3,388 73
"    General Library, periodicals and binding, ....	1,500 00
"    Medical Library, .....	200 00
"    Law Library, .....	300 00
"    Addition to Observatory building, .....	3,715 98
"    On account of addition to Laboratory building,	500 00
"    Advanced on a subscription to complete Ob- servatory building, .....	500 00
"    Loan for Engineering Instrument, .....	323 30
"    Medical building Warrants, .....	1,354 34

For Interest on Medical building warrants, . . . .	\$ 284 41
" Contingent expenses, . . . . .	15,658 84

CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

For improvement of grounds, . . . . .	\$300 00
" Postage, . . . . .	300 00
" Insurance; balance of former year, \$270 66; balance last year, 1,366 34, . . . . .	1,637 00
" Regents' expenses, . . . . .	393 15
" Fuel and lights, . . . . .	3,800 00
" Alteration and repairs, . . . . .	1,500 00
" Printing minutes of the Board, . . . .	86 74
" Catalogues, . . . . .	1,400 19
" Medical department, . . . . .	634 25
" Use of Church for University ex- ercises, 2 years, . . . . .	500 00
" Oak lumber, shelving in Library, . .	250 00
" Taxidermist, Museum Cases & Coll, .	609 86
" Advertising Law Department, . . . .	150 00
" Other contingent expenses, . . . . .	3,892 15
Balance to new account, . . . . .	<u>12,028 88</u>
Total, . . . . .	<u><u>\$77,226 48</u></u>

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1869.

Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1868, . . . . .	\$12,028 88
Due from State Treasurer, . . . . .	3,084 88
Interest on proceeds of University lands sold, . . . .	38,000 00
Rent of Dwellings, . . . . .	500 00
For loan to Observatory Building, . . . . .	500 00
For loan for Engineering instrument, . . . . .	323 30
Students' Fees and Diplomas, . . . . .	20,000 00
Total, . . . . .	<u><u>\$74,387 06</u></u>

## ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1869.

For Salaries, as now existing, .....	\$41,485 00
“ Medical Building Warrants maturing during the year, .....	2,708 67
“ Interest on outstanding Medical Building Warrants for one year, .....	189 61
“ Outstanding Warrants for salary and advert'g,	525 00
“ Dr. Ford's Collections maturing during the year, .....	1,000 00
“ Interest on outstanding Warrants for Dr. Ford's Collections for one year, .....	210 00
“ Shelving and cataloguing in General Library,	1,250 00
“ Reimburse “reserve fund” interest credit, ...	2,392 51
“ Catalogues, .....	1,500 00
“ Repairs, .....	1,000 00
“ Regents' and Visitors' expenses, .....	450 00
“ Postage, .....	850 00
“ Insurance, .....	1,500 00
“ Fuel and lights, .....	4,000 00
“ General Library, periodicals and binding, ...	1,500 00
“ Law Library, .....	500 00
“ Medical Library, .....	200 00
“ Grounds, .....	300 00
“ Other contingent expenses, .....	4,000 00
* Balance .....	9,326 27
Total, .....	<u>\$74,387 06</u>

The following list contains the numbers and amounts of the several warrants upon the Treasury outstanding, July 1, 1868:

*Note*—Salaries for the quarter ending July 1st, and appropriations amounting to \$12,000, to be paid from the balance as above shown.

\* From this estimated balance is to be deducted any appropriations that may be made as an additional grant for salaries, which if made 15 per cent. as heretofore, will reduce it to about \$64,000, and leaving but that amount to pay the salaries of the last quarter of the fiscal year, amounting to nearly \$11,000.

No. 872 for \$375; No. 903 for \$150, .....	\$ 525 00
Outstanding Medical Building Warrants, maturing during the year and interest, .....	2,898 28
The "Reserve Fund" of the University amounts to (Derived from the sale of University property in Detroit and int. thereon.)	16,492 51
Invested in 7 Mich. 7 per cent. bonds, due 1890,	7,000 00
" " A. A. " " .....	3,100 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,100 00
Loan to Laboratory, .....	4,000 00
Due from Treasury, .....	2,392 51
	<hr/>
Total, .....	<u>\$16,492 51</u>

Hereto are appended the Report of the Secretary marked A, showing the numbers and amounts of the several warrants on the Treasurer, issued during the year; also the Report of the Treasurer marked B, showing the numbers, amounts of the several warrants paid during the year, the items of receipts, and the sources from whence received. Placed on file.

An examination of the financial report will show that, with an apparent balance in the treasury on the 1st day of July, 1868, of \$12,000, more than that amount was required to pay the warrants for salaries then due, and appropriations previously made, exhausting the balance usually in reserve at the expiration of the fiscal year, and leaving the treasury destitute.

With a nearly fixed income and constantly increasing expenses, this condition of the treasury is not unexpected, and it becomes our duty to devise ways and means to meet the deficit sure to occur at the end of the present year.

A careful review of the details of the expenditures of the past year, and the wants of the present, suggests no opportunity for such a retrenchment as will lafford material relief from our present embarrassment. No one connected with the University is overpaid for service rendered, and many do not receive the compensation to which they may be considered fairly entitled. The property of the University requires a lage annual expend-

iture for its preservation and insurance. The libraries and various collections must have their annual contributions or become comparatively valueless, and the incidental expenses of an institution affording instruction to more than 1,200 students must necessarily be large.

The income of the University cannot be increased from its permanent fund, nor is it considered expedient to impose higher charges for instruction.

Your committee cannot suggest any source from which the necessary aid can be derived, except the liberality of the State, and the friends of the University, and economies which it may be possible to introduce into the general expenditure, which latter would not materially affect the result.

The University will require at least \$10,000 addition to its estimated income for the present year, to enable it to maintain its present position, and hereafter from \$15,000 to \$20,000 annually in excess of its probable income from present sources, to enable it to make such progress as will be expected of the leading University of the west.

As there is no prospect of immediate relief from our anticipated embarrassment, the Finance Committee earnestly desire that all applications for appropriations not included in the estimates, be carefully considered, and especially do they request that all expenditures may be confined to matters absolutely necessary to an efficient administration of the several departments.

THOS. D. GILBERT,  
J. EASTMAN JOHNSON,  
*Committee.*

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

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### *Gentlemen of the Board of Regents:*

It is a part of the official duty of the President to make an annual report to the Board, at the annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as practicable, embodying therein such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem best for the management and improvement of the University.

During the year closing with June, 1868, the University enjoyed a steady prosperity in all its Departments. The number of students, according to the published catalogue, was as follows:

Department of Science, Literature and the Arts,.....	418
Department of Medicine and Surgery,.....	418
Department of Law, .....	387
Total, .....	<u><u>1,223</u></u>

### The number of graduates was as follows:

Mining Engineers, 6; Civil Engineers, 11; Bachelors of Science, 5; Bachelors of Arts, 84; Masters of Arts, 14; Doctors of Medicine, 80; Bachelors of Law, 152. Total, 305. This is the largest number that ever graduated in a single year.

### DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

Comparing the above statistics with previous years, we find that the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts was larger than ever before. The number of students in this Department during the last ten years has been as follows: 1858, 301; 1859, 287; 1860, 282; 1861, 274; 1862, 270; 1863, 266;



1864, 295; 1865, 279; 1866, 353; 1867, 335; 1868, 418. Thus it will be seen that, with the natural slight variations, the Department is now steadily and rapidly increasing. Indeed, it has reached a magnitude as large as can well be accommodated without an increase in the number of Instructors.

Some changes have taken place in the Faculty of this Department. Dr. James R. Boise, after more than fifteen years faithful service as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, has resigned his position. At his own recommendation, my judgment entirely coinciding with his, one of our graduates who has enjoyed his instructions, and who is entirely competent to maintain the high standard of this branch of study, Martin L. D'Ooge, M. A., has been constituted Acting Prof. of Greek.

At the beginning of the year, Rev. L. D. Chapin, M. A., Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, after four years' faithful service, obtained leave of absence to visit Europe, and has since resigned his place, the duties of his Professorship being for the time assigned to the President. This imposes upon me so much additional labor that I fear the general interests of the University may suffer somewhat for the want of sufficient oversight and attention. Both of these gentlemen have assigned the smallness of their salary as one cause of their departure, and it is only in regard to the necessity of rigid economy, that I have felt it proper to assume the additional labor imposed upon myself.

Charles K. Adams, M. A., Professor of History, has also been in Europe during the entire year, without salary, but has returned and will attend to the duties of his professorship hereafter. Some changes in the course of study made it proper for him to obtain leave of absence for one year, and I doubt not that with the enlarged experience that he has acquired by a study of the modes pursued in some of the best Universities in Europe, he will be able greatly to increase the efficiency of his professorship.

Allen J. Curtis, M. A., Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, has been absent the whole year on account of poor health, and has since resigned his position. He is entitled to great credit for the ability, and assiduity, and success with which he discharged his duties while with us, and should his health be restored, and a vacancy arise in any professorship suited to his taste, the University would do well, if possible, to secure his services hereafter. In the mean time, the professorship has been ably filled by the appointment of Moses Coit Tyler, M. A., who by his zealous and able devotion to the English Language and Literature, and the science and art of elocution, is greatly elevating the standard of scholarship of the University in these branches of study.

It is not necessary for me to describe in particular the other professorships in this Department. Suffice it to say, that all of them seem to me to be making a commendable use of their means to furnish the best possible facilities for a broad and thorough culture.

The University has had, in this Department, a difficult problem to solve. Here it stands in the most vital and intimate connection with the general school system of the State. It professes to furnish to the graduates of the High Schools of the State opportunities to pursue their studies still further. Having no Preparatory Department of its own, the scale of requirements for admission should be so adjusted as to encourage a proper scholarship in these High Schools. If the standard is put too low, it will tend to degrade the High Schools; if too high, it will exclude the youth of the State who have a claim to its benefits. The University has therefore aimed to lay a foundation sufficiently broad to satisfy all just demands. It has laid out the work of this Department in six parallel courses of study, not taking any other College, American or foreign, for its model, but endeavoring to meet the exact and just demands of the School System of Michigan. I have examined this subject carefully, and from time to time presented such recommendations as seemed to me to be needful, and to the

broad and liberal provisions made by the Board of Regents is to be attributed greatly the present growing prosperity of this Department. Notwithstanding the rivalry to which this Department, in particular, is exposed, by the numerous Colleges in the country, old and young, its Classical Course and its various Scientific courses of study call in many students from all parts of the State, and from other States and countries. Perhaps still more in this direction is needed. If that kind of industrious education which must, from the nature of the case, be imperfectly given in the most of the so called Commercial Colleges, is demanded, it would be wise to inquire whether it could not be more systematically and thoroughly presented in a large University than elsewhere. And if so, we should meet the just demands of the people.

At the same time I have seen with regret a tendency, in some of the cities of the west, to lower the standard of education in the High Schools, by excluding from the curriculum of studies the ancient languages, and the higher mathematics usually pursued there. This, I am constrained to say, arises from a want of proper understanding of the subject on the part of those who recommend this degradation of the High Schools. The object should be to broaden the base, so as to accommodate all reasonable demands. This country, famous for its school system, can afford to furnish opportunities to its youth, of both sexes, to study all of which they are capable. There always will be and should be a demand, on the part of those who desire the most extensive scholarship, to study the Latin and Greek languages. Those who desire to study these languages and voluntarily choose them, will excel in them.

I am happy to add that, though the subject has been broached in some places in Michigan, so far as I know, the standard of scholarship in the High Schools of the State has not in any instance been lowered. Let Michigan be jealous of its reputation for attention to education. Large and expensive school-houses are arising in all our cities and villages as our population and wealth increase. Let these High Schools be managed by

teachers competent to give a preparation for the University in any of its courses of study, and also such additional advantages as are obviously demanded.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The number of Students in this Department was 107 less than the year before. In so large a school the attendance will fluctuate some from year to year, from causes not easily ascertained. I have an impression, from consulting several catalogues, that the whole number of Medical Students in the country was considerably less than the year before, which may have arisen from the fact that, when the war closed, many who had been in the army and whose professional studies had been thus interrupted, availed themselves of the earliest opportunities to complete their education, while now matters have subsided into their normal condition. The number of graduates this year was only two less than the year before.

The lectures and instructions were regularly given, and in many respects the year may claim to have been extraordinarily prosperous. Especially the clinical advantages of the School were greater than usual, a very large number of patients presenting themselves for medical advice and surgical treatment, before the class. The advantages of this Medical School in this respect are regularly improving with the increase of population in Ann Arbor and vicinity.

Two of the professors, Drs. S. G. Armor and W. W. Greene, resigned their positions at the close of the year, the former having signified his intention so to do the preceding year, and the latter, for a professorship in the Medical School of Maine. Dr. H. F. Lyster, M. A., of Detroit, an alumnus of the University, has been elected to the Chair of Surgery, and due provision will be made to supply the other vacancy.

A large part of the collections in the Museum connected with this Department, was the private property of Dr. Ford, but has been purchased by the University. There are still in the Museum some specimens belonging to private parties, a

part of which it may be well to purchase, and provision should be made for the systematic enlargement of the Museum.

Some other matters relating to this Department will be mentioned in a later part of this Report.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

The number of Students in the Department of Law was only eight less than the year before, and considerably above any preceding year. The number of graduates was six more than the preceding year.

The steady prosperity of this, the youngest Department of the University, is very gratifying. The Law Library is regularly increasing, and the classes are nearly as large as can be accommodated. It would add much to our convenience if we had a separate building for the General Library, so that all of the building erected for the Department of Law could be devoted to its accommodation.

At the close of the year, Prof. Ashley Pond, M. A., resigned his professorship, and Charles A. Kent, M. A., was appointed in his place.

#### FINANCIAL WANTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In previous reports I have shown the financial wants of the University so fully and specifically that it would seem unnecessary to recapitulate this matter. I can only add that, with the lapse of time, these wants unsupplied become the more pressing. We need new buildings, and the old buildings want repairs. The grounds should be newly fenced and properly laid out. We ought to have a gymnasium. Other Universities are springing up around us, fostered by the liberal care of other States. We must gradually recede from our high rank, unless with the growth of Michigan some additional pecuniary strength is given to its State University.

Again would I express my high appreciation of the interest in this subject manifested by the Legislature of 1867; and though the University has not been able yet to avail itself of the provision conditionally offered in the act to aid the Univer-

sity of Michigan, approved by the Governor March 15, 1867, still it would be improper not to acknowledge the solicitude for the adequate support of the University, manifested by both branches of the Legislature.

RELATIVE TO A PROFESSOR OF HOMEOPATHY.

The duty imposed upon the President, to embody in his report "such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem best for the management and improvement of the University," seems to make it incumbent on me to express my views on the present relations of the University to the State, as affected by the Legislature, relating to instruction in Homeopathy. In so doing, I shall not consult the wishes or opinions of any party, inside or outside of the University, but as plainly as I can, set forth what appears to me to be the demand of sound science, and the highest good of the University.

It is well known that so long ago as 1855, a law was enacted by the State, "that there shall always be at least one Professor of Homeopathy in the University of Michigan." It is known, also, that the Board of Regents from that time to the present year, notwithstanding the numerous changes in its membership, had never appointed a Professor with this title. The Legislature of 1867 granted further aid to the University, on condition that this law should be executed. Your Honorable body, after much deliberation, determined to appoint a "Professor of Homeopathy," with instructions to lecture in a Homeopathic School, to be regarded as a part of the University, but to be located in some other town than Ann Arbor, provided that such a school could be supported by the aid that should be furnished it out of the before mentioned grant, and the voluntary contributions of its friends. It was believed that this would be a compliance with the law, and prevent any unhappy conflicts in the Medical School at Ann Arbor. The Supreme Court of the State has decided that this was not a compliance with the law, and therefore the money granted to aid the University has not

been paid over, but still remains in the Treasury of the State, and all the action of our body on the subject is null and void.

It becomes now a question of pressing interest, whether the University should comply with the law, and thus secure the grant, or whether it should set forth clearly the reasons for non-compliance with the law, and trust to the wisdom and justice of the State to make the grant unencumbered with conditions, and to repeal the old and unexecuted law requiring the appointment of a "Professor of Homeopathy."

I wish here to state my unabated confidence in the disposition of the State, as represented in its Legislature, to deal fairly and liberally with the University. I doubt not that the law originally was passed with a purpose to do justice. I doubt not that the Legislature of 1867 generally, wished to strengthen the University; and I think it was more honorable to the Legislature, and more promising to the future good of the University, to pass the act granting aid with that condition, than not to have tendered aid on any condition. I am thankful that the Legislature, after learning the facts, did not decide positively to refuse aid. I hope no Legislature will take that position, and I believe if good reasons can be presented why the condition should not be complied with, the State will still grant us assistance.

I believe, furthermore, that good reasons do exist why a "Professor of Homeopathy" should not be appointed, and I believe that all unprejudiced persons will be able to see them. I beg here explicitly to state, that I do not argue in behalf of the medical profession, or "Allopathy," or any particular class. I am not conscious of any particular interest in any class or party, on this subject. So far as I am personally concerned, it might be more politic to say nothing on the subject; but as a custodian of the interests of the University, I must express what the interests of sound education seem to me to require, irrespective of party or sect.

Observe then, first, that we have no Professor of "Allopathy" in the University of Michigan. This is no subterfuge, but a

solemn fact. If a grant of money was offered to the University on condition that a Professor of Allopathy should be appointed, I should be compelled to show the unreasonableness of the condition. We do not want in a University, Professors of special ideas or theories, who believe that their special ideas or theories embrace all truth in their respective schools, and that all outside of their special ideas or theories is false, and to be rooted up and condemned. You make the University, by such a course, a place of strife and discord, and not a place for the harmonious inculcation of all truth. What we want in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, is a number of Professors who shall present all the *subjects* and all the *information* properly belonging to the science and art of Medicine and Surgery. They should be, as they are, Professors of *Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, Diseases in general, Diseases of particular classes, Chemistry, Materia Medica, &c., &c.*—embracing the whole orb of the science and art of Medicine and Surgery,—but not Professors of “Allopathy,” “Homeopathy,” “Hydro-pathy,” or any other special theory; and the graduates should receive, not a title—“Homeopathic Doctor,” or “Allopathic Doctor,” or “Hydropathic Doctor,” or Doctor of any particular kind, but simply the old, time-honored M. D.—Doctor of Medicine.

This is no sublimated, unapproachable theory, but the only proper basis of a University. The University does not establish a Department of Medicine and Surgery in the interests of any particular class of physicians, or in the interest of conflicting classes of physicians, or with the special purpose of making doctors of any particular kind, or of all kinds, but to teach the science fully and broadly—not in conflicting schools and debates, but, as far as possible, thoroughly—without reference to local interests and partizan distinctions. Once establish the precedent that every party in the world shall be recognized by name, and have a Professor bearing its *partisan name*, and irreparable injury is done to the University.

But it may be said that, as a matter of fact, on the present



system, all the Professors are "Allopathic Doctors," and thus Homeopathy is indirectly opposed. Of this I can only say that the theory which I advocate requires that the Regents, in the appointment of Professors, should according to their own judgment, select the best men they can secure for the Professorships, untrammelled by the dictation of any bodies or parties of men outside of the University, and having no regard to the conflicts among professional men. In the selection of Professors in the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, or any other Department, they are to regard as little as they choose, the divisions on religious opinions which exist in society; in the Department of Law, the differences of opinion on political theories; and in the Department of Medicine, the differences of opinion that prevail among well educated physicians. If there are inherent difficulties, here they are to be met boldly and prudently, on a basis which can be defended; but I am persuaded that the least defensible and most perilous way to meet them is to elect men to Professorships, the very name of which instructs them to be partisan defenders of exclusive theories,—as, for instance, in the Literary Department, Professors of "Protestantism," or "Presbyterianism," or, in the Law Department, Professors of "Conservatism," or "Radicalism," or "Democracy;" or in the Medical Department, Professors of "Allopathy," or "Homeopathy."

It is not my business to describe Homeopathy, or Allopathy, or any theory of the healing art, though the relation of this subject to the University has led me, impartially as I could, to examine their claims. Homeopaths profess to cure by the administration of medicine on one theory only, to-wit: that diseases must be overcome by medicines that will produce disorder in a healthy body similar to that which they will heal in a diseased body. They also usually conjoin with this a theory that very small quantities of medicine, in many instances even infinitesimal quantities—too small for the human mind clearly to estimate, are efficient.

The regular school of physicians, called Allopathists by

Homeopathsists, though they do not accept the name, and deny that it is applicable, teach that all diseases and remedies are to be studied experimentally, and that whatever medicines are proved to be curative and beneficial should be employed, and in doses of any size that may be found, by actual use, to be necessary, whether large or small.

Strictly speaking, then, as an outsider, I cannot see why the regular school of medicine, in theory, at least, does not embrace Homeopathy, so far as they, by actual use, find it beneficial. Their theory certainly requires that they should administer medicines on the Homeopathic system, and in infinitesimal quantities, if they find, by study and practice, that medicines so administered will heal disease. But their theory also requires that they should not confine themselves to any exclusive method, if they find any other method more beneficial, but always keep their eyes open to observe new facts and learn new laws.

Nothing but inexcusable prejudice and a want of candor, should prevent regular physicians from investigating Homeopathy, and every other limited theory of cure, thoroughly; but they are by their professed basis of action, forbidden to shut out light from any other source. They profess to embrace the whole orb of science and art, so far as it applies to the maintenance and recovery of physical and mental health.

Whatever may be the character of some doctors—human nature being weak and perverted—ought not a University to aim to teach science thus fully and impartially? Is it necessary to promote truth by the perpetual antagonisms of men who believe that all who differ from them are not only incomplete, but radically and essentially wrong? For my part, though not a physician, I admire the theory of medical science, and clearly see that its advocates have a foundation to build upon, as impregnable and eternal as truth. The Regents, who are elected by the people, and are brought near to the interests of the University, and are charged by the Constitution of the State with its government, have never yet elected professional

partisans to a place in the Faculty. I am sure the Legislature will not ask them to do so if they consider the subject carefully. For these reasons I hope that the State will not always insist, as a condition of aid, that the teachers of any exclusive theory shall be employed by the Regents of the University. And I trust that your Honorable body will neither select nor reject candidates for professors in the interest of any outside party or association, but, according to your best judgment, select liberal and well qualified men, each to give instruction in some natural division of the great territory of human knowledge and power. At the same time, I allow that the Regents ought to respect the will of the people, and must, in the end, accept the aid tendered by the State on the conditions insisted upon.

#### ADMISSION OF WOMEN TO THE UNIVERSITY.

There is still another subject of vital interest to the cause of education in the State, and connected with the University, and that is the evident propriety that equal and impartial privileges should be furnished by the State to both sexes. The Legislature of 1867 adopted the following resolution:

*"Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Legislature that the high objects for which the University of Michigan was organized, will never be fully attained until women are admitted to all its rights and privileges."*

If this is the deliberate opinion of the Legislature, it may be supposed to be the opinion of a majority of the people of the State, and if so, the University, belonging to the State, should regard that opinion. A year ago, in my report, I briefly noticed this subject, and set forth the objections to the demand made, as forcibly as I could, and recommended that no change at that time be made in the policy of the University. I admitted, however, that young women ought to have all advantages for education furnished to young men, but deprecated the agitation and perhaps temporary injury to the University that might ensue, especially unless proper provision was made, which would involve the expenditure of considerable money.

I advert to the subject again because I believe the State will not be able to pass it by without investigation and action, and because the State ought not to neglect it. It is not right that girls and boys, young men and young women, should be educated together in our public schools, our high schools, and our Normal School, and that the privileges of University education should be confined to only half of the population. If young women wish to enjoy the advantages of our libraries, and museums, and laboratories, and lectures, and other instruction, it is simply wrong to deny them the privilege.

If there are difficulties in the way, these questions should be honestly investigated. Are these difficulties, or are they not, insuperable? If they can be properly guarded against, would the expense of doing so be greater or less than to duplicate the University, so as to give equal advantages to women elsewhere? The more I consider the subject, and the more carefully I study the results of the education of both sexes in the same schools, the more inclined am I to the belief that the best method for Michigan would be to make provision for the instruction of women at the University, on the same conditions as men.

I have come to this conclusion slowly. A few objections have sometimes seemed to me strong, but the most of what is urged against it is fanciful, and partakes of the nature of the thoughtless opposition made to what is new. The standard of education would not be changed. The habits of study would not be affected. The honor of the University would be rather increased than diminished. It does not injure the young men at the Sorbonne in Paris that ladies also can listen to the lectures. The demand that women should enjoy the same advantages as men, grows out of Christian civilization, and if difficulties arise, we must not shrink from them, but overcome them. Responsibility makes strength.

I think, however, that to *try this experiment fairly* we should make, as soon as convenient, some improvements in our buildings. Some additional instructors also might be required. Though the additional cost would be trifling compared with

that of establishing another college for women elsewhere, still it would be more than could be met by the University, out of its present resources, unless the grant made by the State in 1867 could be received. In conclusion, I wish distinctly to be understood that I do not desire obtrusively to interfere with the educational provisions of the State, nor even to influence unduly its action in regard to the University. It is my business to execute, not to make, the laws of the University. I should be content to superintend matters as they are here, or leave the work for some other person. I have no doubt that as the University has so largely increased in numbers, and in all the indications of popularity, within a few years, so it may continue to enjoy public favor, if properly managed. But any person must be able to see that, while all things around us in this new country are growing, the University can keep pace with the State, and with the Universities of other States, only by the systematic increase of its income. Michigan has a population of over a million; it will yet have several millions. Shall the University then have no more income than now? How then will it compare with the Universities of New York, Wisconsin Illinois and other States, that have not only the proceeds of the public lands granted to them by the United States, but also large additions to their resources from private munificence, and by grants of the respective States.

The fathers of Michigan did well, and the University has repaid their far-seeing enterprise in honor and usefulness—will not the present generation imitate as well as eulogize their fathers?

E. O. HAVEN,

*President.*

September 29, 1868.

"D."

## STATEMENT

OF OPERATIONS IN THE MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF "GEOLOGY, ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY," AND THE DEPARTMENT OF "ARCHAEOLOGY AND RELICS," FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1868.

*Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., LL. D., President of the University :*

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report on those departments of the Museum under my charge.

## I. DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY, ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

Everything has been accomplished in this department which the limited resources at my command have permitted. Some very material assistance has been rendered by Mr. M. W. Harrington and Mr. J. B. Steere, members of the last senior class, and now graduates of the University. Mr. Harrington, in particular, devoted a considerable portion of nearly every week to work in the laboratory or museum, and, though without any compensation, rendered service which could not be dispensed with. It gives me pleasure to say that Mr. Harrington, by authority of the Board of Regents, granted in September, 1867, is now employed, at a moderate remuneration, to assist me in the details of this department.

*I. Geology.*

Four new cases have been constructed, extending across the south end of the old library room, at an expense of \$175.

In the arrangement of the geological collection I have effected great improvements. Changes were rendered necessary in providing a suitable location for the collections from Lake Superior, to which reference was made in my last report; and the re-arrangements became now, for the first time, possible, by the construction, this year and last, of several new cases. The want of these had long prevented me from giving the geological collections anything like a systematic distribution. Under the present arrangement, the room attached to the Gal-

lery of Mineralogy is devoted exclusively to the Lithological section, while the old library room is appropriated exclusively to the Paleontological section. In the Lithological section there are twenty-four cases, assigned as follows:

*A. Azoic and Eozoic.*

- 1-2. Metalliferous—Michigan Copper.
- 3-4.       "               "       Iron.
- 5.       "               Other Metals.
- 6-7. Plutonic Rocks and Rock-constituents.
- 8-9. Schistose Rocks and Rock-constituents.
- 10-11. Eruptive Rocks and Rock-constituents.

*B. Paleozoic.*

- 12. Potsdam Rocks.
- 13. Trenton and Nashville Rocks.
- 14. Niagara, Salina and Lower Helderberg Rocks.
- 15. Oriskany, Corniferous and Hamilton Rocks.]
- 16. Chemung, Waverly and Lower Carboniferous Rocks.
- 17. Coal Measure Rocks.

18.                       *C. Mesozoic.*

*D. Cenozoic.*

- 19. Tertiary Rocks.
- 20. Post-Tertiary Rocks.

*E. Students' Lithological Cases.*

- 21. Illustrating Rocks and Rock-constituents.
- 22.       "               Rock-structures.

23-24.               *F. Economical Geology.*

The plan of the Paleontological section is shown in the lithographic diagram and printed explanations appended to this Statement. The plan proposed cannot be completely carried into execution until all the cases for this section are constructed. To each case I have attached a description, in book form, of the geology of that age of the world illustrated in the case. These several explanatory volumes have been made by taking to pieces a volume of Dana's Manual of Geology, and binding the parts up separately. Each part is prefixed by a diagram of the Hall, with the requisite explanations.

Some very important contributions to the geological cabinet have been received from Ile Royale and the north shore of Lake Superior, through Dr. A. E. Foote, Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory. Dr. Foote, with unusual and extremely creditable zeal for science, organized, at his own risk, an extensive expedition to the north shore of Lake Superior and the adjacent islands. The expedition left in the latter part of April, and returned during September. The geological department of the University furnished the party with a tent, a camp-chest and utensils, and in return for these facilities, as well as in recognition of the claims of his Alma Mater upon the services of her Alumni, Dr. Foote has furnished my department with a complete set of the geological, zoölogical and botanical specimens collected. These will be found more particularly enumerated below:

*Additions to the Geological Cabinet.*

Dr. A. E. Foote. Twelve varieties of porphyry, mostly from Island St. Ignace, mouth of Neepigon Bay, north shore of Lake Superior.

5 varieties of amygdaloidal trap. N. Shore.

Amygdaloidal trap with agates. St. Ignace.

" " " jasper. "

" " " chalcedony. "

Tufaceous trap. St. Ignace.

Slate. Thunder Cape.

Chloritic Schist with iron pyrites. Champion Mine, North Shore.

2 Conglomerates. N. Shore.

2 " Ile Royale.

1 " Eagle River, Keewenaw Pt.

2 Metamorphic sandstone. Ile Royale.

2 Porcelain jasper. "

1 Sandstone. St. Ignace.

1 " Bayfield, Wis.

1 Chlorastrolites in amygdaloidal trap. Ile Royale.

1 " gangue rock.



1 Basaltic column, weighing about 80 lbs. Simpson's Island.

2 Segments of basaltic columns.

WILLITS, HARRINGTON and FOOTE, (Alumni.) Several slabs of Corniferous limestone with glacial grooves, from Stony Point, Lake Erie.

M. W. HARRINGTON. Rare lithological specimen.

J. H. BURLISON. Compressed peat, from Dexter, Mich. Talc, from a quarry in North Carolina. Iron Ore, from Brewster's Station, Putnam Co., N. Y.

L. B. POTTS, (Student.) Rare lithological specimen.

CHARLES POOR, (Student.) Rare lithological specimen.

B. R. CHAFFEE, (Student.) Fossils and rocks from Marcellus, N. Y.

W. L. OGE, (Student.) Fine specimen of *Tentaculites*.

O. H. PLANT, (Student.) Compressed peat, from Chelsea, Mich.

P. M. BARKER. Salt from crude brine, from well at Bennington, Shiawassee Co., Mich. Depth 680 feet—apparently in "Napoleon sandstone."

WILLIAM BRISCOE, Esq. Travertin from near Sheppardsville, Mich.

D. MONROE, (Class of 1865.) Black oxyd of manganese, from Moléje, Lower California. Plumbago, from Sonora, Mexico.

AYRES, LARNED and WISWALL, (Salt Manufacturing Co., Port Austin, Mich.,) through Rev. George Taylor. Samples of coarse and fine salt, in bottles.

J. MONTGOMERY, (Alumnus.) Fossil coral, (*Syringopora Hisingeri*,) from near Woodstock, Ontario.

MRS. H. M. REDFIELD, Cambridge, Lenawee Co. Pure and fine specimen of Kidney Iron Ore—long mistaken for an aërolite.

PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, (by purchase of Prof. F. D. Cope for \$15.) A set of Maryland Miocene fossils, consisting as follows:

11	species of sharks' teeth, .....	17	specimens.
39	" Molluscs, .....	198	"
1	" Articulate, ( <i>Balanus proteus</i> ,)....	5	"
1	" Radiate, ( <i>Madrepora palmata</i> ,)...	2	"
52	"	222	"

*II. Zoology.*

Two pediment cases for large specimens have been constructed, at an expense of \$45.

Mr. Harrington has identified and labeled 25 species of Unionidæ, presented by T. Entrekin; also, the considerable collection of shells left to the Museum by my former geological assistant, A. D. White, to whom acknowledgments were made in my Report of 1863, p. 10. The collection consisted of about 60 species of Unionidæ, Cycladidæ, Helicidæ and Lymneidæ. He has also re-labeled and placed on exhibition, our entire collection of Cycladidæ, besides acting as general assistant during the year; but without compensation. Mr. J. B. Steere, also a student, bestowed considerable labor upon the Lymneidæ and Helicidæ, having re-labeled and arranged 134 species. A considerable portion of our domestic Pulmonate Molluscs has been re-labeled according to an improved arrangement, which I have devised. It is my intention to begin immediately the re-labeling of the ornithological collection, by the introduction of a new label holder, or clamp, which I have invented. This clamp is already in use in some other museums, and has been highly approved by the best judges in some of the larger museums of the country.

The zoölogical results of the expedition to the north shore of Lake Superior, under Dr. Foote, have added considerably to our collections from that region, especially in the families of Fishes, Reptiles, Insects and Molluscs, as will be shown below. A complete series of the zoölogical specimens is pledged to the University.

*Additions to the Zoological Collection.*

DR. A. E. FOOTE. Specimens from Ile Royale and the north shore of Lake Superior, as follows:

Common Hare, (*Lepus sylvaticus*.)

Common Mink, (*Putorius vison*.)

14 Bird skins.

12 Eggs of *Larus argentatus*.

1 Carapace of turtle.

5 Serpents in alcohol.

7 Batrachians in alcohol.

50 Fishes in alcohol.

250 species of Insects.

*Unio dilatata* and *Anodonta Pepinana*.

22 species of *Planorbis*, *Valvata*, *Amnicola*, *Sphaerium*, *Pisidium*, *Helix*, *Succinea*, *Lymnea*, and *Physa*.

HOLMES AND WILTSIE, Ann Arbor. Hen Hawk, (*Buteo borealis*.)

E. P. AUSTIN, (Alumnus.) 3 small Rodents' skulls; 1 skin of Shrew Mole, (*Blarina talpoides*.)

J. T. COLEMAN. Mud Hen, (*Fulica Americana*.) mounted.

W. J. ENGLISH, (Student.) Large Water Bug, (*Belostoma Haldemanum*.)

W. H. MARTIN, Deerfield, Livingston Co. Large Hornets' Nest.

MRS. S. A. DELONG. A remarkable native Fly.

WILLIAM VAN OSTRAND. Large Water Bug, (*Belostoma Haldemanum*.)

A. WINCHELL. Maple limbs cut transversely by an unknown insect larve.

Specimens of *Anoplitis suturalis*, which has just commenced ravaging the locust trees of central Kentucky.

Labeled specimens of small fishes from Ann Arbor. Labeled by Prof. E. D. Cope.

M. W. HARRINGTON. Three species of *Helix*, to supply deficiencies in the Museum. Male and female seventeen-year Cicadas, and larva-cases.

J. B. STEERE. Eight species of *Helix*, to supply deficiencies in the Museum.

MESSRS. PLANT AND CHAFFEE, (Students.) Fish Lizard, (*Menobranchus lateralis*).

W. J. ENGLISH, (Student.) Apple tree branches pierced by the seventeen-year Cicada, (very abundant and general in June, 1868.)

The following duplicate bird-skins, in a fair state of preservation, are offered for exchange, viz: 8 *Querquedula discors*, 2 *Aix Sponsa*, 6 *Anas boschas*, 6 *Fulix collaris*, 2 *Aythya Americana*, 1 *Dafila acuta*, 4 *Anas obscura*, 1 *Nettion Carolinensis*, 3 *Mareca Penelope*, 1 *Bucephala albeola*, 1 *Spatulacly peata*, 1 *Croicocephalus Philadelphia*, 2 *Larus glaucus*, 2 *Ardea Herodias*, 4 *Fulica Americana*, 2 *Bubo Virginianus*, 7 *Haliaetus Leucocephalus*, 1 *Pandion Carolinensis*, 1 *Ortyx Virginianus*, 1 *Botaurus lentiginosis*, 1 *Buteo borealis*, 1 *Accipiter fuscus*.

Also 1 *Sciurus Ludovicianus* and 1 *Sciurus Carolinensis*.

In my Statement of 1866 I credited, through wrong information, a remarkable specimen—the Double Crested Cormorant—to the wrong person. It should be credited, H. N. FRENCH, (Alumnus,) of Homer, Calhoun Co.

I deem it but an act of justice to a gentleman of science who, I am sure, would never ask the correction for his own sake, to state that the entire collection of Insects obtained for the University some years since through the agency of Mr. R. Kennicott, and presented as a portion of the "Trowbridge Collection," should be credited to Mr. P. R. Uhler, of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore. This information reached me indirectly and without the agency of Mr. Uhler. It has been ascertained, however, that these specimens were selected, labeled and pinned by Mr. Uhler from his private collection as a donation from himself directly to the University, and that he had no knowledge that they were to be credited to the "Trowbridge Collection." It is claimed by Mr. Uhler's friends that this acknowledgment should be made. In gladly rendering tardy justice to a naturalist of so unpretending superiority, I desire to state that I had no other agency in the transaction referred to than to receive the specimens as they purported to be—a part of the "Trowbridge Collection," with no particular mention of Mr. Uhler's name.

Lest this statement should seem to reflect upon the memory of Mr. Kennicott, I ought to say further that I believe, if this zealous and conscientious young naturalist were living he

would show that his honesty is not in the least implicated in this misunderstanding.

### *III. Botany.*

Mr. Harrington has labeled and placed on exhibition the collection of seeds presented by Mr. Austin and myself, as also the truncheons of wood presented by students of botany. He has also completed the catalogue of the Houghton Herbarium, from which it appears that this collection contains 612 species, and about 2,000 specimens. The Sager Herbarium catalogued by Dr. Lyons, is found to contain 878 species and 1,555 specimens.

Mr. Harrington has also looked through the entire collection of duplicate plants and rectified the labeling according to the modern nomenclature. The duplicate specimens number 4,259, and belong to 643 species. These have been arranged, under my direction, in ten labeled sets, of each of which a complete catalogue has been made out. The sets are composed as follows:

No. 1, 643 species; No. 2, 578 species; No. 3, 503 species; No. 4, 440 species; No. 5, 372 species; No. 6, 310 species; No. 7, 274 species; No. 8, 243 species; No. 9, 202 species; No 10, 179 species. There are besides 367 specimens of 108 species not included in the sets.

The foregoing plants are mostly in good condition, and I shall endeavor to use them in making exchanges for foreign specimens. Nearly all were collected in the Lake Superior region.

The expedition under Dr. Foote made extensive collections in the Vegetable Kingdom, embracing Phænogams, Equiseta, Ferns and Lycopodiace. The Flora of Ile Royale was pretty thoroughly studied during a stay of about ten weeks. The number of species observed on the island belonging to the types just indicated was 560. The total number of species of the same orders reported by the expedition conducted some years since by Prof. L. Agassiz, was 386.

*Additions to the Botanical Collection.*

DR. A. E. FOOTE. Two hundred and seventy-five species of dried plants from Ile Royale, numbering about 350 specimens, embracing half a dozen of the rare fern *Allosorus acrostichoides* and the same number of *Aspidium fragrans*.

A. WINCHELL. Sixty-two varieties of garden seeds.

4 Bolls of Cotton from Louisiana.

1 sample of Chinese cotton.

W. MERRILL, East Saginaw, (Class of '71.) Specimen showing a wound of a hickory tree by an axe, grown over and filled up by the growth of seven years.

E. W. WHITMORE, Ann Arbor. Stick of wood showing stump of a limb, (cut off by the axe,) overlaid by twelve years of annual growth.

E. P. AUSTIN. Fifty-five species of seeds of wild plants.

D. R. SHOOP, (Alumnus.) Fifty-nine species of dried plants from Tennessee and North Carolina—mostly new to the collection.

C. H. PLANT, (Student.) Specimens of the Teale (*Dipsacus fullonum*,) from Marcellus, N. Y.

*Summary of Additions.*

Geological,.....	117 entries,	322 specimens.
Zoölogical,.....	354 "	468 "
Botanical, .....	457 "	536 "
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Total, .....	938 "	1,326 "
Grand totals last year,.....	21,591 "	70,303 "
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Grand totals this year,.....	22,519 "	71,629 "

## II. DEPARTMENT OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND RELICS.

The following additions have been made:

A. WINCHELL. Hickory cane from near the tomb of Andrew Jackson, Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.

Leaf of *Magnolia grandiflora* from the tree growing by the tomb of Andrew Jackson.

Pieces punched from the rivet holes of the plates of the iron-clad "Ram" built by the government at Carondelet, Mo.

Virginia Treasury Note for 225 pounds, of date 1781. Presented to A. Winchell by Regent John B. Bowman, of Kentucky University.

Bill of account by Abram Bowman, 1779. From the same.

Receipt of Benjamin Roberts, Louisville, Ky., 1785. From the same.

J. H. BURLINSON, (Steward.) Limestone, from door-post of Fort Ticonderoga.

Fragment of brick from Fort George.

Musket-ball and gun-flint from battle-field of the American Revolution, Caldwell, Lake George.

Fragment of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Montreal.

Ex-Gov. ALPHEUS FELLOE, Ann Arbor. A Hindoo Idol made of metal.

WILLIAM J. WATERS, (Student.) Harpoon and seal skin thong used by the Esquimaux of Greenland.

#### REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

A Register for the names of visitors to the Museum was opened on the 24th day of October, 1867. The total number of names registered to September 24, 1868, is 3,349. It is thought at least one-third of the visitors fail to register their names. If so, the Museum has been visited by not less than 5,000 persons during the last eleven months, which is at the rate of 5,400 per year. Of these, it is ascertained that 60 per cent. are people of Michigan.

The registrations have been distributed through the several months as follows:

October (from 24th,) 138; November, 410; December, 282; January, 257; February, 242; March, 346; April, 222; May, 151; June, 501; July, 187; August, 502; September (to 24th,) 183. Total, 3,349.

I beg respectfully again to call attention to the Rominger Collection. In courtesy to Dr. Rominger, some definite action should be taken without further delay.

I have the pleasure to transmit, for the consideration of the Board of Regents, the offer of Prof. James Orton, of Rochester University, to place in our Museum a collection of 127 specimens of lavas from the Andes, for the moderate sum of \$100. These specimens were collected by himself during the last year.

I would also respectfully urge the importance of completing the cases in the Paleontological Hall, and constructing another cabinet of drawers for specimens kept in the laboratory.

I should be pleased to see some steps taken toward the founding of a Botanic Garden and Green House. I believe, after considerable inquiry and observation, that much could be done without permanent expense to the University. Once founded, such an accessory to the University might be made self-supporting, and would, perhaps, produce a small revenue. On this subject I would be pleased to confer with the Board of Regents.

Respectfully submitted.

A. WINCHELL,  
*Prof. Geol., Zool., and Bot.*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,  
Ann Arbor, 28 Sept., 1868.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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The Board are happy to be able to report that the Normal School has passed a successful year, and is now prosecuting its work effectively.

The departments that were supplied by temporary assistants for the last year, have been filled by the appointment of permanent professors.

Prof. E. Darrow has been called to the Chair of Ancient Languages, and Prof. D. Putnam to the Chair of Natural Science. They are now discharging the duties of their respective positions with entire acceptance.

During the year, the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society have passed to the Normal School all their right and title to the Museum. This building is very much needed for use by the school, and an appropriation should be secured to complete it as speedily as possible.

It has been enclosed and rooms finished in the basement for the Janitor. It is hoped that the Legislature will at the present session make the needed appropriation. Since the State by an outlay of five or six thousand dollars can secure to the Normal School an edifice which has cost twenty thousand dollars, there ought not to be any doubt about the appropriation being made. The Museum has been erected and thus far completed by the joint efforts of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society, the State Board of Education and the citizens of Ypsilanti. It is a beautiful structure, located on the south-east corner of the Normal School Campus, overlooking the entire city of Ypsilanti.

## CLASS GRADUATING MARCH 5TH, 1868.

Frances E. Bacon,.....	Ypsilanti.
Lucia J. Fisher,.....	Coldwater.
Lizzie E. Gardner,.....	Dexter.
F. W. Dunlap,.....	Mitchell, Iowa.
Lydia A. Hopkins,.....	White Lake.
Anna LeBaron,.....	Saline.
Mary J. Melville,.....	Sherman.
Wm. P. Palmer,.....	Ypsilanti.
S. Eliza Phillips,.....	Ypsilanti.
Emma Smith,.....	Novi.
J. H. Turnbull,.....	Chelsea.
Lottie A. White,.....	Coldwater.
Belle Widner,.....	Wyandotta.

Besides these who received the graduating diploma, seventy-five others have received the *Training* course certificate, viz.:

At close of Winter Term, 1867-8,.....	27
And at close of Summer Term of 1868,.....	48

In the *Experimental Department* the number of *Normal* pupils acting and trained in teaching was,

Winter Term of 1867-8,.....	28
Summer Term of 1868,.....	27
Fall Term of 1868,.....	26

— 81

	NO. OF PUPILS.		
	Winter of '67-8.	Summer, '68.	Fall, '68.
1st Primary,.....	7	9	2
2d Primary,.....	2	7	9
3d Primary,.....	—	3	11
1st Intermediate,.....	7	6	—
2d Intermediate,.....	9	12	3
3d Intermediate,.....	21	17	15
1st Grammar,.....	30	17	25
2d Grammar,.....	15	14	12
3d Grammar,.....	13	7	12
High School,.....	2	2	7
	<hr/> 106	<hr/> 94	<hr/> 96

According to the law of the State, the Board of Education apportion the number of pupils to be appointed by Representatives, and in 1867 fixed it at two for each Representative; said appointment to be valid for one year, and having the following or a similar form:

DATE \_\_\_\_\_, 18—.

I hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has been appointed by me to fill the next vacancy in the Michigan State Normal School, among pupils from this district.

Representative \_\_\_\_\_ District, \_\_\_\_\_ County.

Fifty pupils have received appointments from Representatives of the district whence they came, whose names and by whom appointed are given in the following list:

*Winter Term of 1867-8.*

Sarah E. Jones, appointed by Hon. Walter Robinson, 4th Lenawee.

Maria Wadsworth, appointed by Hon. Charles E. Mickley 3d Lenawee.

L. C. Miller, appointed by Hon. Wm. A. Osborn, 2d Lenawee.

Sarah J. Brooks, appointed by Hon. J. J. Woodman, 1st Van Buren.

A. D. Lutwych, appointed by Hon. C. H. Gallup, Huron Co.

Julia A. Meachem, appointed by Hon. L. D. Osborn, 2d Cass.

Christina McFarlan, appointed by Hon. Thos. D. Hawley, 1st Wayne.

Louisa Armstrong, appointed by Hon. Thos. D. Hawley, 1st Wayne.

Emma L. Baker, appointed by Hon. J. S. Barber, 2d Branch.

Mary Underdonk, appointed by Hon. George Willard, 3d Calhoun.

Hattie Hubbard, appointed by Hon. George Willard, 3d Calhoun.

Henry Bishop, appointed by Hon. Israel Huckins, Sanilac.

Sarah A. Paradise, appointed by Hon. Walter Robinson, 4th Lenawee.

Clara Ruddiman, appointed by Hon. Jefferson Wiley, Wayne.

Isaac Wheeler, appointed by Hon. Israel Huckins, Sanilac.

Nancy Van Ness, appointed by Hon. Levi Camburn, Montcalm.

Geo. W. Clendennen, appointed by Hon. Henry B. Wells, 1st Cass.

Chas. S. Baker, appointed by Hon. E. C. Walker, 1st Wayne.

Jas. D. Turnbull, appointed by Hon. Samson Parker, 4th Washtenaw.

Flora Jenness, appointed by Hon. J. S. Jenness, Washtenaw.

Emma Jenness, appointed by Hon. J. S. Jenness, Washtenaw.

*Summer, 1868.*

D. E. Haskins, appointed by Hon. Warren McCutcheon, 3d Hillsdale.

Rufus Courter, appointed by Hon. P. D. Warner, 3d Oakland.

Edgar Hughson, appointed by Hon. A. S. Stannard, 2d Ionia.

M. Devro, appointed by Hon. A. H. Benedict, 2d Livingston.

Irving Clendennen, appointed by Hon. H. B. Wells, 1st Cass.

Gracie Bradley, appointed by Hon. Jno. McGlavin, 2d Berrien.

Nelia Hammond, appointed by Hon. Jno. McGlavin, 2d Berrien.

L. E. Hall, appointed by Hon. W. F. Storrs, 2d Ottawa.

Fannie J. Fitch, appointed by Hon. Danl. L. Crossman, 2d Ingham.

Alice Howe, appointed by Hon. Alex. H. Benedict, 2d Livingston.

E. Kimball, appointed by Hon. Hiel Woodward, 1st Jackson.

Chas. A. Baxter, appointed by Hon. W. F. Storrs, 2d Ottawa.

L. Congdon, appointed by Hon. S. Parker, 4th Washtenaw.

A. Stark, appointed by Hon. J. D. Corey, 3d Washtenaw.

Hattie Meachem, appointed by Hon. L. D. Osborn, Cass.

H. M. Sabin, appointed by Hon. Thos. J. Slayton, 2d Kent.

*Fall Term of 1868.*

Christina McFarlan, re-appointed by Hon. Thos. D. Hawley, 1st Wayne.

Maria J. Mellville, appointed by Hon. J. G. Wait, Senator.

W. W. Stockley, appointed by Hon. Luther G. Emerson, Ontonagon.

Alice Howe, appointed by Hon. A. H. Benedict, 2d Livingston.

H. Meachem, re-appointed by Hon. L. D. Osborn, 2d Cass.

Anna Curtis, appointed by Hon. H. B. Wells, 1st Cass.

O. H. Carus, appointed by Hon. P. Dean Warner, 3d Oakland.

Mary E. Bodine, appointed by Hon. P. S. Spalding, 2d Eaton.

L. S. Montague, appointed by Hon. Wm. Ball, 1st Livingston.

Peter Shield, appointed by Hon. Wm. Ball, 1st Livingston.

Ellen J. Cobb, appointed by Hon. J. W. Swift, 4th Wayne.

Harriet Hubbard, re-appointed by Hon. Geo. Willard, 3d Calhoun.

Mary Underdonk, re-appointed by Hon. Geo. Willard, 3d Calhoun.

All the appointees have proved to be excellent selections, but the appointments will diminish the estimated income by about five hundred dollars.

The Normal School has gained much in the last two years from the able coöperation of County Superintendents. Their sympathy is naturally with us if we do our work well, and we are gratified to hear good accounts from those of our pupils who have completed or partly completed the course of study in the School. The whole cause of education in the State has sensibly felt their influence, and no wiser act for the interests of popular education has been accomplished than that of the Legislature of 1867, creating such office; giving, as it does, such intense efficiency, in the case of every good officer, to the whole machinery of the common school system.

I append a table showing the statistics of attendance since the opening of the school, that, in case of the loss of our

records by fire or otherwise, we may recover in the records of the Superintendent's office such as may hereafter be sought. Indeed, the whole record in the table, previous to 1859, has *thus only* been preserved; all in the table after that date has been taken from our register, and not from yearly reports to the State Board of Education. The average attendance can be obtained by taking one-half of the aggregate attendance for the year, and the total of individual or separate pupils for each year since 1858 will be found in the last column.

As to attendance, the culminating year was 1860, and from that to 1865 the influence of the war can easily be traced, after which the figures begin again to increase.

D. P. MAYHEW,

*Principal.*

## STATISTICAL TABLE OF ATTENDANCE.

NORMAL SCHOOL, PROPER.						EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT.					
YEAR.	No. of Term.	Ladies.	Gentlemen.	Total of Term.	AGE of Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total of Term.	AGE of Year.	Total Age of Attendance.	Separate Pupils in each y <sup>r</sup> .
1853,.....	1	65	57	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853,.....	2	111	64	175	297	9	18	27	27	324	.....
1854,.....	3	94	83	177	.....	25	20	45	.....	.....	.....
1854,.....	4	153	79	232	409	30	28	58	101	510	.....
1855,.....	5	101	80	181	.....	39	26	65	.....	.....	.....
1855,.....	6	112	66	177	359	18	28	38	103	461	.....
1856,.....	7	90	68	158	.....	28	40	68	.....	.....	.....
1856,.....	8	194	48	242	810	78	101	179	239	549	.....
1857,.....	9	106	108	213	.....	30	40	70	.....	.....	.....
1857,.....	10	144	117	261	474	37	37	74	144	618	.....
1858,.....	11	79	87	164	.....	38	27	65	.....	.....	.....
1858,.....	12	149	143	297	461	33	31	64	129	500	.....
1859,.....	13	77	104	181	.....	29	31	50	.....	.....	420
1859,.....	14	211	146	357	533	.....	.....	50	109	638	.....
1860,.....	15	148	174	322	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	440
1860,.....	16	196	92	287	549	.....	.....	50	90	639	.....
1861,.....	17	130	118	238	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	456
1861,.....	18	167	107	274	512	.....	.....	50	100	612	.....
1862,.....	19	122	123	245	.....	20	21	41	.....	.....	429
1862,.....	20	206	79	284	539	22	23	45	86	625	.....
1862,.....	21	157	72	229	.....	28	22	50	.....	.....	268
1862,.....	22	188	43	236	475	24	26	50	100	575	.....
1864,.....	23	108	45	153	.....	39	23	67	.....	.....	293
1864,.....	24	143	52	196	348	40	35	75	142	400	.....
1865,.....	25	97	41	138	.....	40	30	70	.....	.....	235
1865,.....	26	138	59	197	335	40	40	80	150	485	.....
1866,.....	27	83	63	146	.....	38	48	86	.....	.....	252
1866,.....	28	137	55	192	338	30	46	76	162	540	.....
1867,.....	29	84	58	142	.....	39	45	84	.....	.....	309
1867,.....	30	157	83	240	382	42	64	106	199	572	.....
1868,.....	31	100	66	166	.....	33	63	94	.....	.....	343
1868,.....	32	165	97	262	428	35	61	96	190	618	.....

## REPORT OF TREASURER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., June 24, 1868.

*The State Board of Education in Account with R. W. Hemphill  
Treasurer.*

1867. Sept. 26.	To paid No. 167, Hon. D. E. Brown, expenses,...	\$39 78
" 26.	" " 168, Hon. E. Willets, expenses, .....	14 95
" 26.	" " 169, Hon. O. Hosford, expenses, .....	37 00
" 26.	" " 170, Prof. Mayhew, expenses, Ohio, ..	28 00
" 26.	" " 171, Prof. Goodison, postage, .....	9 65
Dec. 17.	" " 172, Hon. D. E. Brown, expenses, ...	17 50
" 17.	" " 173, Hon. O. Hosford, expenses, .....	17 00
" 17.	" " 173, Hon. E. Willets, expenses, .....	9 00
" 17.	" " 174, Prof. Mayhew, salary, .....	500 00
" 17.	" " 175, Prof. Bengal, salary, .....	375 00
" 17.	" " 176, Prof. Goodison, salary, .....	375 00
" 17.	" " 177, Prof. Bellows, salary, .....	375 00
" 17.	" " 178, Prof. Whitney, salary, .....	300 00
" 17.	" " 179, Miss Hoppin, salary, .....	225 00
" 17.	" " 180, Miss Rice, salary, .....	175 00
" 17.	" " 181, Miss Pomeroy, salary, .....	150 00
" 17.	" " 182, Prof. Pease, salary, .....	187 00
1868. Jan. 3.	" " 183, Hon. D. E. Brown, expenses, ...	21 00
" 3.	" " 184, Hon. E. Willets, expenses, .....	30 00
" 3.	" " 185, Hon. O. Hosford, expenses, .....	14 00
March 5.	" " 186, Prof. Mayhew, salary, .....	500 00
" 5.	" " 187, Prof. Bengal, salary, .....	375 00
" 5.	" " 188, Prof. Goodison, salary, .....	375 00
" 5.	" " 189, Prof. Bellows, salary, .....	375 00
" 5.	" " 190, Prof. Whitney, salary, .....	300 00
" 5.	" " 191, Miss Pomeroy, salary, .....	150 00
" 5.	" " 192, Miss Rice, salary, .....	175 00
" 5.	" " 193, Prof. Darrow, salary, .....	300 00
" 5.	" " 194, Miss Hoppla, salary, .....	225 00



## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

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1868.	Mar. 5.	To paid No. 195, Prof. Pease, salary,.....	\$187 50
"	5.	" " 196, Edwards & Cooper, w'k museum,	450 00
"	5.	" " 197, J. E. Bassett, painting,.....	10 00
"	5.	" " 198, Smith Bros., sundries, .....	62 04
"	5.	" " 199, Smith Bros., Laboratory, .....	13 88
"	5.	" " 200, Prof. Goodison, postage,.....	3 50
"	5.	" " 201, Blockford & Camp,.....	29 94
"	5.	" " 202, A. S. Barnes, diplomas,.....	75 16
"	5.	" " 203, Ypsilanti Woolen Manufacturing Co., lumber,.....	24 44
June 24.	"	Expense acc't per bill of items,.....	3,455 67
Total debits,.....			<u>\$9,978 52</u>

*The State Board of Education in Account with R. W. Hemphill,  
Treasurer.*

1868.	June 24.	To payments as per acc't annexed,.....	\$9,978 52
"	24.	balance to new acc't,.....	866 19
			<u>\$10,844 71</u>
1867.	Aug. 9.	By balance cash acc't,.....	\$1,927 71
	Dec. 17.	" 1 diploma,.....	8 00
"	31.	" warrant Auditor General,.....	1,500 00
1868.	March 6.	" 14 diplomas,.....	42 00
"	6.	" warrant Auditor General,.....	5,000 00
	April 20.	" 1 diploma,.....	3 00
	June 24.	" tuition from Aug. 9, 1867, to June 24, 1868,	2,869 00
			<u>\$10,844 71</u>
1868.	June 24.	By balance,.....	<u>\$866 19</u>

YPSILANTI, Mich., June 24, 1868.

## ADRIAN COLLEGE.

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Adrian College, now under the control and special patronage of the Methodist Church, has before it a future of bright promise. Its Buildings, Grounds, Cabinet, Musical Instruments, Library and other appurtenances, are valued at \$200,000. It has, in addition to this, an endowment fund, drawing interest, of upwards of \$100,000.

The attendance the past year was two hundred and forty-two. Of these thirty-six were in the College and two hundred and six were in the Select Course and Preparatory Department. Ninety-five were ladies and one hundred and forty-seven were gentlemen.

When the College, less than two years since, became the property of the Methodist Church, there was an indebtedness against the Institution of upwards of \$30,000. This indebtedness, it is confidently believed, will be fully met during the year 1869.

The course of instruction pursued in this Institution, as our catalogue shows, is equal to that pursued in other first-class colleges, and the fixed purpose of the Faculty is to secure to their pupils an education as complete and thorough as can be obtained elsewhere. With the following extract from our last catalogue, I close this report:

## "DEGREES.

"The Degree of 'Bachelor of Arts' is conferred upon students who successfully complete the Classical Course.

"The Degree of 'Bachelor of Science' is conferred upon students who in like manner complete the Scientific Course.

"The Master's Degree will be conferred upon graduates of three years' standing, who shall have sustained a good moral character subsequent to graduation, and who shall have engaged during that period in professional or in literary and scientific studies, provided that those entitled to such degree

shall report themselves by letter or otherwise to the President of the College before the time of the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

"LITERARY SOCIETIES.

"There are connected with the College, two Literary Societies, the 'Star' and the 'Lambda Phi.' These hold regular weekly meetings for Rhetorical and Literary Exercises, and afford to students advantages for improvement in discussion, criticism and Rhetorical studies.

"CABINET.

"The Cabinet comprises the Donations of Prof. J. Kost, Rev. I. Dunham, of Massachusetts, and Major J. H. Cole, of Adrian. It is amply sufficient for illustrating all the departments of Geology and Mineralogy. Some of the specimens are rare, and all are in good condition.

"The friends of the College are invited to send to the Cabinet and Library such contributions as may add to their completeness and value.

"TERMS AND VACATIONS.

"The Collegiate year is divided into three terms and three vacations. The first term continues sixteen, and each of the others twelve weeks. The first vacation is two weeks, and includes the holidays; the second is one week, and the third or Summer vacation is nine weeks.

"In all the departments, it is of great importance that students enter at the beginning of the term. Students are required to report themselves for registration upon arriving in town.

"PROSPECTS OF THE COLLEGE.

"The prospects of Adrian College were never more full of promise than now. The success of the year past has been, in view of all the circumstances, as complete as the most sanguine friends of the Institution anticipated, and the assurances of a greatly increased attendance during the next year are very encouraging. The aim of the Trustees and Faculty will be to

make the College such as to meet the expectation both of the community in which it is located, and the Church under whose patronage it has been placed.

"The location of the institution with respect to healthfulness, and social and natural surroundings, can be scarcely excelled.

"For either a business or collegiate education, the means and appliances of the Institution are in every way sufficient."

ASA MAHAN,

*President.*

ADRIAN COLLEGE, NOV. 30, 1868.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the HON. O. HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor of herewith submitting for your inspection, the annual report of Adrian College, for the year ending June 25, 1868:

INCORPORATION.

This Institution became incorporated under the general college laws of the State, March 22, 1859, and its buildings, so far as they were then available, were opened for the reception of students in the latter part of the same year. It is now under the patronage of the Methodist (formerly the Methodist Protestant) Church, and is the only College formally recognized by the General Conference of that religious body, in the United States.

LOCATION.

The buildings, four in number, are very eligibly situated on a plat of twenty acres of land, just beyond the western corporate limits of the city of Adrian. The site was donated by Hon. L. G. Berry and Dr. D. K. Underwood, and is very well adapted to the purposes to which it is appropriated. Of the four buildings, one is used exclusively for the accommodation of ladies and as a boarding hall, and one for the accommoda-

tion of gentlemen. Each of these has three stories and contains airy and spacious study and lodging rooms, and will accommodate one hundred and twenty students. The two remaining buildings are each two stories; the upper story of the one being a commodious chapel, and that of the other a room devoted to the purpose of a Cabinet. The first floors are used for recitation and society rooms.

[Just as this Report is going to press, Feb. 2d, 1869, we learn that the south building of Adrian College was this morning burned. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, with an insurance of \$8,000. It is probable it will be speedily rebuilt.]

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

*Term Expires, June, 1869.*—Hon. F. C. Bearman, Adrian; Rev. R. Rose, Jeffersonville, O.

*Term Expires, June, 1870.*—Hon. L. G. Berry, Adrian; Rev. J. S. Thrap, Adrian.

*Term Expires, June, 1871.*—Hon. W. S. Wilcox, Adrian; John Redman, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.

*Term Expires, June, 1872.*—Rev. C. Springer, Zanesville, O.; Rev. James Mayall, Princeton, Ills.

*Term Expires, June, 1873.*—T. J. Finch, Esq., Springfield, O.; John Fordyce, Esq., Cambridge, O.

*Term Expires, June, 1874.*—Hon. R. R. Beecher, Adrian; John J. Gillespie, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. R. R. Beecher, *President*; Prof. G. B. McElroy, *Secretary*; John J. Gillespie, *Treasurer*.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. R. Rose, Hon. R. R. Beecher, Hon. L. G. Berry, Rev. J. S. Thrap.

*Local Treasurer and Financial Agent*—G. B. McElroy.

*General Agent*—Rev. J. S. Thrap.

*Board of Visitors.*—Christopher T. Bateman, A. M.; Rev. Alex. Clark, A. M.; Rev. E. P. Powell, A. M.

## FACULTY.

Rev. A. Mahan, D. D., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Rev. G. B. McElroy, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; Rev. I. W. McKeever, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Natural History; A. H. Lowrie, A. M., Professor of History and Political Economy, and Principal of the Preparatory Department; I. W. Cassell, A. B., Professor of the Latin and the Greek Language; ———\*, Professor of Chemistry and Geology; Miss Ada A. Alvord, A. B., Principal of the Ladies' Department; J. M. Thomson, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music; Miss Sallie E. Rose, Assistant Teacher of Music; Miss Alice Van Slyke, Teacher of Painting; Augustus F. Bruske, Teacher of German.

## DEPARTMENTS AND COURSE OF STUDY.

## I. PREPARATORY.

While it is the especial aim of this Department to prepare students for the successful prosecution of the course of study adopted in the Collegiate Department, it is also designed to meet the wants of those who, in view of teaching in common schools, or of engaging in general business, require only a good English education. The course of study prescribed embraces the branches usually taught in Academies and the higher grade of public schools.

To enter this Department the applicant, unless by special arrangement with the Faculty, must be at least fourteen years of age; and he must have acquired a good general knowledge of the elementary principles of Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, etc. The Department is under the same general supervision as the other Departments of the College, but at the same time, is subject to the immediate control and direction of the Principal.

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\*Until this Professorship shall be filled, the duties pertaining to it will be distributed among the members of the Faculty

## COURSE OF STUDY.

## FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM,.....	{ English Grammar. Higher Arithmetic. Latin Grammar.
SECOND TERM,.....	{ Analysis of the English Sentence. Higher Arithmetic. Latin Grammar and Reader.
THIRD TERM,.....	{ History of the United States. Higher Arithmetic—reviewed. Greek Grammar. Latin Grammar and Reader.

## SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM,.....	{ Natural Philosophy. Physical Geography. Greek Grammar and Reader. Cæsar's Commentaries and Latin Grammar.
SECOND TERM,.....	{ Elementary Algebra. Greek Grammar and Reader. Cicero's Orations and Latin Grammar.
THIRD TERM,.....	{ Elementary Algebra. Xenophon's Anabasis. Virgil Æneid and Latin Prosody.

Thoroughness in the foregoing course of study, or in one fully its equivalent, is essential to success in the Collegiate Course.

Particular attention is given to those studies that pertain to a knowledge of the English Language, including Reading, Composition and Declamation.

The mode of pronouncing Latin and Greek, commonly known as the Continental system, is used exclusively in the College; and the study of Ancient Geography and History is prosecuted in connection with the reading of Classic Authors.

## II. COLLEGE.

Candidates for admission to this Department must furnish testimonials of good moral character, and if from another College, certificates of regular dismission.

There are two distinct courses of instruction, the Classical and Scientific, each continuing through four years. These are

open to both sexes, and when completed, entitle the student to the usual Academic degrees.

Students are admitted to the Freshman Class, in the Classical Course, on having passed a satisfactory examination in the studies of the Preparatory Department, or an equivalent thereto.

The Scientific Course has been established to meet the wants of such students as do not wish to take a full course of Latin and Greek, and embraces a wider range of Mathematics and English branches, together with the French and the German Language.

Most of the studies are recited with the classes in the Classical Course, and the students have similar exercises in Composition, Reading and Declamation, and enjoy like privileges for Lectures and Literary Societies.

Candidates for admission will be examined in the studies of the Preparatory Department, except the Greek Language and the Latin of the second year.

Candidates for advanced standing in either course, in addition to the requirements of the Freshman Class, must be prepared in those studies previously pursued by the class into which they desire admission.

Examinations for admission to any of the classes are conducted with reference to principles, rather than text books. The object is to secure thorough scholarship in the departments of study laid down in the Preparatory Course of the College, rather than to know that a specified number of books have been read.

#### COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

##### FRESHMAN CLASS.

##### *Classical Course.*

##### FIRST TERM.

Livy—Latin Prose Composition.  
Xenophon's Anabasis.  
University Algebra.

##### *Scientific Course.*

##### FIRST TERM.

Cæsar's Commentaries.  
History.  
University Algebra.



## SECOND TERM.

Cicero de Amicitia et de Senectute.  
 Latin Prose Composition.  
 Herodotus  
 University Algebra.

## THIRD TERM.

Cicero de Officiis.  
 Homer.  
 University Algebra.  
 Rhetoric.

## SECOND TERM.

Cicero's Orations.  
 History.  
 University Algebra.

## THIRD TERM.

Virgil's Æneid.  
 History. (Lectures.)  
 University Algebra.  
 Rhetoric.

## SOPHOMORE CLASS.

*Classical Course.*

## FIRST TERM.

English Language and Literature.  
 Homer's Iliad.  
 Greek Prose Composition.  
 Geometry.

## SECOND TERM.

English Language and Literature.  
 Horace.  
 Xenophon's Memorabilia.

## THIRD TERM.

History of Civilization.  
 Tacitus—Germania and Agricola.  
 Botany.  
 Trigonometry.

*Scientific Course.*

## FIRST TERM.

English Language and Literature.  
 French.  
 Geometry.

## SECOND TERM.

English Language and Literature.  
 French.  
 Geometry.

## THIRD TERM.

History of Civilization.  
 French.  
 Botany.  
 Trigonometry.

## JUNIOR CLASS.

*Classical Course.*

## FIRST TERM.

Cicero de Oratore.  
 Demosthenes de Corona.  
 Analytical Geometry.  
 Mental Philosophy.

## SECOND TERM.

Latin and Greek.  
 Physics.  
 Mental Philosophy.  
 Analytical Geometry.

## THIRD TERM.

Latin and Greek.  
 Political Economy.  
 Physics.  
 Geology.

*Scientific Course.*

## FIRST TERM.

German.  
 French.  
 Analytical Geometry.  
 Mental Philosophy.

## SECOND TERM.

German.  
 Physics.  
 Mental Philosophy.  
 Analytical Geometry.

## THIRD TERM.

Differential Calculus.  
 Political Economy.  
 Physics.  
 Geology.

## SENIOR CLASS.

*Classical Course.*

## FIRST TERM.

Latin and Greek.  
Chemistry.  
Anatomy and Physiology.  
Moral Philosophy.

## SECOND TERM.

Astronomy.  
Zoology.  
Constitutional and International  
Law.  
Logic.

## THIRD TERM.

Astronomy.  
Natural Theology.  
History of Philosophy.

*Scientific Course.*

## FIRST TERM.

Integral Calculus.  
Chemistry.  
Anatomy and Physiology.  
Moral Philosophy.

## SECOND TERM.

Astronomy.  
Zoology.  
Constitutional and International Law.  
Logic.

## THIRD TERM.

Astronomy.  
Natural Theology.  
History of Philosophy.

## III. MUSIC.

As music is now considered an essential part of a polite education, conducive to social enjoyment and promotive of mental improvement, the Trustees have instituted a department of Music, under the direction of Professor Thomson, late from Europe, and Miss Sallie E. Rose, a former pupil of Zundel and Bassini. Under their care pupils will receive the most thorough instruction in the theory and practice of music—vocal as well as instrumental. To those wishing to make the study of music a specialty, in view of becoming accredited teachers, the institution offers advantages which are to be found in few Colleges in the country.

The following course, it is supposed, will ordinarily occupy about four years, yet students who have the ability to do so will be allowed to finish it in less time, and when successfully completed, will entitle the student to a diploma.

Pupils will be graded according to their advancement, and will have the advantage of being taught to perform music arranged for four, eight and twelve hands, after the system so long and successfully followed at the Conservatoire of Music, Paris, and at the Royal Academy of Music, London.

## COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

## FIRST GRADE.

*Vocal.*—Bassini's Method for the Young Voice.

*Instrumental.*—Piano—Richardson's New Method. Organ—Getz's Organ School.

*Theory.*—Burrow's Primer.

## SECOND GRADE.

*Vocal.*—Concone's Method.

*Instrumental.*—Piano—Bertini's Studies and Czerny's Velocity. Organ—Schneider's Organ School.

*Theory.*—Rink's Thorough Bass.

## THIRD GRADE.

*Vocal.*—Lablache's Vocal Exercises.

*Instrumental.*—Piano—Cramer's Studies and Heller's Preludes. Organ—Zundel's Organ School.

*Theory.*—Zundel's Harmony and Modulation.

## FOURTH GRADE.

*Vocal.*—Bassini's Art of Singing.

*Instrumental.*—Piano—Bach's Fugues and Moschelle's Studies. Organ—Rink's Organ School.

*Theory.*—Albrechtsberger's Counterpoint and Fugue.

Lessons on the Guitar will be given to those who desire it. Pupils will be given such pieces from time to time as will best secure the most rapid advancement in execution, and will in the greatest degree cultivate the musical taste.

## PAINTING AND DRAWING.

In this department the object will be, not only to give the student a full and distinct understanding of those scientific principles which underlie the arts of Painting and Drawing, but also to develop and cultivate a taste for, and ready perception of, the beautiful, wherever exhibited, that will promote the formation of a style both correct and pleasing. Students will be expected to commence and complete the work exhibited as theirs—the teacher will interfere with pencil or brush no further than is absolutely necessary to the progress of the pupil. The painting or drawing of a few pictures to ornament the walls of home-parlors, which are proofs of the skill and genius of the

instructor, rather than evidences of the taste, skill and progress of the pupil, will not be allowed to usurp the place of critical and thorough study of principles and their personal application by the student in the use of pencil and brush.

#### SUMMARY OF CLASSES.

Seniors, 7; Juniors, 6; Sophomores, 15; Freshmen, 8; pursuing Select Studies, 41; Preparatory, second year, 26; Preparatory, first year, 129; Department of Music, 37; students of Music not classed in any other Department, 11; Ladies, 95; Gentlemen, 147; attendance during the year, 242.

#### EXPENSES.

Tuition for the first term, .....	\$ 2 00
Tuition for the second term, .....	6 00
Tuition for the third term, .....	5 00
Incidental expenses per term, .....	4 00
Lessons on the Piano Forte, per term of 20 lessons, .....	10 00
Use of the Piano, two sessions per day, per term, .....	3 00
Use of the Piano, four sessions per day, per term, .....	6 00
Lessons on the Melodeon, per term, .....	10 00
Use of the Melodeon or Organ, two sessions per day, .....	3 00
Vocal Music, private lessons, per term, .....	10 00
Vocal Music, class instruction, per course of 20 lessons, .....	1 50
Pencil Drawing, per term, .....	5 00
Painting, in Oil Colors, per term, .....	10 00

A Matriculation Fee of five dollars will be required of each student on first entering any of the College classes. This charge is made only once during the course of instruction, and will apply for the ensuing year to all students in the College classes who have not yet paid it.

The College Hall contains study and lodging rooms for the students. The rooms in the Ladies' Hall are furnished with stoves, tables, bedsteads and chairs. Gentlemen provide the furniture for their own rooms. All students provide their own bedding and bed-clothing. The rooms are high, commodious, well-ventilated, and each adapted to the accommodation of two students, comprising, as they do, a sitting-room with bed-room attached. Room rent per term for each student, from \$2 50 to \$5 00.

Students occupying rooms in either of the Halls are responsible for all damage to the same, ordinary wear and tear excepted.

Board during the current year ranged from \$2 75 to \$3 50 per week, and will hereafter depend upon the changes that occur in the prices of necessary supplies. It is the purpose of those having charge of the Hall to keep the price of board as low as circumstances will justify, in order to cover actual expenses.

Fuel can be obtained, delivered at the College, at prices varying from \$4 to \$5 per cord.

Respectfully submitted.

G. B. McELROY,  
*Secretary.*

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REPORT OF VISITORS.

Hon. O. HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

The committee of Visitors appointed by you to visit and report upon the condition of Adrian College, submit the following:

The committee were not able to attend all the regular examinations, but such as were heard were very satisfactory indeed. Adrian College is beautifully situated about one-half mile west of the city of Adrian, in a very healthy locality. The buildings, although all of them are not yet completed, are fine, substantial brick structures, furnishing abundant room and good accommodations. A boarding hall is connected with the institution, where board can be had at a very reasonable rate. All students who wish, can obtain rooms in the dormitories. The moral influence of the College is of the very highest character. Great care is taken in this respect, and the abundant Christian labors of the past year have been blessed with a large number of conversions.

After the disturbed year of 1866 and 1867, during which the College changed hands from the Wesleyans to the Methodists—

a year of depression for the College and all its interests—prosperity now seems to dawn upon it more propitiously than ever. About 130 students were present during the last term. The attendance during the year was 242; average during each term, 155. Of this number, 86 were in the College Course proper; the remainder were in the Preparatory and Elective course. The Faculty consists of ten instructors, nine of whom were present. A very fine cabinet, consisting mainly of geological specimens, is connected with the institution.

In the examination of classes the committee noted the following: In Tacitus the class gave some very good translations. They were generally quite true to the original, but there seemed to be with some, a lack in construction and ability to show grammatical relations. Upon the whole, however, the class acquitted itself very creditably. The class in Natural Theology showed that close application and much thought had been given to the subject. The class in Mathematical Astronomy did honor to itself and its teacher. The committee also heard spirited and well conducted examinations in German, Music, French and Elocution. It might be well to say, in this connection, that the College has adopted a complete course in music, and two young ladies had just completed the course. They were the first who had graduated in this department. Generally speaking, the committee do not hesitate to say that the examinations and graduating exercises were very creditable to all concerned. The greatest need of the College at present is a larger income, but the prospect is gradually growing brighter, and we predict for it an honorable and useful future.

We should take a noble pride in our educational institutions. The people should rally to their support with liberal hands and willing hearts. They are the barometers that show how the nation rises or falls in its onward progress.

C. T. BATEMAN,  
S. P. POWELL,

*Visitors.*

## ALBION COLLEGE.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

HON. ORAMEL HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

The past collegiate year, ending with June 18, 1868, was one of fair prosperity to Albion College. The following summary shows the number and classification of the students:

Seniors,.....	3
Juniors,.....	15
Sophomores,.....	22
Freshmen,.....	40
Collegiate,.....	80
Fine Arts and Music,.....	27
Preparatory,.....	178
	<hr/>
	285
Counted twice,.....	22
	<hr/>
Whole number for Collegiate year,.....	263

Of the above Collegiate students there are—

Ladies,.....	42
Gentlemen,.....	38
	<hr/>
	80

Preparatory students:

Ladies,.....	93
Gentlemen,.....	90
	<hr/>
	183
	<hr/>
	263

The attendance by terms was:

Fall term,.....	194
Winter term,.....	167
Spring term,.....	134
	<hr/>
Total by terms,.....	495

The institution is under the patronage of the Michigan and Detroit Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They elect the Board of Trustees. The officers of the Board are: Jas. W. Sheldon, Esq., Albion, President; Rev. Wm. H. Brockway, Albion, 1st Vice President; S. W. Walker, Esq., Detroit; 2d Vice President; Geo. B. Jocelyn, Albion, Secretary; Rev. A. M. Fitch, Albion, Treasurer; and Rev. M. A. Dougherty, Financial Agent.

The Board of Instruction is as follows:

Geo. B. Jocelyn, President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. W. H. Perrine, A. M., Professor of Natural Science and Fine Arts.

Wm. H. Shelley, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

Rev. John McEldowney, A. M., D. D., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

Miss Rachel Carney, M. S., Preceptress, and Professor of Modern Languages.

Miss Sallie A. Rullison, B. S., Professor of Mathematics.

Miss Kate A. Jocelyn, teacher of Instrumental Music.

Henry C. Northrup, teacher of Phonography.

Fay C. Pierson and William Harper, assistant teachers in Preparatory Department.

Mrs. Maria H. Cushman, Stewardess.

The regular Courses of Study are two—the Classical and Scientific—each occupying four full years in addition to the Preparatory Course of two or more years. There is no “Ladies’ Course.” The ladies and gentlemen pursue the same Course and receive the same Degrees. These Courses of Study embrace as thorough a knowledge of Latin, Greek, French, German and English Languages, History, Belles-Lettres, Natural Science, Mathematics, Philosophy, &c., as the Courses of our best Colleges. They have not been materially altered since my last report.

In financial matters the conditions and prospects of the College are good. The Endowment Fund now reaches about \$90,000, on \$50,000 of which interest is being received. There is a debt of \$12,000—secured by mortgage—which is being provided for in conditional subscriptions, to be paid when enough is pledged to cancel the debt. This will, doubtless, be done the coming year.

The receipts the last year were as follows:



# ALBION COLLEGE.

From Interest,.....	\$4,051 02
“ Rents, Incidentals, Fees, &c.....	2,887 00
“ Cash Contributions on Current Expenses,...	3,587 22
“ Loan,.....	10,000 00
Total,.....	<u>\$20,025 24</u>

Of this amount, \$5,215 50 were paid the Board of Instruction. The balance, save \$9 91—in Treasury—was used in paying floating debts, Agent's salary, incidentals, repairs, &c.

During the coming year it is designed to repair and improve the buildings. Among the improvements will be a new style roof, cornice, verandah, &c., to the centre building, the completion of a commodious and beautiful chapel in the south building, and new rooms for the Cabinet and Art Gallery. Already the old Chapel in the north building is being fitted up for the Literary Societies, in two suites of rooms. Each suite has an Audience room 48x22 feet, 16 feet high, and a Library room 22x21 feet, same hight of ceiling. The Eclectic and Atheniædes Societies will occupy and furnish the north suite, and the Erosophian Society, (formed by a union of the Clever Fellows' and Clever Girls' Societies,) will occupy and furnish the south suite. \*

Prof. A. Winchell, of the State University, during the coming year will place in the College a fine Cabinet of Specimens for illustrating Geology and Mineralogy; a generous donation, which, it is hoped, will be imitated by other friends of the Institution. The Cabinet of Rev. Mr. Burnham, and the Astronomical instruments and Library of Rev. D. C. Jacokes will add much to the Department of Natural Science, but they are not available until \$100,000 endowment have been raised for the College.

The work of endowment is being vigorously prosecuted, and will not cease until the Institution is amply provided for. It is the design of the Board to request the appointment of an En-

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\*These are now—Dec. 10—in use by the Societies, and a portion of the work on the centre building is completed.

Endowment Agent in each of the patronizing Conferences, so that the whole territory may be speedily and thoroughly canvassed; also, the appointment of a Conference Trustee to superintend the collecting of the outstanding Endowment notes, that the proceeds thereof may be paid to the Endowment Fund Committee for investment.\* The friends of the College are desirous that its endowment may be ample and securely and profitably invested, so that Albion College may be able to accomplish all its most sanguine friends desire, in the department of Christian Education.

GEO. B. JOCELYN,  
*President of Albion College.*

December, 1863.

### KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.

#### REPORT ON THE TRUSTEES.

To the Hon. ORAMEL HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction* :

SIR—Owing to the temporary absence of President Brooks, it becomes the duty of the undersigned to present a report of the condition of Kalamazoo College.

As the leading facts in the history of the Institution were fully presented in the annual reports of 1863 and 1864, it does not seem needful now to enter again upon them.

The vacancy in the Presidency of the College, occasioned by the resignation of Rev. J. M. Gregory, L. L. D., in April, 1867, continued until September last, when the Trustees unanimously made choice of Rev. Kendall Brooks, D.D., of Philadelphia. Dr. Brooks has accepted the appointment, and has entered on the duties of the office. He has, during all of his professional life, been deeply interested in the work of popular education, and

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\*In accordance with this request, in September last the Michigan Conference appointed Rev. D. F. Barnes, Endowment Agent, and J. W. Sheldon, Esq., of Albion, Conference Trustee; the Detroit Conference appointed Rev. Seth Reed, of Ann Arbor, Endowment Agent, and David Preston, Esq., of Detroit, Conference Trustee.

the friends of the College are permitted to feel that his accession to the Presidency affords to the Institution a promise of greatly extended usefulness.

Miss H. P. Dodge, of Massachusetts, an instructor of singular power and enlarged culture and experience, has been appointed Principal of the Female Department.

Professor Daniel Putnam has resigned his connection with the College, and has accepted an appointment at the Normal School.

The number of students during the term now approaching a close, has been as follows: males, 62; females, 40; total, 102. We are not able at this moment to state the exact number of pupils during the past year.

It has of late become increasingly evident to the friends of the College, that its endowment was quite inadequate to its support, and an effort is now making to add the sum of \$50,000 to its permanent funds. It is thought that this increase, with the avails from tuition, will enable the institution to proceed, (though upon a limited scale,) without contracting any debt. And it is believed that the friends of education will from time to time add to the endowment such further means as will enable the College to fulfill all the hopes of usefulness entertained in its behalf by its founders.

The library has, during the past year, received very valuable accessions, and is now an important means of education. The three literary societies of the under-graduates have each shown a most commendable enterprise in improving their rooms and enlarging their libraries, expending upon them in all, a sum of between one and two thousand dollars.

The geological cabinet of the College is of fair extent, though its value is very much lessened from the fact that the specimens are not labeled. The apparatus of the institution is very defective. As soon as the endowment shall have provided for the College the means of continued existence, it will become the imperative duty of those having it in charge to devise plans for

greatly enlarging and improving the means of illustrating the physical sciences.

The Faculty of the College is as follows:

Kendall Brooks, D. D., President and Professor of Mathematics.

Silas Bailey, D.D., Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

H. L. Wayland, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric and Logic, and Instructor in Greek.

J. A. Clark, A. M., Professor of Latin.

Miss H. P. Dodge, Principal of the Female College, and Professor of English Literature.

Mrs. Martha L. Osborne, Professor of Modern Languages.

Miss M. H. Blakeslee, Instructor in Music.

Miss E. D. Wood, Instructor in Drawing and Painting.

It will be the design of the Trustees to appoint additional instructors as soon as the income will justify this step.

The Board, the Faculty, and the friends of the College, close another year of its history, profoundly grateful to God for all His many interpositions in its behalf, and commending anew its interests to His continued care, and to the confidence and aid of the friends of Christian education in Michigan.

SILAS BAILEY,

*President of the Board of Trustees.*

H. L. WAYLAND, *Sec'y of the Board.*

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## OLIVET COLLEGE.

### REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. O. HOWARD, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

SIR—The Trustees submit the following annual report of the progress and present condition of Olivet College:

The year, in nearly every particular, has been one of gratifying success. The advancement shown in the increased number of students, in the progress of the work upon the new "Hall,"

and in the increase of the endowment fund, has its counterpart in events of a character less noticeable, perhaps, but not less vital to the well-being and reputation of the institution.

In their care for the intellectual interests of the students, it has been the aim of the instructors to extend the courses of study and raise the standard of scholarship. To attain these ends, the various courses have been carefully revised and improved; the most important change in this respect being the addition of a fourth year to the course in the Scientific Department. The standard of admission to the English course has also been considerably raised; but while for this reason the numbers in this department are somewhat less than the previous year, the higher departments show a considerable increase. At the recent commencement, a class of ten, including four ladies, was graduated, four of whom are candidates for the ministry. And from the present size of the Senior Preparatory Class, it is expected the next Freshmen class will number about twenty.

The Rhetorical Department the past year has been under the care of Rev. H. O. Ladd, who having been called by the church in January last to become their pastor, accepted an invitation to become instructor in the College. At the last Commencement, R. C. Kedzie, M. D., of Lansing, was also added to the Faculty, as Lecturer on Chemistry, and has recently entered upon his duties. President Morrison, who has been spending several months in Europe, on leave of absence granted him by the Trustees, has just returned to resume his duties in the College.

The efforts made for raising a permanent Endowment Fund have met with flattering success. About a year ago, a gentleman of New York, who had already given nearly \$2,500, signified to the President his purpose of bestowing on the College, including his former gifts, the sum of \$25,000, the condition being specified that the people of Michigan should, previous to January, 1869, add to the permanent funds of the College the further sum of \$40,000. These conditions have been complied with, the agent having already secured the entire amount, of

which \$20,000 was given by Mr. Manning Rutan, of Greenville, for the endowment of the Professorship of Latin. Another gentleman in New York city, having previously intimated the purpose of giving \$10,000 for the permanent endowment of a Professorship, has paid in \$1,000, to which a gentleman of Ohio has added \$1,000 more. S. F. Drury, Esq., of Olivet, whose gifts to the Institution have been frequent, has also lately given \$500 as the endowment of a Prize Fund, the proceeds to be distributed in prizes for excellence in composition and oratory. The donations to the Building Fund have been comparatively small. At the recent Commencement, however, two well known benefactors of the College gave \$2,000, for the purpose of putting a Mansard roof upon the Ladies' Hall, and the improvement is already completed. A like sum has been subscribed during the year for the new dormitory, which is now nearly enclosed, and it is expected that by the next Commencement this building, which is so much needed for the increasing number of students, will be complete in every part, and ready for dedication.

The library, which now numbers over 3,500 volumes, has been increased by about 900 volumes, nearly all by donation, of which Mrs. J. A. Albro, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Albro, of Cambridge, Mass., gave over 500 volumes.

The present resources of the College are estimated as follows:

Real estate, including lands and College buildings,	\$75,000 00
Libraries and apparatus, .....	7,000 00
Permanent funds, including scholarships and in-	
vested funds, .....	100,000 00
Total, .....	<u>\$182,000 00</u>

The College still grants gratuitous instruction to worthy young men in preparation for the Christian ministry, and by the continued liberality of C. Delano Wood, Esq., of New York, six of our students, in preparation for the same sacred office,

are receiving aid to the amount of \$1,300 in the aggregate annually. In addition to the assistance given by the American Education Society, and the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, the Education Society of the Marshall Association of Congregational Churches, gives further assistance to students connected with Churches within the limits of the Association. These means of assistance draw to the College not a few young men, who though in indigent circumstances, can here obtain their mental furnishing, to go forth to the waste places of the West, to mould society for Christ. And, while the instructors seek to impart thorough mental discipline, and aim at a still higher standard, believing that next to a warm Christian love, our country needs sound scholarships and broad culture, they make the religious welfare of the students of prime importance.

To all the efforts that have been so successfully made the past year to increase the usefulness of the institution and extend its reputation, God has set His seal. Faithful to the frequent indications that this is His own work, He who has so greatly enlarged our material resources, has not withheld the sanctifying and saving influence of the Holy Spirit. Scarcely any year in the history of the institution has been more blessed or more productive of good in this respect, than has been the last; and rarely has God more signally manifested His nearness to any people. Beginning in the College, and soon after the week of prayer, the revival soon extended to the village and the neighborhoods around. Scarcely a student was not deeply moved, and scores responded to the Saviour's call, and for the first time yielded their hearts to Him. While thus some of the best talent of the school has been consecrated to Christ, the effect of this work of grace in increasing the cordial confidence and mutual good will between Faculty and students, and between both and the citizens, as well as in turning the hearts of the people more than ever to Olivet, cannot be over-estimated.

It is the *work* that Olivet College is doing for this State, and to some extent for the whole West—it is these constant mani-

festations by the favor of God in spiritual blessings, that have sustained those who have labored here under embarrassments that otherwise would have been completely disheartening. But while by the benevolence and self-sacrifice of Christian men and women, the institution has been brought out of great straits, and made to occupy a more extended field of influence, the increasing number of students demands more buildings and an enlargement of the corps of instructors. We would therefore respectfully suggest whether it would not be well for the State to devise liberal things for this and the other Colleges to which it has given charters, and from which it receives such a strong moral power.

The officers of the College at the present time are as follows:

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Rev. Nathan J. Morrison, D. D., President; Rev. Henry Bates, Canton, Ill.; Rev. James S. Hoyt, Port Huron; Rev. Calvin Clark, Marshall; Newell Avery, Esq., Detroit; Rev. Herbert A. Reed, Marshall; Rev. J. L. Patton, Greenville; Hon. Oramel Hosford, Olivet; Samuel F. Drury, Esq., Olivet; Rev. Thomas Jones, Augusta; Rev. Philo R. Hurd, Romeo; Hon. James B. Porter, Lansing; Rev. Sereno W. Streeter, Union City; Homer O. Hitchcock, M. D., Kalamazoo; Fitz L. Reed, Esq., Olivet; Philo Parsons, Esq., Detroit; Hon. Albertus L. Green, Olivet; Rev. Addison Ballard, D. D., Detroit; Hon. Willard Davis, Vermontville; Franklin Moore, Esq., Detroit; Rev. William Hogarth, D. D., Detroit; Rev. Wolcott B. Williams, Charlotte; Rev. Jesse W. Hough, Jackson; Latham Hull, Esq., Kalamazoo; M. S. Sweet, Esq., Grand Rapids.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. F. Drury, Chairman; A. L. Green, N. J. Morrison, P. Parsons, O. Hosford, F. L. Reed.

Rev. George P. Kimball, A. M., General Agent.

George W. Keyes, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.



## FACULTY.

Rev. Nathan J. Morrison, D. D., President, and Drury Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Rev. Oramel Hosford, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. John M. Barrows, A. M., Professor of Botany and Geology.

R. C. Kedzie, A. M., M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry and Anatomy.

John H. Hewitt, A. M., Rutan Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

Joseph L. Daniels, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Alexander B. Brown, A. B., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Rev. H. O. Ladd, A. M., Instructor in Rhetoric and Mental Science.

Merritt Moore, Principal of the Preparatory Department and Instructor in Mathematics.

Edward S. Elmer, A. B., Instructor in the Ancient Languages.

Miss Henrietta P. Dennis, Principal of the Ladies' Department and Instructor in French.

———, Instructor in Drawing and Painting.

Miss Anna M. Benedict, Assistant Teacher in the Preparatory Department.

Miss L. A. Willard, Assistant Teacher of the Piano.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Trustees.

JNO. H. HEWITT.

OLIVET COLLEGE, Jan. 1, 1869.

## REPORT OF VISITOR PATTON.

Prof. O. HOSFORD, *Supt. Public Instruction*:

The undersigned, members of the Board of Examiners, appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for Olivet College, for college year, ending June, 1868, beg leave to report:

Your committee are fully persuaded that the friends of liberal education have done well to foster Olivet College. By their liberality, it is now placed upon a sure financial basis. The discipline exercised, the efficiency, and self-denying zeal of the President and corps of instructors, together with the high standard, both of morals and of scholarships found there, promise well for the usefulness of the College. The examinations of the various classes, during the late anniversary exercises, were regarded by the examiners as highly creditable to all concerned, evincing careful thorough teaching and successful study.

After such examination as they have been able to make, the examiners do most heartily commend Olivet College to the fostering care and patronage of the people of the State.

Respectfully,

JAMES L. PATTON.

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REPORT OF VISITOR TUTHILL.

ST. JOHNS, MICH., Nov. 20, 1868.

PROF. O. HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction*:

DEAR SIR—The Committee appointed to attend the examinations of the Classes at Olivet College for 1868, would report:

That they attended the Examinations preceding Commencement of this year. As the classes in the Preparatory, Ladies' and Collegiate Courses are numerous, and the members of the Committee present only two, it is impossible for them to report as thoroughly as they could wish. But so far as they heard, they heard with pleasure. Most of the classes showed a good knowledge of the studies pursued—some of them a very thorough acquaintance with them. The classes in Geometry and Conic Sections were very ready and rapid in their demonstrations. The Greek pupils, though few, comparatively, gave evidence of the scholarly instruction they had received from the three teachers of Greek. As the weather was intensely hot, and the hours of examination many, and some of the recitations

remarkably quiet—the pupils alone telling what they knew, and the Professors seeming to feel that their time for communicating knowledge on the special topics was at the recitation hours of the term—it is to the credit of the classes that they succeeded uniformly in keeping Examiners and other auditors awake. The public speaking on the various occasions of the week disclosed the fact that there had been faithful training on the part of the instructors. The public reading by the young ladies, and the elocution of the young men, were, in the judgment of the committee, unusually excellent. As it was the first visit of the attending members of the Examining Committee at Olivet, they cannot speak of the progress of the Institution, but they were impressed with the thought that there is no better place in the State for the moral and intellectual training of our youth, that while there is a want in advantages for instruction in science, there are teachers here that are all that our youth need, to discipline them in earnest thinking and severe study, and to incite them to a worthy life-course.

Very Respectfully,

GEO. M. TUTHILL.

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## FEMALE COLLEGE.

### VISITORS' REPORT.

HON. O. HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

The annual examinations at the Michigan Female College were attended by the appointed State committee, and the committee are agreed in reporting they found that school a stirring and resolute institution of learning. The Principal and teachers have been in their places, and at their work, during the entire school year, and the examinations the committee witnessed at the close of the year, were proof that their labor had been systematic and successful. And while teaching had been more successful in some classes than in others, and

with some members of classes, it would be invidious, and perhaps unjust, to present any special selection, where all had been drilled with equal care, and where each, with a few exceptions, had labored with equal diligence.

This College furnishes instruction in all the branches taught in similar institutions, and it teaches with a skill and thoroughness worthy a more extended patronage. No student is permitted to graduate without completing the entire college course, or taking something fully compensative. This arrangement is intelligent and just; it looks like life, and merits success.

The committee would assure the friends and supporters of this school for young ladies, they need not fear it will fail, if intelligent persistence can sustain it, and we are the more hopeful in this respect, from the thoroughness of instruction given in the heavier studies. For example, in the higher Mathematics, in Moral Philosophy, in Political Economy, and in Butler's Analogy. The young ladies were trained in these studies as if they possessed the brain of manhood.

In submitting their report, the committee feel they can recommend the Michigan Female College to the patronage of parents and guardians of the young ladies of the State, and of the country.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. H. HICKOX,  
*Chairman Committee.*

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## SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONS.

### REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

HON. O. HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR—I am happy to report to you the hopeful condition of the Sunday School interests in Michigan. This appears, among other things, from the general favor the Sunday School meets with from all classes of citizens—the multiplication of conventions and teachers' institutes to promote the further extension of this good work among the people, as well as to

increase the efficiency of those faithful laborers already engaged in it. Other signs of progress are seen in the new manuals issued to aid in the more successful management and instruction of Sunday Schools, and in the enterprise and improvement manifest in the literature provided for them, and also in the beautiful mission chapels which the hand of a wise benevolence is rearing in our cities and larger towns for the benefit of neglected children and youth. Most encouraging are the examples of success which have crowned these efforts.

While these things are so, we do not shut our eyes to the fact that the Sunday School is yet, like those it aims especially to reach, in the childhood of its growth, requiring still the best thoughts and counsels of all good men to perfect its organization and usefulness. We must aim to make the Sunday School equal to the best daily public school in point of efficient organization and systematic instruction, looking to regular advancement by a well defined course of study of the sacred scriptures.

The American Sunday School Union has seven permanent missionaries in Michigan, employed in planting and sustaining Sunday Schools in the new and neglected portions of the State. The counties lying north of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad receive more especial attention. A hundred or more Schools are organized annually, many of them in places where they had never existed before. Hundreds of dollars in Bibles and Testaments, Sunday School libraries, papers, &c., are given to these Schools every year. Many of the people in our new settlements are very poor, and many of these settlements are found without any form of Christian instruction, and some of them with scarcely a vestige of moral influence. To illustrate these points, allow me to adduce a few facts from the reports of the Sunday School missionaries.

A woman who had two little boys, ages six and four, when she heard that they were to have a Sunday School in their region, took the last flour bag she had and made each of them a pair of pants, and led them to the school, some three miles distant. One man, the value of whose household goods may

perhaps reach the sum of ten dollars, proposes to procure five dollars' worth of Sunday School requisites, if he has any money left after buying a cow. He has already ten dollars invested in his school. In one place boys and girls were found, twelve or more years of age, who had never heard a prayer, until the Sunday School missionary went among them. In another district, where a school-house had been built, the teacher employed opened the first session of the school with singing and prayer. A little girl, seven years old, ran home exclaiming, "Mother, mother, we've got the strangest school-ma'am I ever see or heard on; she sings songs and speaks pieces in school, and the fun of it is, she gets right down on her knees to speak her piece!" In one instance, the missionary, after traveling thirty-five miles without seeing a house, finally came to a settlement of nine or ten families, where for want of a school-house, he organized a Sunday School in a little log dwelling with no floor or window, only as the woman had cut a hole through the logs and put in a small picture frame. "So we had one window and one light of glass, but fortunately the roof was very open, and we had plenty of sky-light. This was six months ago, and now the settlement has grown to thirty families, and the Sunday School to sixty children."

In this manner our missions penetrate into the remote districts of the wilderness, gather the little flocks of young and old together, build for them folds, and provide faithful shepherds to watch after their welfare and furnish them needful supplies, until society shall take on a permanent and independent form of organization. Thus we are endeavoring to take hold with you, in laying the foundations of a virtuous and intelligent citizenship in the State of our adoption, and trust that our labors may prove the truth of the saying, that the Sunday School is the Evangelist of the District School.

Very truly yours,

THOS. WRIGHT,

*Supt. S. S. Missions in Michigan.*

## STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, }  
December, 1, 1868. }

HON. O. HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR—The College has just closed a prosperous year.

The Faculty remained unchanged until near the close of the year, when A. N. Prentiss, the Professor of Botany and Horticulture, a graduate of this Institution, whose management of the Horticultural department and of his professorship was eminently successful, resigned, to take a similar place in the Cornell University. Will W. Tracy, a graduate, has been appointed instructor of Horticulture, and the management of the Gardens committed to his charge. Albert J. Cook, a graduate of 1862, has been appointed Professor of Zoölogy and Entomology. He availed himself of last winter's vacation to put himself under the instruction of Agassiz, and Oliver Wendell Holmes; and this winter enjoys the rare advantages of instruction in Entomology, of the German Naturalist, Hagen, and in Zoölogy, of Agassiz.

The Faculty now consists of a President, a Professor of Practical Agriculture and Animal Physiology, a Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, a Professor of Botany and Horticulture, (to be appointed,) the Secretary, a Professor of English Literature, a Professor of Zoölogy and Entomology, and an Instructor in Horticulture.

The College authorities hope for the time when other professorships, such as Geology, Meteorology, Veterinary, Industrial Drawing, and of the sciences, shall be filled by men who can devote their entire time to our limited field of study, and aid in the advancement of it.

## STUDENTS.

The number of students has been 82, with an average attendance of 80. This average does not take into account short absences of actual students granted by the Faculty.

This small number of students is thrown out as a reproach to the College, both at home and abroad. Perhaps it would be matter of still greater reproach to the College or the State, whichever is to blame for the fact, that the Institution has but nineteen rooms for the accommodation of students. Ten of these rooms are about 19 by 13 feet in size, and nine are about 14 by 14 feet in size. Not one of these rooms has a bed-room off it, and no one has more than one closet, and no closet is so much as two feet deep. Three additional rooms in the College Hall are given up to students, while in order to do this, the museum is left without a work-room, and objects intended for the museums of Horticultural and other departments are left unclaimed by the departments, because students fill the rooms that are needed for them.

As early as Dec. 7, 1858, (ten years ago,) the President of the College writes, "In the present boarding hall four students are placed in each room together; an arrangement at war with every scientific truth, and with all the natural laws we inculcate relative to the preservation of health." No new hall has been erected, and the practice still continues of putting three, and often four, into one room.

Other States are doing better, and through liberal State appropriations, are enabling the Agricultural Colleges to take all qualified students that apply, leaving Michigan, which in number of students might rank with the best of them, far in the background, for want of dormitorial accommodations. For several years the College has had to reject many applicants for this single lack of room.

The students of 1868 came from 26 different counties of the State, six were from without the State, all but two having gained admission into the College before the necessity of dis-



couraging such applications was so manifest. Applications for admission from other States are numerous.

There have been in the Senior Class, 10; Juniors, 13; Sophomores, 23; and Freshmen, 34. There has been no Preparatory Class the past year, and no students in the Select Course.

The average ages of the students was, as given in on entering, as follows: Seniors, 21 6-10; Juniors, 20 4-10; Sophomores, 20 4-10; and Freshmen, 18 8-10. It will be seen that the students are of sufficient age to have considerable maturity of mind. They have proved students of the most desirable character. The Michigan Teacher for December, 1868, correctly describes them: "There has been no unruly conduct, no rowdyish noises or pranks, or occasion for discipline for any such conduct during the entire year. The students have had free and unwatched access at all times to the ripening grapes, muskmelons, water-melons and other fruits, and no instance of meddling with them has been known."

Of the eighty-two in attendance, sixty were the sons of farmers, and forty-seven were teaching, or at work during the winter of 1867-8, to gain means to half pay their expenses at the College; sixteen spent the same winter in school. The ten Seniors were graduated at the close of the year.

#### GRADUATES.

The Agricultural College was empowered to grant degrees in 1861. At that time the course of study was enlarged from two years to four, depriving the College of one class—the Sophomore.

The remaining seven years have graduated thirty-four students, ten of whom received their diplomas at the last Commencement. The occupations that will be chosen by these last graduates are not yet known.

Of the twenty-four graduates of years preceding the present, eight are farmers, and another owns a farm which he is clearing from his earnings as a teacher, and which he expects to work himself. Four graduates are instructors in Agricultural Col-

leges; one as professor of Agriculture in Madison University, one as professor of Botany in Cornell University, one as professor of Zoölogy and Entomology, and the fourth as instructor in Horticulture in this College. A fifth was for four years a professor in this institution, but is now engaged in other pursuits. One graduate is a machinist, one a surveyor, two died in the United States service, and the remaining five are engaged in teaching, or other callings not considered industrial. Three of the graduates named as professors or instructors have charge of farms, gardens, teams, implements and labor, and could properly be classed as farmers.

It is, perhaps, too soon to draw any general conclusion as to whether an Agricultural College is more likely to return its graduates to industrial callings, than other institutions are. But the above statement is made in reply to frequent inquiries, and as at least a sufficient answer to those who affirm that not three in a hundred of those who graduate from such Colleges will ever work on a farm, or betake themselves to industrial callings. It may be better to watch and record results, than to theorize about the matter. It has been no doubt honestly doubted, whether the College, with all its advantages, will fit a man for his duties as a practical farmer any better than ordinary labor on an ordinary farm. But the case is not an anomaly. The writer of this report has several times been applied to for advice, by young men desirous of preparing themselves for the practice of law. They say they are advised by many in whose judgment they have great confidence, to go at once into a lawyer's office, and waste no time and money in a law school. This, however, is not the place to discuss general principles of professional education.

Many students have taken only a partial course in the College, embracing Botany, Horticulture, Chemistry and some other studies. The occupations of twenty-six persons who had taken such a course in the sciences have been examined as they came in order in the catalogue.

Two such students died in the army; the occupations of three

are unknown; four are in professions or the army; one is a surveyor; two are nurserymen, and fourteen are farmers.

It is not improbable that other graduates may become farmers, who now, possessing no farm nor means of purchasing one, prefer teaching at \$45 a month, to farm labor at \$22.

#### STANDARD OF ADMISSION.

One of the reasons why an education received in a Scientific Course of a College has been considered of inferior value to one gained in the Classical Course, has arisen from the difference in the amount (not kind) of preparation required for entering. The applicant for admission to the Classical Department has been compelled to go through a three, or at least a two years course of study and mental discipline, over and above all that was required of the applicant to other courses of study. On graduating, the student who leaves the walls of the Classics has had two or three years more of study than his brother graduate from the Scientific Course. Now, it is not possible to make four years of study do the work of seven; and the difference in scholarship and discipline is felt on graduating, and even after. It is not fair to decry the educating qualities of scientific study because four years of it will not yield as good fruit as seven years of literature and the arts.

The requirements for admission to this College are thus fixed by law: "No student shall be admitted to the Institution who is not fifteen years of age, and who does not pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic, geography, grammar, reading, spelling and penmanship." The law also says, the College "shall be a high seminary of learning, in which the graduate of the common school can commence, pursue and finish a course of study."

It would probably be very unwise to sever the College from this connection with the common schools. Indeed, what is most needed for a course of study at the College, after a knowledge of the common branches enumerated, is a certain maturity of mind. For lack of text-books, the courses of instruction

in agricultural chemistry, agriculture, a half year of botany, and other branches, are given in lectures, requiring habits of attention in the students.

The terms of admission into the College do not vary much from those required in the other agricultural colleges in the land. Iowa and Cornell University (Agricultural Department,) require the same; Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts require some knowledge of Algebra; Illinois the same as Michigan, with the addition of History of the United States. The requirements in Maine do not differ much from those required by, perhaps, most of the scientific departments of colleges.

As to the value of most of the studies required for admission, nothing need be said. A good preparation, however, in Geography is of great importance in a course of study like that of the Agricultural College. Meteorology, Botany, Zoölogy and Geology, all become more interesting and valuable to students who have not neglected this branch of study.

It is, without doubt, greatly desirable that the standard of admission into schools of agriculture and science should be elevated. It must not be done, however, in a way to sever them from vital connection with the common school system of the State. Previous to the law reorganizing the College, (1861,) a partial attempt was made to have the Agricultural College a professional school only, into which it was hoped the graduates of other colleges, and other already educated men, would come for professional training. Such an expectation would not have been realized. Even the scientific schools of Yale and Cambridge have but a sprinkling of graduates in them. Of the 418 students in Medicine in the University of Michigan, (1867-8,) but 19 are marked as having received any academic degree, and of the 387 students in the Department of Law, not one is marked as a graduate from any college. Still less is it to be expected that students of agriculture and horticulture will take a preliminary course before entering an agricultural college. A special training has long been considered essential to the practice of law and medicine, while to farmers themselves it is a new and doubtful

idea, that colleges and book learning can really fit them for their work. The Agricultural College requirements for admission are as high as those of the Law School and the Medical School, and the professional studies of longer continuance.

Agricultural colleges labor under other peculiar difficulties. There is no brotherhood of them; there is no general plan of organization, and common schools do not take them into account in their teachings. These schools have almost no graduates abroad, turning the attention of other aspiring youth towards their halls; they have not their share of teachers in the schools holding in mind the peculiar qualifications required in them.

#### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The observations just made point to the necessity of just such a course of study as the organic law specifies: one at once professional and general, one not supposing the student to have taken a collegiate course in some other institution.

The experience of this institution has convinced its officers that a defined course of study should be insisted upon. Students should not be allowed at will to leave a study half completed and turn to another which may seem at the time more attractive.

It is, however, the earnest desire of the officers to present to the students various courses, which, while agreeing in the main, shall diverge sufficiently to afford to each student more thorough instruction in the peculiar calling which he has chosen. Thus chemistry, or the management of stock, or landscape gardening, or entomology, or horticulture, arboriculture, or veterinary, or any one of many other of the wide range of studies pursued, might branch off from the general course into peculiar prominence. The modern languages, also, should receive more attention. The coming fund may enable the College to realize this plan.

## COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—FRESHMAN CLASS.

## FIRST HALF YEAR.

Algebra—Robinson's New University.  
 History—Weber's Outlines.  
 Geometry—Robinson's New University.  
 Book-Keeping—Bryant & Stratton.

## SECOND HALF YEAR.

Trigonometry—Robinson.  
 Surveying—Davies.  
 Practical Agriculture, Lectures, Goodale's Stock-Breeding, Waring's  
 Drainage, &c.  
 Geology—Dana.

## SOPHOMORE CLASS.

## FIRST HALF YEAR.

English Literature—Chambers, Spalding.  
 Botany—Gray.  
 Elementary Chemistry—Youmans, and Lectures.

## SECOND HALF YEAR.

Entomology—Harris.  
 Analytical Chemistry—Fresenius.  
 Botany—Gray, Darlington, Lindley, and *chiefly* Lectures.  
 Horticulture—Thomas, Lectures.

## JUNIOR CLASS.

## FIRST HALF YEAR.

Physics—Snell's Olmstead.  
 Agricultural Chemistry—Johnstone, mostly Lectures.  
 Inductive Logic—Herschel.

## SECOND HALF YEAR.

Physics—Miller's Chemistry, first volume.  
 Rhetoric—Whately, Day's Praxis.  
 Animal Physiology—Dalton.

## SENIOR CLASS.

## FIRST HALF YEAR.

Zoology—Carpenter.  
 Practical Agriculture—Lectures.  
 Mental Philosophy—Wayland.  
 Astronomy—Snell's Olmstead.  
 Landscape Gardening—Downing, Kemp.  
 French.

## SECOND HALF YEAR.

Civil Engineering—Mahan.

Moral Philosophy—Haven.

Political Economy—Carey, Walker.

French—Fasquelle, De Vivas' Classic Reader.

Declamations and Compositions throughout the entire course.

## DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

**ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.**—The primary forces—Heat, Light, Electricity, Magnetism, etc.; Chemical affinity and laws of chemical combination; Elementary Substances—their history, properties, combinations and uses; Application of Chemistry to the arts and manufactures; Organic Chemistry. In the study of Elementary Chemistry, the facts and principles of the science are illustrated by experiments.

**ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.**—General Analysis; Analysis of Soils; Analysis of Minerals; Use of the Blow-Pipe; Analysis of Manures; Analysis of the ashes of Plants; Alkalimetry and Acidimetry. In prosecuting Chemical Analysis, the student spends three hours a day in the Laboratory, under the direction and supervision of the Professor in Chemistry, applying with his own hands the tests required to determine the composition and properties of bodies, thus securing a practical knowledge of the methods employed in these investigations.

**AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.**—Formation and composition of soils; the relations of air and moisture to vegetable growth; Connection of heat, light and electricity with growth of plants; Nature and source of food of plants; Chemical changes attending vegetable growth; Chemistry of the various processes of the farm, as plowing, fallowing, draining, etc.; Preparation, preserving and composting of Manure; Artificial Manure; Methods of improving soils by chemical means; by mineral manures; by vegetable manures; by animal manures, by indirect methods; Rotation of crops; Chemical composition of the various crops; the Chemistry of the dairy. The instruction in Chemistry is imparted both by lectures and text-books.

**PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.—First Year.**—Laying out of farms; Arrangement and planning of farm buildings; Farm Implements; General principles of tillage; Principles of drainage; Laying out and construction of drains; Methods of seeding; Harvesting of crops; Principles of Stock-breeding; Breeds of domestic animals—their characteristics and adaptation to particular purposes.

**Fourth Year.**—General principles of farm Economy; Manures—their management and mode of application; Succession of crops; Preparation of the soil for particular crops; Cultivation of crops; Management of grass lands; Stock husbandry; Care of animals and principles of feeding; Fattening of animals; Management of sheep. In addition to the above course, instruction is given in the field in the various manual operations of the farm.

**BOTANY.**—A course is first given in Physiological Botany; Systematic Botany is then taken up, the Natural Orders being studied as to their Botanical characteristics; their size and geographical distribution; their relative importance; the Genera and Species having agricultural value; those having commercial or medical value; those having ornamental value; and those which are obnoxious or detrimental, as weeds or poisonous plants. The orders are illustrated by diagrams, and numerous living and dried specimens. The living specimens are dissected and examined by the student, and their genera and species determined. The indigenous plants, together with those cultivated in the gardens and grounds, afford material for the study of this department of Botany. In the study of Vegetable Physiology, structure is illustrated by means of diagrams. Several excellent microscopes are used in the study of minute structure.

**HORTICULTURE.**—In the course in Vegetable Physiology, the relations of that Science to Horticulture are pointed out. The Sophomore Class being employed during the year in the gardens and College grounds, is afforded abundant opportunities



for the application of the instruction received in the class-room. It is intended that each student shall have practical experience in every cultural operation. In addition to these methods of instruction, a course of lectures is given on the history, theory and practice of Horticulture.

**ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.**—In this department, particular attention is given to the Anatomy and Physiology of domestic animals. The course is illustrated by anatomical preparations and diagrams, representing the comparative structure of the organs of locomotion, digestion, circulation, respiration and reproduction of each branch of the animal kingdom. Dissections of animals are made to render the student familiar with the appearance, situation and relation of the organs of the animal system in a state of health, and the changes produced by disease. Opportunities are given for the study of the minute structure of the various tissues by means of the microscope.

**ZOOLOGY.**—Principles of the classification of animals, as founded on their structure and embryonic development. Descriptive Zoölogy, comprising the systematic arrangement of animals in accordance with their natural affinities, in classes, orders, families, etc.; habits and geographical distribution of animals.

**ENTOMOLOGY.**—The course in Entomology is illustrated by a valuable collection of native and exotic insects. Particular attention is given to the study of species injurious to vegetation; and the best methods of checking their ravages is discussed. Students by collecting and preserving specimens of our native species, become familiar with their habits in their several stages of development.

**MATHEMATICS AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.**—Algebra, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, Leveling, Plotting, Mechanics, Strength of Materials, Arches, Framing, Bridge and Road Building. Students have the use of Chain, Compass, and other instruments for practice, and receive instruction in the field as well as in the

Lecture Room, each student being required to take charge of field surveys, and to become practically acquainted with the use of the Level.

**GEOLOGY.**—A course of daily recitations in Geology during the second half of the Freshman year is illustrated by maps, diagrams and specimens.

**ENGLISH LITERATURE.**—Instruction in this department is given by means of text books and Lectures. Rhetoric—Style. History of English Literature. Rhetoric—Arguments, Conviction, Persuasion, Fallacies in Reasoning. Select portions of English Classics receive critical examination in a course of reading prescribed for each class. The classes have regular and systematic instruction in the art of selection, arrangement and expression of the matter related to the assigned or chosen topics for composition.

**LABOR.**—Each student, not exempt for physical disability, is required to labor three hours a day on the farm or in the gardens. The number of hours may be increased to four or diminished to two and a half. Some compensation (see means of defraying expenses) is allowed; but the labor is regarded as an essential part of the educational system of the College, and is performed with special reference to illustrating and applying the instruction of the Lecture Room. Students are not employed in those kinds of work only in which they may be most proficient, but, as the work is classified, each is made acquainted with all the operations of farming and gardening. The Sophomore Class work the entire year under the direction of the Professor of Horticulture. The Juniors spend the year under the direction of the Professor of Practical Agriculture. The other classes alternate between the farm and gardens.

#### LABOR SYSTEM.

*Who established the Labor System?*

The Legislature of the State. The organic law of the College says: "Three hours of each day shall be devoted by every student of the College to labor upon the farm, and no person

shall be exempt except for physical disability. By a vote of the Board of Agriculture, at such season and in such exigencies as demand it, the hours of labor may be increased to four hours, or diminished to two and a half.

*What is the Labor System in the Michigan Agricultural College?*

1. All students labor, except when exempt on account of physical disability. There is consequently no caste in the College, arising from difference in this respect.

2. The regular hours of labor are from half-past one to half-past four each afternoon, Saturdays excepted, on which day labor is furnished only on request. This arrangement leaves the entire forenoon for study and classes, and gives time for complete rest after labor, before the study of the evening. Some years ago, the students were divided into three divisions, the first division going to their work immediately after breakfast, a second division at the end of three hours, and the third in the afternoon. By this arrangement the teams were kept employed by the students, and the expense of hiring hands to some degree obviated. But the present plan gives a better part of the day to study, and admits of a much more careful oversight of the work of students by the officers of the College.

3. The officers of the College work with the students, or personally superintend the work. The Professors of Agriculture and Horticulture, the foremen of farm and garden, and the foreman of the greenhouse, are always out with the students during their work, while the Professor of Chemistry and other officers often are so.

4. The labor is intimately connected with the subjects of the lessons of the students. Lectures are not infrequently given in the field, or yards where the stock is kept. The principles learned from books find their illustrations in the field or workshop, and on the other hand, what students observe while at labor stimulates them to the study of principles.

In the first, third and fourth particulars the labor system is believed to differ in essential respects from the labor systems that have proved failures in other institutions.

5. The Juniors work their entire year under the direction of the Professor of Practical Agriculture; and the Sophomores work theirs under the Professor of Botany and Horticulture. This arrangement affords those Professors opportunities for a somewhat systematic instruction in the labor in their departments. The members of the other classes perform special duties assigned to them, or work upon the farm or in the gardens, under assignments made every fortnight. The Farm Department receives double the working force of students that the Horticultural Department has.

*Do students shirk their work?*

Almost never. Nearly all of them were accustomed to work before entering the College, and find the three hours' work no hardship. A large majority of them need the 7 or the 7½ cents an hour that the good workers receive for their labor, in order to help pay their College expenses. The great variety in the labors required, and their relation to their studies, serve to interest them, and they often manifest a strong interest in furthering the work to be done. The best scholars are almost always the best workers.

The students work cheerfully with the professors and foremen. They are treated more as companions than as laborers, and the feeling of authority exerted, or of compulsion, is scarcely ever thought of, if we can trust to appearances, and to the hearty good will existing between Faculty and students.

*Does the labor of students "pay?"*

Pay how? or what? This is a College; and everything pays that is not too costly a means of illustration, or of instruction, or of securing skill, in the matters it is designed to teach. A College buys large museums to aid the student in his study of geology, or zoölogy, or mineralogy, and the expenditure "pays" by furnishing means of study. So with the chemical laboratory, the library, &c. It is the same with botanic gardens, with varieties of stock, with fruits, nurseries, vegetable gardens, farm crops, implements, meadows, pastures and all the furniture of a College like this. They "pay" by being means of illustration

accompanying the lessons of the text-books and lectures. But since the chemist's knowledge is more accurate after he has had practice in the chemical laboratory, therefore here students work a half year in the laboratory in the course of their year, and a half in chemistry. The surveyor's knowledge is more to be relied upon if he has actually used the compass and level, surveyed lands, calculated contents, and made plats. Students receive such practice here. In the same way they have practice in grafting, budding, transplanting, the use of farm and garden implements, and in the manual operations of farm and garden. The College thus imparts the practical knowledge it was established to teach. If the labor teaches, gives familiarity with mechanical, botanical, horticultural principles, and bestows practical skill upon the student, in so far it does pay like any other expenditure for sustaining an educational institution.

The labor system is, of course, not without its expense to the institution. As the students work all at the same time, there is need of a far greater number of tools, and to some degree, of teams of horses and oxen, than would be required on a farm of equal size as usually managed. So the great variety of work, and wide range of instruction given, require a larger variety of tools, of crops and breeds of animals, than would be needed on a farm managed for profit. So also, three hours labor of a stout boy is not worth so much as a third of nine hours a day by the same boy, for it is limited to a set time, (afternoon,) and ends irrespective of the condition of the work he is busied with, unless there is actual danger to the piece of work in thus quitting it. Besides, labor has to be planned for a large force for three hours, succeeding and being succeeded by a very small one. To make the labor educational requires also the constant superintendence of skilled professors and overseers, who must be paid.

*Do students do their work well?*

The report of two years ago expresses a doubt as to whether the work of students was as well done as hired men would do it. The doubt would be wrong as regards the years 1867 and

1868. Considering the great variety of work required, and the frequency of change from one kind to another, it is not believed that hands could be hired to do the work so well as students have done it. Practiced hands can of course do ordinary farm work better than most students could learn to do it from a little practice at the College, but in fact, most of the students were accustomed to farm work previously to entering the College.

The labor system has been succeeding better every year.

#### EXPERIMENTS.

Experiments of various kinds are conducted at the College, and the results published in the annual reports of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. These experiments have, within a few years, met the approval of qualified judges, both as to the value of the results aimed at, and the accuracy and fitness of the methods employed. Amongst other papers, the *Country Gentleman*, of Albany, and the *American Agriculturist*, of New York, have paid particular attention to them, and the lessons to be derived from them. Joseph Harris, author of "Walks and Talks," in the paper last named, personally examined some of the experiments while in progress and the methods pursued, and published in the paper his convictions of their value and the accuracy with which they are conducted. As this gentleman is a fine chemist, and had experience in experimenting under Messrs. Daves and Gilbert, the distinguished English experimenters, his testimony is valuable.

Nearly all persons who have written about Agricultural Colleges agree as to the peculiar propriety of their conducting experiments. Professor Agassiz says: "We should have all the experiments of Prof. Ville repeated in these Colleges. But that is not all. We should have all the experiments made by Magendie and Boussingault upon the feeding of cattle, upon the nursing of animals; we should have all the experiments made upon breeding, upon crossing breeds, and upon the whole animal economy of the domestic animals." Liebig has expressed

a like opinion, the Agricultural press and Societies have reiterated the same.

Experimenting, however, is not the way to make a farm "pay," in a financial view. The substances applied and methods employed may perhaps retard the growth and diminish the value of a crop. Still in the view of science such a result is valuable. Under the most favorable circumstances the necessity of constant oversight, the constant weighings and measurements, the numberless computations, the interference with the most economical disposition of labor, &c., go far to eat up the marketable profits of the crop.

The experiments of 1867 filled seventeen printed pages of the report of the Board of Agriculture, mostly with tables of figures; those of the present year (1868,) are much more extensive. Careful experimenting requires peculiar means and facilities for conducting them, and of these the College yet has but a very limited supply.

#### MEANS OF ILLUSTRATION.

*The Farm.*—The Farm, Gardens and Lawns cover an area of 676 acres. The Red Cedar river runs through the farm from east to west, leaving about 180 acres upon the north side of it. On this side are the buildings, gardens, orchards, and a portion of the farm. The apple orchard occupies 16 acres; four farm fields 67 acres, pasture about 20 acres. The rest, nearly 80 acres is without division fences, and contains the lawns proper, College and Boarding Halls, Professors' dwelling-houses, pear orchard, small fruit and other gardens. Undulating ground, groves of trees, a ravine, widening into the alluvial meadows along the river, and near the western part high river banks with almost a horse-shoe curve of the river, afford already very pleasant grounds for the Institution, and have in themselves promise of much beauty.

The soil of the domain is exceedingly various. A sandy soil extends from the entrance to the grounds to beyond the College buildings, becoming near the farm workshop almost a

floating sand. A large number of the forest oaks now stand on this tract, and evergreen spruces grow rapidly on it. A sandy loam, with clay subsoil, lies all about the greenhouse. Much of this is underlaid with tile drain. To the west there is clay loam, and in places quite a stiff clay. East of the cattle barn is a fine bed of peat, and much of the river is bordered by alluvial flats. Most of the farm, however, is an excellent loam farm land, either still or originally covered with a fine growth of timber.

The original timber of the garden tract and lawn was oak. Most of the farm was, or is, covered with a various growth, consisting mostly of maple, beech, oak, elm, ash, hawthorn, whitewood, black walnut, and some hickory and poplar.

*Cattle Barn.*—The farm has a good cattle barn, with 29 stalls, and room for 95 tons of hay, built in 1862. It is erected on a solid stone basement used for stabling cattle, is 42 feet by 64, with 22 feet posts. It has in the basement a root cellar, with ventilating tube running into one of the large ventilators of the barn; a granary furnished with bins, in which the number of bushels in measure stored at any time can be at once read. By means of a horse-power, a straw cutter is run upon the upper floor, and a root pulper in the basement.

*Cattle Shed.*—In 1864, a cattle shed was built adjoining the barn. It is 90 feet by 24, contains four bull stables, and other accommodations for cattle, and room in the bay for 54 tons of hay.

*Sheep Barn.*—A fine barn for sheep was built in 1865, furnished with ten separate pens for sheep, ventilators, (used also as hay chutes,) pump, fleece-room, tool-room, hay-mow, yards, &c.

*Other Buildings.*—A brick building is used, the basement for stabling the horses of the farm department, and the Steward; the upper floor for hay; and the middle floor, which is inaccessible from either of the others, for a mechanical work shop and tool room. There is a building, temporary in structure, for farm implements; sheds for wagons; a temporary structure for



*experiments*; a piggery which ought at once to give place to another, but which cannot for lack of means; and a *farm house*, occupied by the foreman of the farm.

The buildings just enumerated belong to the Farm Department.

The Horticultural Department has a *Horse barn*, with which is connected a tool-house and a shed for wagons. This was built in 1867. A *Greenhouse* 90 feet long was also built in 1867. The basement of College Hall is used by the Horticultural Department, and divided into office, tool-room, fruit-house and workshop.

*Cattle*.—The College possesses Short Horn, Devon, Ayrshire, and Galloway cattle of choice pedigrees; Spanish Marino; Obiswald, Southdown and Black-faced Heath sheep, (Scotch Highland); and Suffolk, Essex, Chester White and Berkshire swine.

There is a chemical laboratory for the use of students, philosophical apparatus, surveying and leveling implements. The College has a collection of shells, birds, minerals, &c. The Cooley Herbarium, so named from its enthusiastic collector, Dennis Cooley, M. D., is a very large and choice collection of plants admirably preserved—especially rich in grasses and in our indigenous flora, and containing also a large collection of tropical, Californian and Australian species. A museum of botanical products is commenced.

The College has an Apple Orchard, Pear Orchard, Vegetable Garden, Fruit Garden, Nurseries, Flower Borders, &c. It has a Library and Reading Room.

*Meteorological Records* are kept by the professor of Chemistry, in accordance with the plans recommended by the Smithsonian Institution, and published annually in the reports of the State Board of Agriculture.

#### COMFORT OF STUDENTS.

Their place here can hardly be called comfortable, since three or four occupy the same room for study. Lack of rooms

compels to this. The only reason it is tolerable to students is because their average age is so high (above twenty), and because they earnestly desire to secure the benefits of the College course of study. When a student is *not* gaining the benefits for which he was sent here, or persists in making the condition of others uncomfortable by rowdyism, noise, or other infractions of the rules of general good conduct among citizens, his father is requested to withdraw him from the College. This was Dr. Arnold's practice, and one which we think admirable.

We have, at the Agricultural College, a modification of the old dormitory system. Care is taken to secure a Steward of the College whom all may respect. This Steward and his family live in the building occupied by students. They eat at a common table; the students apply to him for care in sickness, and submit to his authority regarding the rules of the house.

Students do not feel themselves put at a distance from the Professors.

If a Professor calls at a student's room it is construed into friendliness. Home, and reading, and ball-playing, and the news are talked over just as one citizen would do with another. The Faculty and students work together; three of the Faculty were members of the base-ball club; students are on a footing of friendly intercourse with all members of the Faculty. Every Saturday evening the President and his family devote to receiving visits and calls from them. They have sufficient opportunities for forming other acquaintances.

It would be desirable to be nearer town on account of church services on the Sabbath. The religious exercises of the College are daily prayers in the chapel, public worship on Sunday afternoon, and a voluntary Bible class, attended the last year by about thirty of the students.

#### FUNDS.

The Institution is supported by direct appropriation from the State. Its share of public lands in accordance with the Congressional grant, is 240,000 acres of land. No income has been

derived from this source as yet. The selection, sale and investment of the lands are not entrusted to the Board of Agriculture, but to a special Board created by law. The lands are in market.

#### OTHER COURSES OF STUDY.

The Congressional Grant was intended for the maintenance of Colleges "where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." Here is provision for a University wherein all arts and sciences should be taught, provided only that industrial education receive in it first and sufficient attention. We have in this College had, during some years, lectures on field fortifications and military hygiene; we have guns and other military equipments, and have had, (last year, and several other years,) military drill. After all, however, it would seem to be wise to confine our attention chiefly, at present, to Agriculture and Horticulture in its many branches, with such additional studies as teach the student to think, to express his thoughts, and to know in general his civil rights and duties.

The College was founded by the State, went into operation in 1857, long before the Congressional grant; has not as yet received any income from the grant, but is supported by Legislative appropriation. It was established as an *Agricultural* College; and grew out of a plain and wide-spread want for colleges peculiarly agricultural in character. Schools of Medicine, Law, Engineering, Drawing and Design, Mining &c., were to be found by any young man seeking for them. That which lacked was schools of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The Mechanic Arts are mostly trades. The rules to be followed in them are comparatively fixed and certain. The manuals that give these rules are abundant, clear, and exact.

The persons engaged in any one trade, are, as compared with those engaged in agriculture, exceedingly few.

It seems therefore, peculiarly proper that this College, supported as it is, and founded as it was, should remain a peculiarly Agricultural College. It would be unwise, were it possible, to duplicate in any way the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, already the pride and glory of the State. It will be time for this College to extend its special instruction to a variety of the mechanical arts when it has funds from the endowment with which to do so.

Another reason for the same is: that it would be unwise further to complicate an exceedingly complicated and wholly new kind of College. Let it have time to establish itself in that character which is its essential one. Let it not attempt, at first, too much. It will not be difficult afterwards to add to it other branches of industrial education, as there shall be means and demand. The President of the College takes this opportunity to say that a department for the instruction of ladies is an addition to the College peculiarly proper to be made. Why should they not have the knowledge of chemistry, of mechanics, of heat, meteorology, attend the lectures in dairy management, &c., which the College furnishes to young men? And why not give them that general culture which the College is fitted to bestow on all its students? Danger is always apprehended, of course, from admitting ladies to those affairs of life from which they have generally been excluded. It is a relief on the other hand to know that as fast as they do secure a new position in the eyes of the law or by social usage, the threatened dangers never follow them. In general, the desirableness of extending the College instruction so as to cover various mechanic arts is not denied, but it seems fittest at present to wait until the College, as an Agricultural one, can sustain an adequate corps of professors, and be equipped with proper libraries and means of illustration.

## BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Our State, wiser in this than many others, made the Board having control of the College a small one. Eight is the entire number. They—and in this feature the wisdom of the State is not so apparent—are obliged to serve without compensation, other than they get from the honor of having charge of an institution kept by the State, so small in capacity of receiving students, as to be bandied about the newspapers in a way not pleasing, certainly, to its sensitive friends. The gentlemen composing the Board of Agriculture are almost always present at its five or six meetings which it is necessary to hold yearly, thus giving the State some three or four weeks services, at the least, each year; while some of them give much more time. Some States, with larger Boards, find a quorum at one time composed of a majority—not composed of the same members—that made a majority at a former meeting, so that the acts of one meeting are reversed at another. In the Board of this State the utmost harmony has always prevailed.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

The College has published an annual Catalogue since and including 1861.

A Report of the State Board of Agriculture, yearly, since and including 1862. These reports contain always an account of *receipts and expenditures* of the College. They contain full *meteorological records*, since, and including April, 1863. The volume for 1867 contains the Transactions of the *State Agricultural Society*. The reports contain:

Law of reorganizing the College, Constitutional provision; United States Land Grant; and Acts of the State relating thereto. Reports 1863, pp. 109-130.

Remarks on In-door Course of Instruction, 1862, p. 6. 1863, p. 10.

Out-of-door Instruction, 1863, pp. 14-17.

Relation of Farm and Instruction, Rules, 1863, pp. 45-50.

Report on Influence of Labor System on Students, 1864, p. 110.

Experiments on use of Muck, 1863, pp. 50-71.

" Top-dressings to Grass lands, 1864, pp. 117-119.

" " " " 1865, pp. 235-239.

" in Agricultural Chemistry, 1866, pp. 51-54.

" in Practical Agriculture.

" in Top dressings to Grass lands, 1866, p. 55.

" in Manures to Corn, 1866, p. 57.

" on feeding of pigs, p. 59.

" sheep feeding, 1867, pp. 39-52.

Meteorology of Central Michigan, 1865, pp. 241-253.

Grand Traverse Country, 1867, 79-102.

Brief History of the College, 1863, pp. 22-33.

The Cooley Herbarium, and life of Dr. Cooley, 1863, pp. 19-21.

Pedigrees of Fatalist, and other stock, 1863, pp. 77-83.

Description of College live stock, 1866, pp. 11-15.

Donations to the College:—Implements; crops; destructive insects; reports of county societies, and many articles of general interest throughout the reports.

#### LITERATURE

A few of the many articles regarding Agricultural Education and Agricultural Colleges, is given here. As to the need of an education for farmers, the literature is in fragments, yet abundant. Here is proof, in a quotation from the London Times: "Farmers don't like Schools." Here is another from the same high authority: "Of course a man may be a good farmer and not able even to read and write." The agricultural journals of England and Scotland have had many fine articles on Agricultural Education within a few years; and it is painful to see how much the spirit of the *Times* pervades them. Farmers, from their comparative isolation, are the last class to combine for mutual improvement. The late agricultural lectures at Amherst brought in but few, it is said, of the farmers of the region

to hear them; the late course at the Illinois Industrial College brought almost none from beyond the immediate vicinity of the College. Again, even if the advantages for agricultural education were as good as those for medicine or law, the nature of agriculture is so complex, its operations so obscure, that its development would be necessarily slow. "Of the pursuits of man," says Carey in his Social Science, "the last developed is a scientific agriculture. Of all people, the last emancipated are the laborers in the field; of all knowledge, the last obtained is that of the minute machinery with which nature works when she seeks to produce her greatest effects." The large and increasing class of agriculturists who think as well as work, has called the Agricultural College into being, and ask for its liberal support; and it is no objection to it, that there remains a large class who see no good in an agricultural education.

Gail Hamilton has an admirable article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for July, 1864, called "Glorying in the Goad." The text is from the Apocraphy, Eccles. xxviii, 26.

The best article in favor of uniting the College with the University, is in the *Transactions of the State Agricultural Society*, (Michigan,) 1854, pp. 342 to 355, by Prof. A. Winchell, of the University.

The best article (perhaps) on the difficulties in the way of keeping educated men upon farms, is "Wilson Flagg's Prize Essay on Agricultural Education," in *Massachusetts Agriculture* for 1858. It contains *virtually* an answer to the last named article.

The question of the expediency of independent colleges of agriculture, or of making them departments of universities, is the subject of Michigan House Documents, 1863, No. 18 and No. 19; of several paragraphs of the report of D. Hitchcock, of Amherst, Mass., to the Legislature of that State, *Massachusetts House Doc.*, 1851, No. 13, p. 70; to be found, also, in *Michigan State Agricultural Society Transactions* for 1854, p. 394.

Accounts of European schools may be found in the Massachusetts document just referred to; a more recent and full account by Mr. Charles L. Flint, in *Massachusetts Agriculture*, for 1864. Also in *Barnard's National Education in Europe*.

An account of the Agricultural Colleges of the United States is given by Hon. Henry F. French, in U. S. report, Department of Agriculture, for 1865, pages 187 to 186.

The action of the several Legislatures relative to the Congressional grant, and the laws establishing colleges under it, are given in U. S. Reports, Department of Education, for 1867-8.

A history of the U. S. Legislation on the subject, and much other matter is given by Prof. Ailman, of Yale College, in the *North American Review* for October, 1867.

Clear exposition of the meaning of the U. S. grant in general, is given in various reports on organization of the several colleges, or of Legislative Committees. There may be especially noticed Dr. E. O. Haven, (now of Michigan University), in *Massachusetts Senate Doc.*, 1863, No. 108, p. 6, *et seq.*, and President Welch's report on organization of Iowa Agricultural College, just issued.

The papers of Prof. A. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, Illinois; addresses of Hon. Jos. R. Williams, first President of the Michigan Agricultural College; addresses and Report of John H. Kilpart, Secretary of Ohio State Board of Agriculture; Treatise of Lewis Bollman, on Industrial Colleges; Fred. Law Olmstead's "Few things to be thought of;" Report on Plan of Organization of Colleges for Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, by Dr. Pugh, of the Penn. Agric. College, 1864; Report of President White, on "Organization" of Cornell University, (Oct. 21, 1866); and plans and reports numberless, make up a part of the literature of this subject. These form one branch of that wider subject of general interest at the present time—industrial education.

Many topics remain to be spoken of, but the length of this report makes it inexpedient to do so at this time. It only



remains to add, that as this report has not been submitted to either Board or Faculty, they are not responsible for it.

T. C. ABBOT, *President*.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Jan. 1, 1869.

## DETROIT SCHOOLS.

### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Hon. O. HOSFORD, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*:

I would respectfully submit the following statements, as a brief, special report of the public schools of this city for the year 1868; and, with your permission, I would be pleased to offer one or two suggestions to my fellow-teachers, particularly to those who are in charge of graded schools, in the cities and villages of the State.

#### GRADING.

Our course of study embraces twelve years, though pupils of more than average ability complete it in considerably less time. Our grades are as follows:

*Primary*—A two years' course, four classes.

*Secondary*—A two years' course, four classes.

*Junior*—A two years' course, four classes.

*Senior*—A three years' course, six classes.

*High School*—A three years' course, three classes.

Pupils under six years of age are not admitted to the schools. Pupils are promoted from class to class, at any time when their ability or proficiency will warrant it, though promotions are usually made upon our regular monthly examinations.

#### SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1868.

Population of Detroit at this date, .....	75,000
Assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the city, .....	\$20,637,775
Cash valuation of the real and personal property of the city, .....	68,792,583
Valuation of the public school property at this date, .....	280,000

Last school census, census ages between 4 and 18,	22,810
Whole number of different names enrolled in school register for year, .....	9,703
Average number of pupils belonging to the public schools for the year, .....	6,480
Number in average daily attendance for the year, ..	6,237
Whole number of sittings in the public school-houses at this date, .....	6,954
Amount raised for building purposes during the year, .....	\$25,000
Number of weeks in the school year, .....	40
School expenses during the year, .....	\$70,727
Expenses on buildings, lots, etc., .....	32,458
Amount of salaries paid to teachers, .....	50,066

The items of teachers' salaries is included in school expenses. The number of teachers in our schools at the close of the year, with the rate of salaries paid, is shown in the following table:

## TEACHERS.

	Rate of Salaries.	Total.
2 Men at.....	\$1,500	\$3,000
2 " at.....	1,400	2,800
2 " at.....	1,200	2,400
1 " at.....	1,000	1,000
2 " at.....	900	1,800
1 " at.....	400	400
1 Women at.....	800	800
2 " .....	600	1,200
6 " .....	500	3,000
2 " .....	475	950
5 " .....	450	2,250
17 " .....	425	7,225
1 " .....	410	410
37 " .....	400	14,800
9 " .....	375	3,375
26 " .....	300	7,800
116		\$53,210

43- No Special Teachers.

The average number of teachers for the entire year was 107½. The number of sittings in our school-houses is only large enough to accommodate thirty out of every hundred children of the census enrollment. The valuation of the school property of the city is but four-tenths of one per cent. of the cash valuation of the real and personal property of the city, and the school expenses of 1868 were the almost imperceptible tax of *one mill* upon the dollar of the cash valuation of the property of the city. Our great want is more school accommodations. In proportion to our wealth and population, there are few, if any, cities in the State which have not double the public school accommodations we have.

#### SUGGESTIONS.

In order to make our school statistics of more value for purposes of comparison, we should adopt a uniform plan for collecting them. During the past five years I have used the following attendance rules, and our teachers are guided strictly by them; these rules are, in substance, what are known as the Chicago Rules, and I could wish that every School Superintendent in Michigan would secure their adoption.

#### ATTENDANCE RULES.

"1. Whenever any teacher has satisfactory evidence that a pupil has left school without the intention of returning, such pupil shall forthwith be marked 'left,' (L) in register; but any absence recorded against the name of the pupil before the teacher receives this notice, shall be allowed to remain, and in making up the attendance averages such absences shall be regarded the same as other absences.

"2. When a pupil is suspended from school by any of the rules of the School Board, whether from absence or from any other cause, he shall be marked 'left,' (L s) in register.

"3. When a pupil is absent from school more than five consecutive school days, for sickness or for any other cause, he shall be marked 'left' (L,) in register at the end of five days, and the absence shall in all cases be recorded while the name

remains on the roll, unmarked by 'L;' but this rule shall not operate to prevent the suspension of a pupil under Sec. 8, Part II, Rules for a less number of absences, in which case his name will, of course, be marked 'left,' (L) in register.

"4. For the purposes contemplated in the foregoing rules, any pupil shall be considered as absent whose attendance at school shall not continue for at least one-half of the regular session of the half-day."

#### DETROIT MONTHLY REPORT.

At the close of every twenty days, or four weeks, of school, each teacher makes a report to her Principal of the following facts, and the Principal consolidates these reports for the Superintendent, who is then able to make a report of all the schools for the Board of Education. The information sought for and obtained is shown by the following extract from a monthly report blank:

- No. 1. Number of days taught since January 1,.....
- No. 2. Number enrolled since January 1, (entire enrollment except re-entries,).....
- No. 3. Number received by transfer since Jan. 1,.....
- No. 4. Number left since Jan. 1, (for all causes,).....
- No. 5. Number of re-entries since Jan. 1,.....
- No. 6. Number belonging at date,.....
- No. 7. Sum of column headed "Number Belonging,"...
- No. 8. Aggregate attendance in half days since Jan. 1,...
- No. 9. Aggregate tardiness since Jan. 1,.....
- No. 10. Average number belonging for year to date,.....
- No. 11. Average daily attendance for year to date,.....
- No. 12. Average tardiness for year to date,.....
- No. 13. Per cent. of attendance for year to date,.....
- No. 14. Per cent. of tardiness on attendance for year to date,.....
- No. 15. Number boys enrolled since Jan. 1,.....
- No. 16. Number girls enrolled since Jan. 1,.....
- No. 17. Number promoted from grade since Jan. 1,.....

- No. 18. Number promoted from classes since Jan. 1,.....
- No. 19. Number of suspensions for year to date,.....
- No. 20. Number of sittings in school room,.....
- No. 21. Number of vacant seats in school room at date,..
- No. 22. Number excluded for want of room, since Jan. 1,.
- No. 23. Time lost by teacher in half days since Jan. 1,....
- No. 24. Number of times teacher has been tardy at first  
ringing of bell,.....
- No. 25. Number of visits from members of Board since  
Jan. 1,.....
- No. 26. Number of visits from the Superintendent since  
Jan. 1,.....
- No. 27. Number of visits from all other parties since Jan. 1,  
(Does not include mere calls of inquiry on the part  
of parents,).....
- No. 28. Number of cases of corporal punishment since  
Jan. 1,.....

In regard to absence, tardiness and excuses, the following rules are enforced, without fear or favor:

**SECTION VI.—PART II. TARDINESS.**—The bell of each school shall be rung for five minutes, commencing fifteen minutes before the hour of opening school, and shall be tolled at the time of opening school, and pupils not in their seats at the time for opening shall be marked tardy, and any pupil who is tardy frequently, shall be suitably warned and reported to his parents, and if he shall still fail to correct the evil, he shall be suspended from the school until his parents or guardian shall give satisfactory assurance to the Superintendent that the irregularity will be corrected. In less flagrant cases, tardiness shall be regarded as a violation of the rules of the school, and shall subject the delinquent to such penalties as the nature of the case may require.

**SECTION VIII.—PART II. ABSENCES.**—Any pupil who shall be absent six half days in four consecutive weeks, without excuse satisfactory to the teacher, from the parent or guardian, given either in person or by written note, shall forfeit his seat in

school. Pupils thus suspended shall not be restored to the school, until the parent or guardian shall satisfy the Superintendent that said pupils will be punctual in future, and obtain from him written permission for their return.

SECTION X.—PART II. WRITTEN EXCUSES.—Teachers may require excuses from parents or guardians, given either in person or by written note, in all cases of absence or tardiness. Teachers may send the delinquent pupil immediately for such excuse, except when the weather is such that it would occasion exposure of health.

SECTION XI.—PART II. CHARACTER OF EXCUSES.—No mere statement that the parent has kept the pupil at home shall be accepted by the teacher as an excuse for tardiness or absence, and unless it shall appear that sickness or some other urgent reason, rendering attendance impossible or extremely inconvenient, has detained the pupil, the excuse shall not be deemed satisfactory.

The Board of Education, of Detroit, consists of twenty members; they are elected by the people, and serve two years. One member is elected from each Ward every year. In closing this report allow me to express the thanks of our teachers, and of all the friends of schools, to the Hon. R. W. King, the President of our Board, for the zealous and faithful manner in which he has labored for the best interests of our schools. The friendship and encouragement of such men are of priceless value to us all.

Respectfully,

DUANE DOTY,  
*Supt. Schools*

DETROIT, Dec. 1st, 1868.

## STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

*To the Superintendent of Public Instruction :*

The Board of Control of the State Reform School, herewith, and in accordance with the requirements of law, present the report of their doings for the year ending on the 16th of November, 1868; and in connection therewith, the reports made to them by the officers and employes, holding position by their appointment.

In doing this, they take no small degree of satisfaction in stating that, to themselves at least, the results of the year are indicative of substantial progress—and that, too, in more than a single direction. The Board are themselves becoming each year, better informed as to the essential requisites of a Reform School, as well as to those appliances most abundant in good fruits.

In the first place, experience has taught them that, for success in the work of reformation, the idea of penal restraint should ever and always be discarded. True, no one becomes an inmate of the Institution except on conviction of crime—yet not as a punishment for that crime, but for the developing, strengthening and giving proper direction to the better qualities of the individual—qualities which, perhaps, and probably often, have failed to be called into exercise, through the agency of evil surroundings; and that he, these being overcome, may again rise to the dignity of true manhood. Only by efforts in the direction here indicated, can there be hope of success. A kind heart and a firm hand are, under the blessings of Heaven, the only reliable agencies for genuine reform. The half fed, illy clad, and worse treated child or man, is no fit subject for reformation. Our moral natures flow all the more naturally and readily in the channels of virtue, when the throbbings of natural life are made vigorous by a sufficient supply of all the essential requirements of that life.

Again, the accumulating experience of years serves only to strengthen the conviction, that the work of reformation can be successfully prosecuted only by those who duly appreciate it in all its bearings, and are themselves possessed of those gifts and endowments which secure to them the power of easy control. If slow to learn, this important truth has been learned nevertheless, to wit: That ordinary, or even superior natural abilities, such as everywhere add grace and dignity to manhood, do not necessarily qualify one to act well his part in an institution like this; there must be superadded adaptation to the work itself. The possession of this peculiar gift on the part of any employé, can be determined only by experience. It cannot, therefore, be deemed a strange thing, if occasionally some one placed in charge of a department should find himself more hastily relieved than he anticipated.

It is, however, with no slight degree of satisfaction, that we here publicly record that at no previous time in our experience, has the entire board of employés, from Superintendent down through every grade, been so nearly what it is deemed they should be, as at this very time. Our Superintendent, in all respects, fully meets our anticipations and desires. Nor can we, nor ought we, to say less of the Assistant Superintendent. For their work, "*par nobile fratrum*." Our Matron, who, through the life of the Institution, has shared in its toils and responsibilities without wavering of fidelity, or relaxation of motherly care for each inmate, and her Assistant, also claim at our hands no feeble commendation. Lest it seem invidious to make special mention of only a few of the many employés in and about the Institution, we add that it is not often that harmony, adaptation and efficiency are more fully united in the prosecution of any work. If such be the agencies employed, it is natural to inquire after the results of their united labor and effort.

And first, as to the inmates, their number, health, labor, &c. At our last Annual Report there were two hundred and fifty-seven inmates of the Institution. Since that time, and up to



the date of this report, ninety-nine commitments have been made, making the total number connected with the Institution during the year three hundred and fifty-six. Of this number, one hundred and nine have been released therefrom, either by a full discharge or on ticket-of-leave, thus leaving still connected with the Institution, two hundred and forty-seven—ten less than reported one year ago. This would seem to indicate a decrease of youthful criminals in the State. Yet in the State at large there is an actual increase—the decrease attaching to Wayne county only. During the year 1867, there were received from that county alone forty commitments; while during the year herewith reported, only eighteen have been received. What explanation can be given to the fact of this decrease in one special locality, of course we pretend not to say. Certainly, if a better moral influence—a better home training—is being brought to bear upon the youth of that county, so that they are ceasing from criminal ways, it should be only a matter of congratulation to all; or if that county prefers to provide for her own youthful delinquents, certainly the balance of the State has no just cause for complaint.

The inquiry is not unfrequently made, do the boys, seemingly reformed, on leaving the Institution, maintain their integrity? We reply, not always—no, not always, even in cases where the work of reform seems most complete. Many a lad has left the Institution, we doubt not, with a resolution firmly fixed, that hereafter no stain of crime should attach to himself; and yet his resolution has failed him. A boy having once been an inmate of the Reform School, and by industry and good conduct merited and received his discharge, is nevertheless looked upon by outside rogues as one of their own number, and as ready to be a leader in their depredations. Al will apprehend and appreciate the desire prone to rise, at least in youthful hearts, to meet, if not to excel, expectation in any deed of daring. Yielding to this and other untoward influences, some, of whom we have reason to expect better things, do and may fall again into crime. Nor are these the worst in-

fluences often encountered. Corrupt home influences, we doubt not, far more frequently undermine good resolutions. Bearing in mind all these counter influences, it may justly claim our admiration that so large a portion of all do maintain their integrity.

In regard to the health prevalent in the Institution during the year just closed, we are happy to report most favorably. Only two or three cases of sickness of any severity have occurred, neither of which proved fatal. It will also be recollected that only one death was reported as occurring during the previous year, and that during the very first days of that year, so that now not a death has occurred during a period of but slightly less than two years, in an average of some two hundred and sixty boys. This certainly indicates favorably for the health of the Institution, since, were the same average to become general, it would extend that of the human family into centuries.

The circumstances contributing to this favorable result undoubtedly are: A perfect and sufficient system of sewerage, by which all accumulating impurities are far removed from the Institution; healthful and sufficient diet at regular hours; a full supply of warm clothing; and regular and systematic employment and exercise.

The law passed by the last Legislature, precluding from the Institution all lads under ten years of age, the Board are convinced, works only evil, and ask its repeal. They are fully convinced that it is unwise, at least, to allow that that portion of our youthful population destitute of natural protectors, should have ten years, and those ten the susceptible ones of life, in which to develop and strengthen natural perverseness of character; and it may well be questioned whether the shielding hand of the State should not equally cover the early years of all, and thus aid in the universal work of placing, as far as may be, early manhood on the sure basis of personal integrity. This, certainly, seems far more desirable than to leave four or five years of easy susceptibility, and with no acquired power of resistance, to the seductions of vice, to

form habits of living and acting inimical to subsequent virtuous life.

If any restriction as to years of possible detention in the Institution be desirable, we would respectfully suggest that it be applied to the more advanced, rather than to the earlier years of minority. If a lad has held firmly to his perverseness till he is eighteen years of age, little hope indeed remains for the remaining three years. Again, the individual enters upon active life at a decided disadvantage, during the last three or four years of whose life he has been excluded from the moulding influences of active, out-door stir and enterprise. The educational influences of these can be withheld, but in rare instances, without damage that takes hold of the entire future of the individual. Individual instances do and will arise, in which it is and will be desirable that these years be years of confinement and seclusion. But rules of general or universal application are not to be shaped to meet these. The youthful criminal, at least, when the fact of his incorrigibility becomes well established, had far better be removed from reformatory to penal walls.

It is desirable that the labor of the boys be rendered as productive as practicable, since it so far lightens the burden upon the State Treasury, and the inquiry naturally arises, is improvement in this regard practicable? Under present arrangements, not less than fifty boys, (at present fifty-two, mostly of the larger class,) are employed about the Institution in duties not best adapted to the development of true manhood, or for a qualification for the duties of manly life. These boys find employment in sundry indoor duties, which in the ordinary family arrangement devolve upon females, such as cooking, setting and clearing off tables, washing dishes, sweeping, &c., to say nothing of those employed in the tailor's shop in making and mending garments for the inmates. These avocations in no way or degree qualify these boys for the sterner duties of manhood, but rather for hotel waiters and steamboat cooks.

Can any change be made that shall remedy this evil? It will

be remembered that in its earlier days female delinquents were admitted to the Institution, and employed in the above named duties; but the two sexes, being confined in the same building, caused so much trouble by their unavoidable intercourse with each other, that eventually, by the advice of the then Board of Control, a law was passed excluding them therefrom.

The present Board of Control propose no repetition of that experiment. Nevertheless, they believe no less importance attaches to the establishment of a house of correction for the one sex than for the other; and the question arises, how can it be done with the least expense to the State? Can the two be brought into such a degree of proximity with each other, that females can be employed in service properly attaching to themselves throughout the united Institution, and thus leave the males free for employments better adapted to the future of their lives, and at the same time avoid that commingling of sexes, which formerly wrought so much trouble?

In discussing this matter, it has seemed not entirely impracticable, though in all probability it would involve a large increase of care and responsibility; and the Board came to the unanimous conclusion to suggest as follows:

That on the south side of the enclosure fronting the present edifice, a building suited for the purpose be erected, to be used as a Reformatory for females, with surroundings such as to render the two institutions entirely separate and detached. The two institutions thus being detached, while yet in close proximity, the females of the one, could be, under proper arrangements and restrictions, employed in performing the domestic service of both, thus leaving the fifty or more lads, now confined to the kitchen and its collaterals, free for field and other productive labor.

Should the suggestion here thrown out so far meet with favor as to lead to its adoption, an appropriation of probably not less than twenty-five thousand dollars would be required.

This diversion of labor of the boys from the house to the field

is annually becoming more a necessity, as the lands belonging to the Institution are being brought more fully under cultivation.

In regard to our farm operations, we regret to say, that hopes entertained have not been fully realized. Not, however, because of any want of fidelity on the part of our farmer, for his efforts have been skilfully and energetically directed; nor again, for want of ordinary fidelity on the part of the boys; but our land being new, largely covered with stumps and filled with roots, was incapable of deep and thorough tillage. This circumstance added largely to the withering effect of the drouth, so generally felt during the season, and caused partial failure of crops, diminishing them probably not less than one-half. Twelve or fifteen boys are ordinarily employed on the farm, though numbers of them are not unfrequently withdrawn for other duties.

During the season ten additional acres of land have been cleared of rubbish and placed in a condition for future cultivation. About eighty rods of ditching have also been completed, relieving valuable land of surplus water, and preparing it for future cultivation.

In shop work commendable progress has been made, progress both in quantity and quality of product. This is undoubtedly attributable in a large degree, to the accumulating experience and constant fidelity on the part of those in charge of this department. To render this more especially remunerative, improved machinery is requisite, and this must have room. Besides, present accommodations are entirely inadequate to the numbers employed. As a natural consequence, efficiency, comfort and health are all impaired, and the Board call for an appropriation of ten thousand dollars, the purpose being, to secure the desired enlargement by extending the south and west wall of the existing shop edifice to the north and east line of the yard, thus making two sides of the building to constitute portions of the enclosing walls of the enclosed grounds. This enlargement of shop room the Board deem of vital importance to the future of the Institution.

The new wing of the main edifice, for the erection of which an appropriation was made by the last Legislature, is already completed and occupied. The family house, for which an appropriation was also made at the same time, is far advanced towards completion, so far at least as to warrant the expectation of its being ready for occupancy at or before the time of the assembling of the next Legislature.

The last Legislature made an appropriation for the introduction of steam warming apparatus throughout the Institution. Circumstances beyond control have delayed this work; nevertheless it is now nearly complete.

Early last spring, the subject of profitable as well as entertaining amusement for the inmates of the Institution, came under discussion, the result of which was, the passage of a resolution to purchase for them, instruments for a cornet band. A full set of instruments was accordingly procured, at a total cost of \$650, and a band formed and placed under the tuition of Mr. Alsdorf, overseer in the principal cane shop. By resolution, these instruments are to be paid for by concerts, vocal and instrumental, given by the boys, by moneys received for band services, and by such donations as visitors might make for their encouragement. From all these sources, there has already been received and paid over, the sum of \$307 30. The balance we expect will soon be met by the same means.

To say that the boys in this department have attained success, is, we think, but slightly indicative of the real progress made. Although it is now but slightly over six months since they received their first lesson, they excel many bands after having had a much longer practice. Much is undoubtedly due to the fidelity with which instructions have been given, as well as to the fact of their teacher's almost constant presence with them, by which their entire hours for practice are subjected to his oversight and care.

In view of facts as presented, though but slightly indicative of the watchfulness, care and anxiety imposed on the Superintendent and his aids, and in view of another fact already

alluded to, viz: that during the entire year, the prevailing spirit among all employés, has been one of ready willingness, faithfully to fulfill not only every duty, but to lend a helping hand wherever and whenever needed, we feel that no slight degree of justification attaches to what we have elsewhere said relative to those placed in charge of the varied and ever varying responsibilities of the Institution.

Thus much for the past; then what of the future? As yet its developments are sealed; nevertheless, judging of it by the past, duty prompts us to make provision for its necessities.

In making our estimates for the support of the Institution for the past two years, we were controlled largely by the expectation that necessary supplies would cheapen, and thus reduce our necessary annual expenditure.

Results, however, show that such an expectation was without any reliable foundation, and that freedom from all embarrassment, as well as advancement in all that is desirable, is best secured by ample provision under every emergency. What, then, will be required to meet the probable demands of the coming two years? Past experience warrants only as follows: For current expenses for each of the two years inter-

vening between Nov. 16th, 1868, and Nov. 16th,	
1870, \$35,000, .....	\$70,000 00.
For enlarging workshop, and procuring needed ma-	
chinery, .....	10,000 00
For the erection of a farm barn, .....	2,000 00
To meet the requirements of Sec. No. 8, Act No. 130,	
of Laws of 1867, .....	2,000 00.
For repairs of original buildings, .....	3,000 00.
Total, .....	<u>\$87,000 00.</u>

We have already alluded to the urgent existing necessity for increased shop-room and improved machinery. To satisfy any one that this is very desirable for the interests of the Institu-

tion, it is only needful to visit the same, and see what are present appliances.

We also ask for two thousand dollars, for building a barn. The small barn already attached to the Institution has long afforded but partial accommodation for existing wants, and is annually becoming less adequate, as the products of the farm increase.

The two thousand dollars called for to meet the requirements of Sec. No. 3, Act No. 130, of Session Laws of 1867, can be used only to meet the requirements of that act, and can be drawn from the Treasury only as needed; and if not so needed, must remain therein.

Necessary repairs in and around the Institution, during the years to intervene between this and the meeting of another Legislature, will undoubtedly require the full amount called for. The relative wear and tear in an Institution like this, will be readily anticipated to be largely in advance of ordinary home requirements.

If in view of the large amounts requisite for the sustenance of an institution like this, it seem to any one an investment promising no sufficient return, it should be remembered that "a life reclaimed from ways of transgression, profits not only by the prevention of wrong, but by good thereby to be achieved; that the hand trained to vice works only evil, while that hand, reclaimed to virtue, not only ceases from evil, but becomes itself productive of good." While, therefore, success may not crown every effort at reform, nevertheless what is and has been achieved warrants not only a continuance of past effort, but gives encouragement for continued and increased labor in the same behalf.

GEO. W. LEE,  
JAS. I. MEAD,  
C. TRACY,

*Board of Control.*



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN—The period has arrived in which, according to law, your Honorable Board require an annual statement of the management, condition and statistics of the School.

The year now closed has been indeed a very busy one, and yet in many respects a very pleasant one. Not that it has been all sunshine and beauty, from which our own natures might catch their inspiration, and rise to a plane of ecstacy and delight; for we have many scenes that are calculated to take all romance out of life, and bring us to the earnest realities of our position. But it has ground on which we may base hopes of permanent good. We feel assured that observation will bear out the assertion, that the general deportment, order and progress of the boys, during the past year, will present marked improvement. I speak of the general standing of the school. Individuals have proved no better for the care and efforts made in their behalf, and in some instances we might not be censured for losing faith in our efforts, did we not know that there is a higher power, that may make the seed grow, that has been sown in lands cultivated by hands and hearts which, like our own, have believed, that though *our* influence may be weak and of small account, that *power* can render them all effective, and make the most unpromising the most successful, and of most usefulness to society.

We have sometimes been disappointed in our hopes of boys of whom we expected much, and perhaps more than we were warranted in looking for, when we take into consideration their antecedents, and the certainty that they must in great part return to the same class of associations. It is often answered us, when we inquire of the character and doings of some boy who has left us: "*He would do well enough if his folks were anybody.*" You will see that seven of the number received this year are boys who have been permitted to go home on a "TICKET OF LEAVE." They received no help after they left us, except to

wrong-doing; left generally to their own resources, they had not capital enough to carry them along amid the crash and moral bankruptcy into which they were thrown. Some boys will bear the pressure for a year, some for two, and even to six, maintaining a fair character, and then, in an evil hour, fall. It is even a debatable question, whether the standard of reformation can be raised above the general level of the class from which they are gathered. Certainly, the judgment formed by mankind will not enlighten us much on this point; for men too often judge others by themselves, leaving out their own weaknesses, when they wish to place others in reputation for virtue and integrity; but leaving out their own good qualities when they form a general opinion of trustworthiness in the dealings and relations of life. All will observe this as they mingle in the business of life. We find in many instances, parents are giving their children lessons in dishonesty, when they are flattering themselves that they are models of probity and excellence; but every one else around them are leagued together to entice the boy into trouble. We have clear cases of this in the associations of boys received this year. These lessons are lessons on the heart as well as in the head, and when the boy must meet the same on his return home, we must not be surprised to greet some of them on their return here, or to know that they are passing to other institutions more penal in their character, because of the necessity of more effective restraint.

Parents sometimes write us of the apparent good their children have received, and others complain that they are not doing what should be expected, after their instruction here, forgetting that their own efforts have prevented this same instruction from being effective. It is of frequent occurrence, after a boy has been here a time, and during that entire time has displayed vicious and uncontrollable tendencies, that his parents come and claim that he is, and always was, just the best boy that could be, and he is so needed at home, that he must be released, and so on to an indefinite length of assurances in his

behalf. But when the boy is released, in a short time they write, earnestly soliciting that we take him back again. These cases are not rare. Sometimes a father seeks his boy's release, when all the grounds on which he bases his request, are mere pretenses, thus giving his boy the most effective lessons in deceit and dishonesty, while he is presenting his own claims as a man of excellent standing in his special locality. These influences have their effect, and we err if we assure ourselves that we have so raised the standard of reformation, that its recipient shall present traits of character for sobriety, truthfulness, honesty and industry, corresponding to the most perfect code of moral excellence. The keystone is as essential to the arch, as the base on which it rests; and so for successful reformation according to the expected standard, a home influence to receive the boy, correct in its principles and consistent in its application, must complete what is begun here. It is certainly all we can expect of a boy, to do as well as the circle into which he is thrown, and not the mere surface influence, but what the quick eye of children and youth will know to be genuine.

Then again, in sending a boy from this school after a brief or longer period of detention, it is not always because we consider him so far established in good habits, moral and intellectual culture, that he must be proof against temptation, *or the changing state of his own mind*, (for we find with our young men *this last* has much to do with the efforts for self-restraint and advancement,) but that his consistent efforts at self-restraint and industry and mental improvement, entitles him to another trial in society, and if he shall continue in these efforts, the confidence he gains in the estimation of surrounding friends, shall commend him to the consideration of society at large. To us it seems far better that this proof should be gained before he reaches his majority, and that a very valuable portion of this evidence shall be given by his conduct with, and interest in the requirements of society itself. It is really very questionable whether the interests of society are advanced by

keeping a young man here during the last two or three years of his minority, whether he shall by the special discipline of this or similar institutions be fitted for what he must meet when thrown upon his own resources. The soldier becomes a hero by his frequent and successful contests, not simply by company drill, or dress parade; so a youth, approaching manhood, is more fitted for the work of that manhood and its power of resistance and self control, by developing in that same work. This is suggested by frequent petitions from prominent gentlemen of this State, in behalf of some boy whom they would gladly befriend. To them, as those petitions seem to suggest, the most effective preparation for society, is that very society itself, and for this purpose they would shorten the detention of the young man. The State can have only this one interest in the matter. It requires the boy's restraint from passions that are overpowering him, his mental and moral culture, and preparation for good citizenship and a nobler manhood than he would attain without this care. This attained, and hopeful indications given of honest intentions and efforts to self-restraint, it must commend itself to humanity, that at the earliest opportunity consistent with the object sought, the boy should go forth to measure his power to stand as a man among men. On the other hand, if he prove wholly vitiated, and his influence pernicious in all cases, in view of its personal power over younger and more hopeful minds, should not his removal be effected under the provisions of law, to a more penal institution, for equally cogent reasons that we would give him his release before his minority expires, and at the earliest established proof of his incorrigibility? It is apparent that the welfare of the State and society is enhanced by the careful culture and discipline of this large and increasing class of youth, probably at far less pecuniary expense than to suffer them to grow up in idleness and vicious habits. I wish this was more thoroughly understood: that it is far less expensive to teach the young and care for those whom none look after, than it is in after years to meet the cost of criminal prosecutions, and the

destruction of property and perhaps life itself, to say nothing about the perversity of mind left to itself, and its utter separation from participation in eternal rewards of virtue and integrity.

I would respectfully ask your consideration to the action of our last Legislature, in changing the law in reference to the age of boys sent here, from seven to ten years. This change was made just as changes were taking place among the officers of this School, made necessary by the death of its late Superintendent, Mr. Robinson, and, as we think, under a misapprehension on the part of members of the Legislature, fearing that little boys were being sent here who should be cared for by the counties. Perhaps a few instances may have occurred, but not sufficient, with a full knowledge of the circumstances, to warrant the change. Let a little boy of seven or eight years of age, (as we have known cases,) be entirely neglected by his parents, or his parents be utterly worthless, their examples and influences making those impressions which shall be his only lessons, till he is thoroughly trained in every evil habit, and such children acquire vices with great facility, and soon become wholly vitiated. Years of the most earnest efforts shall not counteract the impressions of these few years. They will not usually stay at the county houses or good homes secured for them, and with the law as it now stands, they have two or three years for perfecting themselves in every vicious habit, taking lessons a part of the time in jails and associations of adepts in larceny and vice. It may be for this reason that the adage has become current, "There is but a step between vagrancy and crime." Would it not be for the interest of our State, that the Act No. 130, Sec. 10, page 173, of Session Laws of 1867, be repealed, so far as to admit boys being received at seven, instead of ten years of age, leaving in the Courts committing, the judgment as to whether the boy is a proper subject for this School or not, the same being generally conversant with the character of the boy, or the associations in which he mingles?

The complaint is often made, that it is too long a period, to send a boy from seven or ten years, or the time of his commitment, till he reaches his majority. It is often forgotten that it is not the punishment of the boy sought, but his discipline and instruction, and the law provides for his release when, in the judgment of the Board of Control, the boy's reformation is so far advanced, and his honest intention to deport himself in all his relations in life with circumspection, that he shall have an opportunity to prove his claim to respectability and integrity. If it should be for the interest of society to shorten the period of the detention, is there not more reason for cutting off the last two or three years than the first.

1. If he is not so far benefited and improved by his instruction and discipline here, that it is safe for society that he should have his liberty, it is very clear that he cannot be helped here, and he is taking the space and incurring the expense that might accomplish more hopeful results in other and more pliant natures.

2. That the retention of boys wholly incorrigible is very detrimental to the improvement of smaller boys, their influence and all their work leaving its impress upon each successive company of smaller boys as they are received.

3. The dismissal of the best boys from time to time, leaves annually a sort of residuum, which, by its accumulation, presents perhaps the most hopeless of all the subjects that are gathered in reformatories. They cultivate a spirit of secretiveness that shuts you from intimate fellowship with them, whereby you could hope to draw out and develop their better nature, and persistently place themselves in antagonism to all law and order, (as one boy said a short time ago, "He wished there was no law, and he would steal all he wanted to.") Often committed for mere trivial larcenies or other offenses, they have developed wholly vitiated natures, and are given up in their plans and purposes in life, to act as a prey or pest in society. Their combinations encase themselves against conviction, and every appeal to their judgment barely secures a mental assent, appe-

rently for the purpose of getting rid of your importunities, that they be free to indulge their own thoughts and practices. It may be urged that it is wholly unnecessary to do anything more in reference to this class, as the law makes provision especially for them, and that the duty of those in charge is clear; send them back to the courts from whence they came, and let that court pass judgment as in cases provided by law, as if they had never been sent to the Reform School. This would be simply a premium on incorrigibility, as the farce of a few days in jail (which is all, perhaps, that his trivial offense causing his commitment here demands,) and then securing his liberty, would be a great inducement for his persistent resistance to each and all the efforts that may be made to restore him to a nobler manhood. The dismissals of this year have not reached those of last year, and yet they have exceeded the number received. The question has been asked, have we reached the maximum? We think not. We believe the commitments of the next year will exceed the dismissals. The criminal reports from all parts of the State show a larger increase of crime. This cannot be done by more mature criminals without a corresponding effect upon the more youthful portion, and our statistics really show an increase. From all parts of the State, except Wayne county, last year, we received seventy-one; from Wayne county, forty. This year, from all parts of the State, except Wayne county, we received eighty-one; from Wayne county, eighteen; besides, we have refused several from different parts of the State because the conditions of the law had not been complied with, so that the ratio of increase is not far from fifteen per cent. Two causes will prevent our dismissal continuing in the ratio of the past two years: The arrangements in our extended accommodations and our family house, will enable us to retain the boys who are improving, longer.

#### A HOUSE FOR GIRLS.

In the first opening of this Institution, it was expected that boys and girls could both be received here, and a few were sent;

but it was soon found that the building was not constructed conveniently for the retention of both sexes, and the law permitting girls of delinquent character to be sent, was repealed. The "family plan," adopted for your future extension as exigencies may require, suggests the method in which provision could be made for girls of this character. A family house erected especially for their use, with suitable conveniences for their retention, instruction and employment, could be provided, and the girls employed in cleaning, washing, cooking and sewing, where now we have to employ boys, and thus the boys be free to labor at such pursuits in the shops and on the farm, more consonant with their present interests and future expectations. The expense of obtaining supplies, and managing supervision, would be the same as the general Institution, and thus many expenses would be economized. This has been pressed as one of the necessities of our State, and I would ask your attention to the feasibility of the plan proposed. The claims of humanity to this unfortunate class demand that efforts should be made toward their redemption and restoration to society.

#### THE FARM.

The Farmer's report gives the returns of our farming operations, but does not show, if indeed it could be shown, the amount of labor performed. The farm was new and rough, most of this land producing its first crop this year; as a consequence we had not yet secured a sufficient depth of tillage to stand the very excessive drouth of this past summer. The result is, we have not in any case more than half a crop. A large amount of labor has been expended to obtain this desired culture for another year. A large amount of fences have been constructed, about six hundred cords of wood was cut last winter and spring, ten acres of land cleared this summer, and about eighty rods of a large ditch cut for draining a large swamp, most of which has been cleared up, and will soon be cultivated, producing land. Besides this, the Farmer has often been called upon for the help of his boys in the work connected



with our building operations, in digging cellars and cisterns, gathering and drawing stone for cellar walls, drawing lumber, grading, and such other labors as should advance the work in any way—labor that cannot be estimated by the bushel, or even in dollars, but necessary to be done. Altogether we regard the work of our farm force this year, the number varying from the present number to twelve or fifteen, faithfully done, and of great value to the success of the School.

#### SHOPS.

It will be seen that the caneing and matting shops have this year excelled other years. Very little time has been lost for want of work, having received a constant supply of material for their employment. The shop where we manufacture seat frames was closed a number of months this summer, and the overseer and boys employed at general repairing and other labors, but all have been faithfully attentive to their duties. It is very necessary that the condition of our shops and the inadequate supply of machinery should be considered, and, if possible, provision made to supply us with more space. We are working boys at the rate of about one hundred where sixty should have the room. It is far too crowded for the health of the boys, and very inconvenient for its special objects. I would respectfully ask the Board to take measures to meet, what must be apparent to them, this very pressing want of the School.

No change in the order of our Sabbath services. A few friends are willing to sacrifice personal ease for the good of our Sunday school, and their efforts are fully appreciated. A company of friends who supplied us as teachers, found themselves unable to continue their services. We deeply regretted this necessity, for their labors were very acceptable. We believe these friends will find, in all cases, that they have a deep lodgment in the hearts of these boys, even though they may not see such immediate fruits as they may desire.

#### SCHOOLS.

For the condition of our schools, their work and advancement, I refer you to the report of Mr. Baker, our principal teacher.

The general health of the school during the past year has been excellent, as the report of our physician will show.

#### CORNET BAND.

Early in the year it was thought advisable to make an effort to purchase instruments for a cornet band, hoping thereby to add to the amusement and instruction of the boys. For this purpose three concerts were given in Mead's Hall, Mr. Mead kindly donating the hall for the boys, and many of our friends in this city gave us the encouragement of their presence and money to help along the matter. Individual friends have given us liberally as they have visited the school and learned our efforts; and also smaller sums have been contributed from time to time by visitors to this Institution. In the month of April last we purchased a set of eleven silver horns for five hundred dollars, to which we added two new horns and cymbals, at an expense of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The late John A. Kerr, Esq., of this city, kindly donated two drums to the band, and on the first of May we engaged the services of Prof. C. Alsdorf, as instructor, for one year, and commenced a course of systematic instruction. The success has been beyond our most sanguine expectations.

The fund stands as follows:

Proceeds of concerts,.....	\$185 83
Donated by special friends,.....	102 00
Services of the band on several occasions,.....	75 00
Visitors at the door,.....	87 67

Total,.....	<u>\$450 50</u>
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We have paid on instruments, express charges, printing and binding, and other expenses attending our concerts and instruction,.....	\$442 70.
Cash on hand,.....	7 80
	<u>\$450 50</u>

To complete the payments, expenses of instruction one year, and other expenses attending our concerts and band fixtures, about four hundred dollars are required. Besides this we shall be obliged to purchase a bass drum at the earliest possible opportunity, as the present one we are using through the courtesy of Alex. Blair, Esq., of this city. We are also under obligations to Prof. O. B. Young, late a music teacher of this city, together with Mr. Alsdorf, for their efficient aid in preparing for our concerts.

The means to purchase these instruments and provide for the instruction of the band have required much effort to secure them, as we had no fund except what we could raise in the manner specified above; but we would be very unwilling to lose our interest in this enterprise, which has and is likely to afford so much for the entertainment and instruction of the boys, and we hope through the kindness of friends interested in them, to complete the whole matter in a few months.

As usual there are friends who do not forget our boys. Judge Wells, of Kalamazoo, thought of the boys of his own county last winter, and provided comforters for each boy; also, valuable books. Mr. Chas. E. Kerr, of this city, generously gave us a valuable donation from his own library. The publishers of certain newspapers have kindly sent their papers for the use of the school. The value of these remembrances are only realized when we consider the real power of the press as an educator. It is doubtful if it is excelled by any other agency. We would make special mention of the "Peninsular Courier," of Ann Arbor, "Lansing State Republican," "Wolverine Citizen," of Flint, "Battle Creek Journal," and a part of the year the "Sturgis Journal." The Rev. Mr. Potter, of this city, has for many years supplied "The Morning Star." They will please accept our thanks for their kindness.

The changes among the officers of the school have not been many this year. Mr. A. C. Thompson deemed it for his interest to close his connection with us. He left with our full appreciation of his labors, and best wishes for his future welfare and

happiness. His place as assistant teacher, after being supplied temporarily for a short time, was filled by the present incumbent, James M. Sprout. Miss E. A. Foote has been added to our number as Assistant Matron.

To the ladies and gentlemen associated with me in this work I am under many obligations; and whatever success we may claim in the work of the past year, is mainly due to their efforts. They have not confined their efforts to what might be considered the special duty of their peculiar positions, but officers and overseers, each and all, have endeavored to meet all and every duty that has arisen. The labor has been a unit, and we trust the success will be one.

Your own counsel and friendly suggestions, in your frequent visits, have been of great assistance when we have most needed help in the general and special care and supervision required in the peculiar work of the school.

We close, invoking that divine aid, without which all counsel shall be unavailing, all efforts without success. Commending, therefore, this school, with all its membership, both teachers and pupils, and all who are specially interested and responsible for the administration of its affairs, to divine care and guidance, I respectfully submit this report.

CHARLES JOHNSON,  
*Superintendent.*

ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS, BY COUNTIES,  
FOR 1868.

COUNTIES.	No. of Townships.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	Av. Wages per month, of Male Teachers.	Av. Wages per month, of Female Teachers.	No. of Children between the ages of 5 and 20 years.	Increase.	*Decrease.	No. of Children attending School during the year.
Allegan, .....	20	163	18	\$45 48	\$20 04	9,795	708		7,546
Alpena, .....	3	3		63 09	40 71	481	124		336
Antrim, .....	6	8		31 00	21 75	830	174		204
Barry, .....	16	101	32	26 75	18 00	7,146	273		5,378
Bay, .....	8	20		20 19	33 14	3,371	462		2,202
Berrien, .....	21	116	27	52 19	24 80	11,499	264		8,395
Branch, .....	17	100	33	42 27	17 81	8,682	414		7,298
Calhoun, .....	22	109	52	45 48	21 08	11,108	182		8,918
Cass, .....	15	101	18	44 11	20 53	7,300	1 9		6,892
Cheboygan, .....	2	3	1	50 00	33 17	362	119		210
Chippewa, .....	1	1			12 00	105	105		100
Clinton, .....	16	103	28	35 35	18 51	7,205	182		5,661
Delta, .....	2	2		75 00	18 0	288	130		248
Easton, .....	15	97	28	40 70	18 76	7,749	95		5,817
Emmet, .....	3	4	1		1 50	170	44		49
Genesee, .....	19	111	44	49 06	19 6	10,112	494		7,553
Grand Traverse, .....	15	87	5	99 26	18 64	1,602	359		916
Gratiot, .....	16	71	20	30 06	16 35	4,656	411		2,929
Hillsdale, .....	18	126	44	39 49	17 67	10,008	45		8,721
Houghton, .....	7	12		93 08	62 24	3,252	222		2,330
Huron, .....	18	27	4	37 11	26 0	1,598	58		1,107
Ingham, .....	17	98	32	48 59	17 67	7,551	*103		5,899
Ionia, .....	16	106	30	37 76	15 08	8,043	517		6,453
Iowa, .....	4	6		46 54	25 48	531	259		194
Isabella, .....	9	26	4	30 59	18 23	1,068	255		842
Jackson, .....	20	111	40	60 66	19 66	10,107	388		7,272
Kalamazoo, .....	16	95	40	42 20	21 44	10,192	486		7,928
Kent, .....	26	135	51	58 92	25 4	16,209	1,1-8		10,763
Keweenaw, .....	7	10		71 96	41 70	1,297	*83		1,004
Lapeer, .....	7	81	35	48 38	18 21	6,671	44		5,079
Leelanaw, .....	8	21	8	27 46	18 68	1,135	351		687
Lenawee, .....	23	148	59	44 49	20 76	14,677	343		11,479
Livingston, .....	16	92	39	35 17	18 68	6,651	76		5,770
Mackinac, .....	3	4		47 64	19 75	662	78		81
Macomb, .....	14	75	36	53 27	21 38	9,396	269		6,720
Manistee, .....	6	10	4	81 02	25 86	999	170		722
Manitou, .....	2	2		40 00	25 00	898	*68		176
Marquette, .....	3	5	2	99 87	57 75	2,005	102		1,824
Mason, .....	6	16		22 00	25 05	628	187		365
Mecona, .....	9	26	2	30 65	24 75	1,174	755		696
Menominee, .....	2	1		66 00	41 48	275	80		2 3
Midland, .....	6	10	4	38 54	18 00	668	181		506
Monroe, .....	16	88	35	41 56	19 51	9,279	296		5,692
Montcalm, .....	17	72	14	37 65	19 51	3,835	390		2,591
Muskegon, .....	12	35	10	60 68	27 68	3,726	432		1,446
Newaygo, .....	12	37	6	47 76	21 01	1,979	274		1,203
Oakland, .....	25	153	73	41 63	21 47	13,201	294		10,800
Ocean, .....	12	30	12	27 56	19 37	1,654	462		1,186
Ontonagon, .....	3	4	1	93 76	43 20	1,220	*79		1,0 4
Ottawa, .....	17	82	15	46 86	24 22	8,282	644		5,285
Saginaw, .....	26	80	13	73 39	40 10	9,938	198		6,507
Sanilac, .....	18	19	7	33 98	23 51	4,907	441		3,213
Shiawassee, .....	17	84	20	38 16	15 69	5,478	381		4,977
St. Clair, .....	25	112	26	45 17	24 61	13,123	660		8,729
St. Joseph, .....	16	87	36	48 24	20 02	8,571	12		6,929
Tosc, .....	22	62	17	33 57	19 28	3,944	436		2,599
Van Buren, .....	18	101	34	43 57	20 85	8,942	207		6,443
Washtenaw, .....	21	109	50	56 82	28 53	11,590	*819		8,546
Wayne, .....	20	106	30	64 41	31 79	33,185	1,591		16,599
Supplementary, .....	2	8	6			1,110			1,078
Total, .....	780	8,710	1,145	\$47 78	\$21 92	354,753	16,509		230,996

# ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1868.

COUNTIES.	No. attending School under 5 or over 20 years of age.	Average No. of Months School.	No. Volumes Added to Library.	No. Volumes in District Libraries.	Paid for Books.	NUMBER OF SCHOOL-HOUSES, AND MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION.				Value of School-Houses and Lots.	No. of Graded Schools.
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.		
Allegan,.....	127	5.3	23	1,193	\$59 43	....	2	124	19	\$89,400	7
Alpena,.....	1	7.7	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	6,550	1
Antrim,.....	4	4.1	74	74	102 00	....	1	6	....	1,322	....
Barry,.....	182	5.9	13	1,117	8 37	....	2	99	20	50,503	4
Bay,.....	27	6.1	....	....	....	....	2	14	6	92,671	2
Berrien,.....	119	6.2	30	2,190	48 80	....	12	133	5	161,599	7
Branch,.....	234	6.5	129	895	....	9	18	108	3	127,858	8
Calhoun,.....	244	6.6	450	5,118	505 48	5	21	124	9	183,278	4
Cass,.....	241	6.6	62	4,947	41 81	....	21	90	7	96,433	6
Cheboygan,.....	4	5.5	....	180	....	....	....	1	3	1,266	....
Chippewa,.....	....	4.0	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	200	....
Clinton,.....	132	6.0	64	998	....	....	1	97	23	67,790	8
Delta,.....	16	5.0	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2,500	1
Easton,.....	134	6.5	2	1,113	1 25	1	9	101	20	66,703	6
Emmet,.....	2	3.3	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	550	....
Genesee,.....	376	6.5	12	2,393	77 50	1	11	141	7	60,378	6
Grand Trv.,.....	19	4.9	....	60	....	....	....	7	23	6,100	....
Gr. Is.,.....	81	5.2	6	387	5 20	....	....	30	61	23,471	2
Hilledale,.....	229	6.7	654	2,093	654 70	4	19	138	7	178,113	4
Houghton,.....	15	8.0	174	629	303 71	1	....	10	....	52,560	3
Huron,.....	36	4.6	18	228	....	....	....	15	13	7,420	....
Ingham,.....	247	6.5	40	819	3 30	....	14	107	7	88,579	4
Ionia,.....	188	6.2	....	141	....	1	2	101	20	65,031	6
Iosco,.....	2	6.7	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3,504	....
Isabella,.....	29	4.7	46	....	20 00	....	....	8	16	2,394	....
Jackson,.....	261	6.9	254	2,007	195 03	3	36	110	3	194,866	6
Kalamazoo,.....	132	6.9	1,139	4, 80	627 83	1	14	113	8	184,186	4
Kent,.....	290	6.8	153	3,258	247,88	1	7	169	17	194,336	11
Keweenaw,.....	21	9.3	495	1,068	568 82	....	....	8	1	11,100	1
Lapeer,.....	178	5.9	66	918	10 00	....	2	96	17	63,68	8
Leelanaw,.....	31	3.6	7	37	15 75	1	....	4	16	4,630	....
Lenawee,.....	241	6.8	167	4,381	289 82	8	42	155	4	280,644	10
Livingston,.....	276	6.5	14	951	10 00	8	10	107	6	94,877	3
Mackinac,.....	1	5.5	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	1,650	1
Macomb,.....	143	6.3	153	1,663	181 60	2	12	94	3	85,973	6
Manistee,.....	7	5.8	....	70	....	....	1	2	8	18,70	1
Manitou,.....	6	4.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	700	....
Marquette,.....	8	7.0	....	220	23 23	....	1	7	....	24,10	2
Mason,.....	7	4.0	....	....	....	....	....	6	7	9,725	....
Mecosta,.....	4	4.8	....	55	....	....	....	5	19	7,53	....
Menominee,.....	1	6.8	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	955	....
Midland,.....	11	5.1	....	8 3	....	....	....	7	4	4,880	....
Monroe,.....	111	6.1	177	1,864	230 43	3	20	77	13	78,149	5
Montcalm,.....	59	5.3	4	384	9 51	....	1	44	35	22,315	2
Muskegon,.....	21	4.8	6	151	....	....	....	26	19	38,413	3
Newaygo,.....	50	5.0	37	463	51 38	....	....	24	13	18,400	3
Oakland,.....	306	6.6	166	3,209	97 28	13	20	195	4	145,893	11
Oceana,.....	74	4.4	....	73	....	....	....	20	17	16,515	1
Ontonagon,.....	7	9.6	4	2,19	24 25	....	....	3	3	800	4
Ottawa,.....	114	6.2	52	742	20 83	1	1	76	....	5,066	7
Saginaw,.....	70	5.6	144	2,068	245 60	....	8	72	16	268,34	4
Sanilac,.....	118	5.1	39	598	14 74	....	....	44	25	26,061	5
Shiawassee,.....	183	6.6	....	535	....	....	6	79	21	7,366	6
St. Clair,.....	153	5.9	273	2,161	158 3	1	3	13	22	66,839	4
St. Joseph,.....	270	7.3	44	1,542	66 34	1	24	93	2	133,437	10
Tuscola,.....	59	5.3	21	575	35 30	....	1	51	22	30,934	3
Van Buren,.....	140	6.3	12	2,197	13 83	....	4	121	7	97,955	7
Washtenaw,.....	445	6.4	93	1,808	67 24	8	84	105	10	38,242	6
Wayne,.....	291	6.6	1,732	22,598	1,649 68	....	35	113	5	369,170	6
Supplementary,.....	20	....	....	380	....	....	3	17	1	19,386	1
Total,.....	6,667.	6.2	7,067	87,287	\$7,630 60	72	416	3609	618	\$4,303 473	206

ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS, BY COUNTIES,  
FOR 1868.

COUNTIES.	No. Visits by County Superintendent.	No. Visits by Directors.	No. of Qualified Male Teachers.	No. of Qualified Female Teachers.	No. of Months School by Male Teachers.	No. of Months School by Female Teachers.	Total Wages of Male Teachers for the Yr.	Total Wages of Female Teachers for the Yr.	No. Months Board by Districts.
Alegan,.....	209	163	83	245	158.0	906.3	\$8,532 08	\$18,161 80	312
Alcona,.....	10	3	3	22.0	17.0	1,388 00	1,388 00	492 00	.....
Antrim,.....	13	2	9	4.0	29.0	124 00	124 00	681 00	14
Barry,.....	137	2.5	54	179	170.1	640.3	6,252 44	11,512 02	416
Bay,.....	20	45	9	41	45.5	217.1	3,651 00	7,192 13	14
Berrien,.....	208	234	75	235	246.6	902.6	12,872 87	22,884 65	345
Branch,.....	178	258	79	224	248.6	866.3	10,509 43	16,427 62	392
Calhoun,.....	129	260	63	282	140.7	1300.5	10,943 17	25,502 30	493
Cass,.....	110	2 0	78	185	169.0	653.7	11,885 71	18,525 50	263
Cheboygan,.....	17	2	5	8.0	16.5	400 00	400 00	629 81	3
Chippewa,.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4.0	.....	.....	48 00	.....
Clinton,.....	232	216	48	191	158.3	691.5	5,699 04	12,891 34	323
Delta,.....	12	1	5	4.0	15.3	300 00	300 00	552 22	.....
Easton,.....	81	224	63	218	177.8	660.5	7,236 88	12,524 70	485
Emmet,.....	1	.....	.....	5	16.0	.....	.....	84 01	13
Genesee,.....	221	226	63	265	224.8	1028.1	11,019 30	20,167 45	393
Grand Trav,.....	34	49	8	46	13.5	157.3	1,240 00	2,981 70	67
Grafton,.....	84	95	23	127	75.8	393.1	2,378 80	6,039 11	269
Hilldale,.....	311	393	94	274	307.3	991.4	12,186 77	17,531 95	996
Houghton,.....	.....	66	10	24	61.0	189.0	5,957 12	9,874 95	.....
Huron,.....	21	69	6	29	21.3	122.6	798 00	3,189 00	18
Ingham,.....	200	218	49	215	178.5	812.3	7,780 85	14,278 28	595
Ionia,.....	159	396	75	216	265.8	1020.1	10,151 30	15,833 12	314
Iosco,.....	.....	10	3	8	13.0	27.0	604 00	698 14	3
Isabella,.....	55	43	13	29	40.0	82.8	1,228 56	1,695 90	45
Jackson,.....	171	233	87	232	230.7	1009.5	18,242 73	19,804 94	570
Kalamazoo,.....	175	224	58	251	205.5	1089.0	9,671 00	23,914 91	346
Keok,.....	134	529	96	327	344.4	1294.4	17,744 84	33,084 28	595
Keweenaw,.....	14	43	10	19	65.0	63.0	4,677 50	2,210 00	.....
Lapeer,.....	100	178	30	180	117.6	653.8	5,163 74	11,906 11	280
Leelanaw,.....	2	38	11	22	28.0	74.0	778 95	1,006 02	31
Lenawee,.....	259	442	169	348	406.5	1571.6	18,065 57	32,623 15	501
Livingston,.....	61	214	65	190	215.0	642.0	7,561 87	9,597 04	564
Macinac,.....	6	6	4	5	19.0	33.0	9 50	652 50	.....
Macomb,.....	171	370	49	174	177.5	707 0	9,455 08	15,117 96	57
Manistee,.....	7	37	4	21	11.0	72.3	1,701 43	1,880 75	24
Manitou,.....	14	2	1	1	3.0	6.0	129 00	150 00	9
Marquette,.....	34	7	17	50.0	135.8	4,593 46	4,593 46	7,153 42	.....
Mason,.....	16	21	3	13	8.0	40.5	176 00	1,014 00	27
Mecona,.....	20	42	9	31	33.5	88.6	1,021 60	2,193 05	38
Manominee,.....	7	1	6	4.0	15.5	280 00	280 00	142 00	.....
Midland,.....	18	22	3	19	10.3	64.3	397 00	2,145 24	80
Monroe,.....	131	293	48	169	175.4	613.1	7,299 87	11,916 62	156
Montcalm,.....	175	180	29	112	72.1	293.1	2,707 68	7,766 87	341
Montague,.....	65	92	10	70	39.3	243.0	2,865 18	7,955 76	99
Nowaygo,.....	4	47	17	50	63.1	172.5	2,596 21	6,628 94	127
Oakland,.....	169	293	114	314	465.0	1192.8	19,969 11	28,617 61	795
Oceana,.....	24	64	11	49	27.0	151.6	743 80	2,937 54	63
Ontonagon,.....	.....	22	5	13	34.5	70.5	3,283 00	8,659 29	.....
Ottawa,.....	53	296	44	144	192.5	642.5	9 0 2	13, 70 31	106
Saginaw,.....	118	182	38	183	172.0	649.2	12,624 26	22,028 64	184
Sandus,.....	121	187	27	190	105.7	380.6	3,691 92	8 116 60	43
Shiawassee,.....	170	168	61	170	189.6	632.2	7,448 00	9,919 24	355
St. Clair,.....	108	390	64	229	223.1	750.5	9,941 10	14,467 81	160
St. Joseph,.....	195	264	73	191	290.3	779.5	14,005 72	15,6 0 85	527
Tuscola,.....	76	100	32	105	99.0	342.1	4,814 77	6,599 12	290
Van Buren,.....	81	297	6	201	208.5	788.5	9, 85 78	16,984 73	355
Washtenaw,.....	84	273	81	249	351.8	1175.4	20,009 22	27,662 33	365
Wayne,.....	172	538	73	278	352.2	1725.1	22,684 58	54,852 04	312
Superintendent,.....	16	45	10	34	43.2	118.5	1,655 36	3,577 36	81
Total,.....	5,268	9,620	2,015	7,535	8,090	29,919	\$356,125 61	\$655,843 97	12,967

## FINANCIAL REPORT—RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES.	Moneys on hand Sep- tember 24, 1888.	Two Mill Tax.	Primary School Fund.	Primary School Fund Apportioned May, '88.	Rate Bills.	Tuition of Non-resident Scholars.
Allegan,.....	\$6,585 55	\$6,541 72	\$3,858 48	\$4,055 10	\$2,570 77	\$283 84
Alpena,.....	12 34	1,566 28	156 91	187 05	.....	.....
Antrim,.....	424 89	442 80	85 83	82 85	60 06	3 41
Barry,.....	1,678 78	4,811 10	2,784 02	2,062 06	2,835 56	110 20
Bay,.....	5,121 05	2,668 20	1,144 10	1,285 91	92 00	111 80
Berrien,.....	6,542 22	10,083 46	4,950 17	5,012 45	2,780 80	438 71
Branch,.....	1,716 58	8,242 92	3,874 78	3,713 85	2,828 37	894 80
Calhoun,.....	12,568 28	11,620 30	4,850 96	4,884 20	4,886 11	23 50
Cass,.....	2,910 86	7,491 00	3,145 43	3,214 65	4,189 10	523 34
Cheboygan,.....	.....	313 16	96 30	101 25	216 00	6 00
Chippewa,.....	.....	30 01	.....	.....	18 00	.....
Clinton,.....	4,704 23	5,447 27	3,217 47	3,194 90	2,569 54	279 10
Delta,.....	.....	300 01	70 00	.....	.....	.....
Eaton,.....	2,463 82	6,911 63	3,432 80	3,444 20	2,574 08	491 12
Emmet,.....	.....	26 64	.....	38 70	47 00	4 00
Genesee,.....	2,940 13	8,862 96	3,198 58	4,281 80	3,626 06	870 98
Grand Trav.,.....	3 0 78	1,054 04	434 45	517 05	675 73	9 23
Grafton,.....	1,890 58	1,934 16	1,234 72	1,348 25	897 61	75 17
Hillsdale,.....	5,866 63	12,174 63	5,817 70	4,751 10	4,991 77	5 51
Houghton,.....	2,500 81	4,156 86	1,358 08	1,3 83	.....	268 00
Huron,.....	961 96	1,38 30	719 72	806 85	787 22	9 75
Ingham,.....	3,585 14	6,990 78	3,561 48	3,484 50	2,681 81	150 87
Ionia,.....	2,925 88	8,068 9	3,910 73	3,873 15	2,556 15	808 90
Iosco,.....	440 20	462 56	370 31	108 45	144 44	.....
Isabella,.....	52 40	727 32	254 83	349 20	218 70	20 86
Jackson,.....	9,647 80	9,618 73	4,989 42	4,867 25	5,096 30	1,654 81
Kalamazoo,.....	9,969 15	11,403 50	4,992 31	4,329 60	3,684 42	1,911 10
Kent,.....	6,984 61	9,556 24	6,279 01	6,213 55	3,692 25	1,598 81
Keweenaw,.....	3,104 14	3,034 43	769 50	866 00	114 96	.....
Lapeer,.....	1,284 40	3,806 90	2,749 08	2,988 80	2,466 78	430 02
Leelanaw,.....	580 22	808 20	288 96	361 60	580 86	45 55
Lenawee,.....	8,185 77	20,558 33	6,828 20	6,729 75	6,945 10	1,686 70
Livingston,.....	1,329 00	6,269 82	2,928 74	2,889 00	6,740 92	367 74
Mackinac,.....	107 59	424 84	123 10	265 03	178 91	.....
Macomb,.....	4,478 54	10,491 92	4,294 02	4,107 16	2,086 10	759 60
Manistee,.....	1,666 28	918 20	250 25	273 03	298 21	33 96
Manitou,.....	.....	58 48	226 40	292 56	48 07	.....
Marquette,.....	3,753 16	2,471 62	6 4 52	844 65	.....	.....
Mason,.....	87 88	204 00	254 70	188 10	281 72	40 52
Meoseta,.....	421 97	597 44	476 96	497 26	508 96	37 90
Menominee,.....	106 61	976 95	87 43	87 75	53 87	.....
Midland,.....	1,096 56	2,640 33	243 71	248 40	72 90	.....
Monroe,.....	5,131 55	8,239 63	3,971 86	4,073 40	2,665 80	445 87
Montcalm,.....	1,178 96	2,851 64	1,689 3	1,621 45	1,583 03	297 60
Muskegon,.....	2,312 08	3,155 06	1,235 60	1,450 55	675 54	104 53
Newaygo,.....	816 12	1,704 22	537 16	728 00	669 90	72 33
Oakland,.....	5,761 81	17,518 30	6,163 66	5,778 90	10,640 91	1,036 66
Oceana,.....	591 19	625 10	4 5 55	689 90	647 30	48 96
Ononagon,.....	1,756 92	3,446 43	508 10	629 55	.....	.....
Ottawa,.....	2,756 34	3,875 67	3,445 21	3,435 75	2,864 56	134 70
Saginaw,.....	26,833 74	3,427 62	4,431 35	4,387 05	841 14	78 96
Sanilac,.....	3,520 17	3,027 76	1,984 38	1,998 45	589 13	104 05
Shiawassee,.....	18,600 84	4,067 26	2,626 00	2,737 35	2,566 58	784 06
St. Clair,.....	9,890 55	7,304 12	5,671 24	5,606 25	1,171 90	177 13
St. Joseph,.....	2,579 88	14,43 80	4,079 92	3,821 86	2,284 50	914 43
Tuscola,.....	2,093 45	2,520 87	1,823 03	1,681 35	1,360 27	223 81
Van Buren,.....	4 6 4 55	6,343 11	3,854 12	3,923 10	3,281 07	572 77
Washtenaw,.....	12,085 62	18,680 11	5,389 08	5,579 55	3,946 35	3,115 56
Wayne,.....	69,7 7 75	10,539 54	14,727 92	16,083 65	5,067 41	617 33
Supplementry,.....	570 60	1,590 28	631 54	.....	366 90	161 06
Total,.....	\$299,877 87	\$309,219 28	\$151,006 50	\$ 51,630 50	\$110,886 26	\$22,913 31



## FINANCIAL REPORT—RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES.	District Taxes to Pay Teachers' Wages.	Other District Taxes.	Tax on Dogs.	Raised from all Other Sources.	Total Resources for the Year.
Allegan,.....	\$5,160 87	\$26,876 66	\$1,016 40	\$10,909 14	\$74,859 11
Alpena,.....	565 00	3,295 00	.....	497 50	5,858 00
Antrim,.....	145 02	129 00	.....	32 00	1,304 76
Barry,.....	5,984 77	8,665 87	700 1d	3,760 22	30,910 76
Bay,.....	5,831 00	15,085 90	.....	58,062 18	90,199 12
Berrien,.....	18,977 22	22,852 53	1,386 95	14,785 21	74,407 87
Branch,.....	11,265 60	17,145 18	1,277 07	4,129 60	51,893 26
Calhoun,.....	15,791 36	22,055 24	1,236 65	30,619 44	102,684 49
Cass,.....	7,699 85	14,462 15	1,867 81	4,400 62	47,492 81
Cheboygan,.....	443 00	.....	.....	48 65	1,610 11
Chippewa,.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	51 00
Clinton,.....	5,453 47	12,7 5 66	475 18	1,507 07	36,897 30
Delta,.....	150 00	1,180 00	.....	120 00	1,430 00
Eaton,.....	5,821 17	9,038 26	970 75	16,578 16	48,021 34
Emmet,.....	65 67	218 95	.....	75 65	429 91
Genesee,.....	13,317 70	23,814 70	172 46	4,706 50	62,976 79
Grand Traverse,.....	1,056 00	807 45	162 04	1,390 58	5,952 75
Gratiot,.....	3,302 93	6,315 69	375 55	5,553 51	20,625 61
Hillsdale,.....	6,884 92	13,218 11	696 72	12,444 27	62,117 32
Houghton,.....	13,132 36	14,545 99	.....	1,847 83	38,108 22
Huron,.....	815 80	1,152 00	80 82	668 98	6,488 88
Ingham,.....	8,0 7 08	13,416 64	600 76	13,5 5 10	52,411 32
Ionia,.....	12,728 60	16,451 25	843 78	1,080 90	42,985 06
Iosco,.....	328 00	176 24	.....	1,9 2 26	3,824 01
Isabella,.....	395 80	626 52	13 00	426 45	2,769 08
Jackson,.....	4,680 16	40, 25 16	561 55	28,836 34	105,249 56
Kalamazoo,.....	11,006 54	20,153 61	1,060 82	1,833 58	65,132 48
Kent,.....	27,852 13	26,314 60	967 51	34,218 27	121,336 54
Keweenaw,.....	4,371 00	1,215 73	.....	555 10	13,165 24
Lapeer,.....	8,817 45	13,362 11	30 76	3,080 88	27,965 51
Leelanaw,.....	557 47	146 25	151 01	900 70	8 5 3 14
Lenawee,.....	15,838 53	28,980 37	1,237 37	26,963 05	113,534 03
Livingston,.....	1,962 10	11,703 97	412 82	7,718 46	88,308 31
Mackinac,.....	1,033 53	.....	.....	382 00	3,249 94
Macomb,.....	10,060 47	9,457 01	1,161 30	2,602 15	46,291 68
Manistee,.....	960 00	4,789 07	118 93	279 25	9,212 32
Manitou,.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	527 87
Marquette,.....	12,562 03	4,640 00	.....	910 24	23,972 61
Mason,.....	237 00	865 00	45 12	2,331 76	4,405 69
Mecona,.....	909 85	2,3 1 50	1 07	1,090 90	6,210 47
Menominee,.....	300 00	150 00	.....	.....	1,584 85
Midland,.....	666 00	1,853 70	20 00	193 26	6,899 81
Monroe,.....	2,780 15	6,871 67	1,113 10	3 9 83	35,046 01
Montcalm,.....	3,797 37	4,970 94	91 00	1,945 32	17,189 90
Muskegon,.....	8,827 10	14,102 03	184 36	453 13	30,347 96
Newaygo,.....	3,150 02	6,433 13	183 83	698 80	14,5 7 25
Oakland,.....	4,068 24	39,292 87	68 16	16,842 61	101,908 64
Oceana,.....	1,295 38	2,428 66	121 29	924 04	6,508 68
Ontonagon,.....	4,511 62	969 00	.....	97 81	11,403 88
Ottawa,.....	16,878 00	11,765 28	762 55	3,399 73	44,321 09
Saginaw,.....	7,809 80	12,074 44	97 28	60,485 90	143,113 84
Sanilac,.....	4,546 68	4,778 67	584 78	2, 42 90	2, 422 11
Shawassee,.....	7,211 93	13,847 53	290 56	22,269 32	69,743 53
St. Clair,.....	14,807 07	11,739 67	829 06	4,607 63	55,647 31
St. Joseph,.....	12,071 66	13,724 66	639 77	2,515 85	57,326 73
Tuscola,.....	6,175 41	7,672 47	25 87	4,300 97	26,079 12
Van Buren,.....	10,792 40	16,405 32	1,040 61	7,949 00	56,105 02
Washtenaw,.....	21,976 76	27,147 70	879 22	25,802 16	117,446 87
Wayne,.....	57,506 07	28,639 85	.....	32,851 06	220,477 00
Supplementary,.....	1,444 50	807 16	61 11	345 55	6,254 68
Total,.....	\$444,913 00	\$635,041 58	\$24,229 00	\$499,878 74	\$2,487,833 61

## FINANCIAL REPORT—EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Paid for Building and Repairs, and on Debts for same.	Paid for all other Pur- poses.
Allegan, .....	\$8,884 93	\$18,59 78	\$80,182 68	\$10,282 08
Alpena, .....	1,218 5	862 25	3,498 10	281 00
Antrim, .....	124 90	563 78	189 00	50 00
Barry, .....	6,971 80	11,185 +2	7,814 01	2,190 22
Bay, .....	3,65 00	6,406 18	55,778 80	9,000 23
Berrien, .....	12,080 60	22,246 47	19,328 42	14,525 20
Branch, .....	10,709 20	14,812 10	15,686 90	9,106 00
Calhoun, .....	10,226 57	25,010 91	28,395 07	9,900 01
Cass, .....	11,874 81	18,714 62	10,110 46	7,018 40
Cheboygan, .....	400 00	629 81	298 11	180 40
Chippewa, .....		48 90		
Clinton, .....	5,438 02	12,430 78	7,688 44	5,772 37
Delta, .....	300 00	340 00	1,030 00	180 00
Eaton, .....	7,443 32	11,956 90	20,664 31	5,390 23
Emmet, .....		12 07	223 64	48 00
Genesee, .....	10,894 06	19,525 30	20,801 20	8,736 64
Grand Traverse, .....	1,341 06	2,550 45	1,134 86	306 37
Gratiot, .....	2,177 81	6,633 07	8,764 00	4,479 63
Hillsdale, .....	12,136 70	17,207 44	22,258 14	4,006 36
Houghton, .....	5,967 62	10,006 95	8,747 45	1,209 32
Huron, .....	834 00	3,339 60	453 00	290 67
Ingham, .....	7,8 6 30	18,666 00	23,618 88	7,539 02
Ionia, .....	9,930 06	16,168 78	9,739 76	6,477 06
Iosco, .....	497 00	654 14	1,784 35	175 91
Isabella, .....	883 02	980 00	427 41	800 96
Jackson, .....	17 08 81	20,273 02	44,001 15	7,953 50
Kalamazoo, .....	9,667 65	22,167 06	18,190 00	6,910 00
Kent, .....	17,216 63	32,100 12	42,344 54	31,119 36
Keweenaw, .....	5,304 20	2,7 8 00	390 01	1,578 23
Lapeer, .....	5,202 44	11,184 92	18,941 44	4,108 71
Leelanaw, .....	778 9	968 95	847 06	85 37
Lenawee, .....	18,033 45	32,170 35	41,280 90	7,477 08
Livingston, .....	7,897 38	9,322 08	14,556 96	3,125 26
Mackinac, .....	905 00	652 60		50 00
Macomb, .....	9,456 07	15,314 39	8,846 26	6,236 93
Manistee, .....	1,601 43	1,668 43	3,502 00	1,738 06
Manitou, .....	120 00	118 00	216 00	20 40
Marquette, .....	4,908 46	7,273 97	2,596 75	2,708 63
Masson, .....	176 00	1,014 00	3,700 60	160 16
Mecosta, .....	898 45	1,731 28	2,455 35	510 06
Menominee, .....	2 0 00	643 00	221 62	77 00
Midland, .....	397 00	1,066 00	1,178 91	1,208 43
Monroe, .....	7,307 53	11,890 15	9,78 45	2,900 96
Montcalm, .....	2,685 96	7,584 63	4,847 23	1,619 83
Muskegon, .....	2,385 18	7,706 40	6,249 01	6,449 44
Newaygo, .....	2,536 27	3,545 31	6 103 34	864 43
Oakland, .....	18,612 38	25,173 78	39,736 26	9,396 64
Oceana, .....	84 77	2,586 06	2,184 62	740 41
Ontonagon, .....	3,225 00	3,181 20	1,676 77	1,604 48
Ottawa, .....	8,667 47	13,4 9 44	10,979 06	65 0 45
Saginaw, .....	12,463 74	21,593 30	66,848 90	20,749 06
Sanilac, .....	3,564 16	8,008 66	5,027 90	1,574 94
Shiawassee, .....	7,448 50	9,958 24	30,267 36	9,046 90
St. Clair, .....	9,643 45	18,429 78	15,332 13	6,262 38
St. Joseph, .....	13,906 48	15,768 53	19,661 10	6,466 47
Tuscola, .....	4,806 77	6,415 08	9,494 84	3,706 28
Van Buren, .....	9,470 78	15,997 23	10,768 33	7,131 37
Washtenaw, .....	20,156 22	27,506 16	40,224 02	14,607 91
Wayne, .....	22,582 30	63,966 10	46,754 23	24,956 08
Supplementary, .....	1,662 24	2,468 67	618 22	942 42
Total, .....	\$282,632 01	\$648,387 90	\$908,706 28	\$388,156 80

## FINANCIAL REPORT—EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Amount on hand Sep- tember 20, 1868.	Total Expenditures for year, including am't on hand.	Total Indebtedness of the Districts, Septem- ber 7th, 1868.
Allegan, .....	\$7,042 62	\$74,368 42	\$6,261 18
Alpena, .....	81 10	5,883 07	910 34
Antrim, .....	328 48	1,804 75	91 12
Barry, .....	2,688 32	30,910 76	4 54 85
Bay, .....	6 39 21	90,199 12	44 781 50
Berrien, .....	4,737 24	74,407 87	20,262 68
Branch, .....	2 490 08	5,893 65	19 631 07
Calhoun, .....	25 844 18	162 933 36	19 2 9 37
Cass, .....	3,886 46	47,486 78	12,197 31
Cheboygan, .....	2 80	1,510 11	121 36
Chippewa, .....	6 00	54 00	
Clinton, .....	5,262 30	36,597 30	11,794 08
Delta, .....		1,820 00	1,820 00
Eaton, .....	2,943 68	48,119 32	15,968 32
Emmet, .....	32 60	429 91	129 38
Genesee, .....	3,227 85	62 917 87	17,744 64
Grand Traverse, .....	504 58	5,952 78	1,712 33
Gratiot, .....	2,471 00	20,625 51	1,471 37
Hillsdale, .....	5,285 40	62,116 55	44,3 9 51
Houghton, .....	5,224 18	38,108 23	12 896 42
Huron, .....	1,139 51	6,488 68	553 40
Ingham, .....	2 610 95	52,410 51	4,650 61
Ionia, .....	2 840 00	44 119 86	19,213 22
Iosco, .....	710 76	3,824 01	245 98
Isabella, .....	192 63	2,769 08	880 70
Jack-on, .....	14 866 75	175 249 68	26 738 34
Kalamazoo, .....	11,598 30	65,132 43	2,868 31
Kent, .....	7,628 53	121,236 27	45,072 07
Keweenaw, .....	3,077 30	13 165 34	1 423 42
Lapeer, .....	2,144 41	27,965 55	14,957 96
Leelanaw, .....	836 31	3 588 14	265 37
Lenawee, .....	7,930 90	113,584 03	29,402 22
Livingston, .....	2,581 17	28 308 26	3,773 23
Mackinac, .....	432 46	3 349 94	140 00
Macomb, .....	5,742 46	45 291 52	7,178 78
Manistee, .....	818 50	9 212 32	4,877 76
Manitou, .....	44 47	527 87	93 50
Marquette, .....	5,309 06	23 972 71	134 26
Mason, .....	236 93	4 406 70	2 090 00
Mecosta, .....	484 53	6 210 57	951 62
Menominee, .....	383 74	1 584 86	
Midland, .....	1,974 36	6 899 31	240 30
Monroe, .....	3,00 70	35 046 01	1 14 40
Montcalm, .....	1,199 70	17 190 40	2 344 10
Muskegon, .....	7 451 33	30,247 93	7 938 91
Newaygo, .....	1,638 03	14 567 15	781 38
Oakland, .....	8,716 96	101 9 8 65	24,103 16
Oceana, .....	617 57	6 806 53	6 31 46
Ontonagon, .....	1,873 44	11,403 88	215 08
Ottawa, .....	4 508 56	44 3 1 10	5 6 6 25
Saginaw, .....	19 630 61	143,113 84	80 596 22
Sanilac, .....	3,081 71	21,422 1	13 7 13
Shiawasee, .....	7,854 53	69 743 55	1,831 60
St. Clair, .....	6,194 45	55,649 33	8,093 31
St. Joseph, .....	5,143 93	53 3 8 73	6,944 66
Tuscola, .....	3,512 40	16 079 18	5 9 93
Van Buren, .....	6,639 70	55,105 10	3,177 71
Washtenaw, .....	7 8 5 30	117,446 97	55 885 22
Wayne, .....	73,068 64	210,477 00	26 843 78
Supplementary, .....	519 16	6,254 93	419 15
Total, .....	\$218,721 11	\$2 487,580 3.	\$643,991 49

# ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1868.

COUNTIES.	No. of Volumes added to Town Library.	No. of Vols. in Town Library.	No. of New Districts.	No. of Meetings held by Inspectors.	No. of Select Schools.	Number attending Select Schools.	Am't voted at Spring Election for Libraries.	Am't of Fines, etc., received from County Treas'r, for Libraries.	Amount paid for Books for town Libraries.	Amount paid Board of Inspectors.
Allegan, .....	96	1254	6	45	2	178	\$35 48	\$786 39	\$333 06	\$129 00
Alpena, .....				7	3	90				26 50
Antrim, .....			4	11	1	28				29 00
Barry, .....		750	4	36	3	80		124 40		69 00
Bay, .....			4	6	3	150	200 00			18 50
Berrien, .....	93	73	1	29	2	80	25 00	274 47	240 63	101 00
Branch, .....		175	2	17	3	115				57 25
Calhoun, .....	14	714	2	27	9	544		142 22	13 36	103 60
Cass, .....	25	725	1	26				290 46	36 00	279 76
Cheboygan, .....		130		10						9 00
Chippewa, .....				3						
Clinton, .....		150	3	21	6	190				69 50
Delta, .....	247	247	2	8				131 00		
Easton, .....		1,555	2	37	15	404				98 75
Emmet, .....			1	6						18 00
Genesee, .....		15	2	37	2	60				123 50
Grand Traverse, ..	45	164	9	27	2	38	162 17		118 66	75 50
Gratiot, .....		85	7	31	3	100		17 57		91 75
Hillsdale, .....	83	904		52	5	116		1,183 20	45 30	111 00
Houghton, .....		255	12	13	4	10		78 51	129 42	20 00
Huron, .....		100	2	28	4	313		101 19	4 00	49 25
Ingham, .....		933	3	37	5	130		106 82		58 00
Ionia, .....		146		6			75 00			100 50
Iosco, .....	2			1			100 00			9 00
Isham, .....		808	1	30	2	92				48 25
Jackon, .....		740	1	19	9	118		680 21		152 00
Kalamazoo, .....	39	740	1	19	9	118		705 14	103 00	50 25
Kent, .....		2,760	3	51	13	644				171 25
Keweenaw, .....	394	737		11	3	58			268 32	24 50
Lapeer, .....		83	1	58	2	37		97 70		151 50
Leelanaw, .....	69	469	6	19	4	103	45 00	53 28	137 63	36 25
Lenawee, .....	162	6,008	1	37	11	661		572 53	237 37	169 75
Livingston, .....		1,293		19	3	70		9 00		57 75
Mackinac, .....		335		11						52 00
Macomb, .....		622		16	7	455				37 75
Manistee, .....		100	2	5	2	12	31 82	99 55		39 68
Manitou, .....				4						5 00
Marquette, .....		118		19	1	13		469 63	200 00	30 00
Mason, .....			1	7						19 00
Mecosta, .....		186	5	21	1	24		62 14		77 50
Menominee, .....				1						
Midland, .....		120	2	8	1	20				27 00
Monroe, .....	87	3,535	2	34	13	616		133 74	124 68	112 25
Montcalm, .....		452	9	35	1	9	20 00	120 10	53 00	106 25
Muskegon, .....	8	243	5	21				19 34	12 00	92 00
Mewasgo, .....	4	634	8	26	2	20	29 33	404 27	17 50	87 50
Oakland, .....	118	2 54		32	7	185	11 00	748 41	190 10	85 00
Oceana, .....	19	169	10	30	7	145		25 00	25 00	112 00
Ontonagon, .....				6	2	112	100 00			
Ottawa, .....	46	1,845	4	26	2	76		193 13	35 00	87 10
Saginaw, .....	257	1,187	7	72	13	640	682 62	565 87	416 16	141 00
Sanilac, .....	20	1,055		22				14 55		54 50
Shinawase, .....		314	5	38						116 00
St. Clair, .....	16	2,699	5	51	1	11		207 99	14 00	124 75
St. Joseph, .....	1	636	1	27	8	73		176 00	4 00	55 25
Tuscola, .....		436	2	25	1	15				76 25
Van Buren, .....		1,011	1	15	4	105		216 82		43 00
Washtenaw, .....		1,923		28	9	360		141 88	13 78	84 00
Wayne, .....	263	4,918	3	41	14	4,246		3,704 05	361 63	107 75
Total, .....	2131	46819	158	1308	219	11917	\$1573 40	\$11694 55	\$3216 92	\$4144 77

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
OF THE  
STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
RELATING TO THE REGISTRY AND RETURN OF  
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,  
For the Year Ending April 5th, 1868.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:  
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1868.



## PREFACE.

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STATE DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
*Lansing, Dec. 31st, 1868.* }

*To His Excellency the Governor of Michigan:*

Pursuant to the requirements of Act No. 194, S. L. 1867, I have the honor herewith to submit my report of births, marriages and deaths for the year ending April 5th, 1868.

This forms the first report from this office under the law, and although its tables and deductions are not so extended as I could have desired, owing to the late day of receiving many of the returns from County Clerks, and the entire absence of returns from several counties; yet it is believed that it will afford some information of interest and practical value, and is, perhaps, as complete as could reasonably be expected in the first year of the practical operation of the law.

It can hardly be expected, in the introduction of a law of this nature, requiring the co-operation of so many persons in its execution, widely separated and often living in sparsely populated districts, that no errors should occur, or that the law should always so commend itself to those required to perform the duties it imposes, as to command at first

their hearty co-operation. In view, however, of the limited time the law has been on trial, and the difficulties incident to its thorough execution, it is hoped that the results thus far attained will not be found unsatisfactory, but rather tend to justify the wisdom of such a law.

Immediately upon the passage of the law, the necessary blank forms were prepared with great care, for the original returns to the County Clerks. With these, were sent to the Clerks, for distribution by them, printed instructions to Supervisors and Assessors, to assist them in making complete returns of births and deaths. A pamphlet was also compiled, from the laws of the State, relative to the duties of persons solemnizing marriages, which has been furnished to Clergymen and Justices of the Peace, through the offices of the County Clerks, and also from this office direct, on application.

A record each, of births, marriages and deaths, was also prepared and furnished each County Clerk.

I am happy to state, that with few exceptions, I have received the cordial and ready assistance of the County Clerks, in the execution of the law. Upon these officers, in a great measure, depend the accuracy and consequent value of the annual reports and original records.

Should the County Clerks fail to exact complete returns from those required to make them, the benefits intended to be gained will not be secured.

The work of examining and recording the orig-



inal returns, and making transcripts of records for this department, requires much time and care, for which they should receive a just compensation. A majority of the Supervisors and Assessors are believed to have promptly and thoroughly performed the duties required of them. It is hoped that the present Legislature will make some certain provision for paying them for this additional work.

While I take pleasure in testifying to the faithfulness with which most of these officers have performed their duties, I am sorry to say that some have entirely neglected them. Notwithstanding the repeated and urgent efforts which have been made through letters and circulars from this department, five counties have wholly failed to make returns, and from several only partial returns have been received. In some cases this has resulted from inadvertence on the part of Supervisors and Assessors; while in others, it is due to their intentional neglect, because no compensation was provided by law for the work.

Several instances have been reported of the refusal of Clergymen to make return of marriages, and of their deliberately violating the statute, after its provisions had been brought to their knowledge. It is gratifying to know that these are very rare and exceptional cases, and that the performance of this duty, so important to the parties married, and their prospective offspring, is seldom neglected by those solemnizing marriages. Should the complaint be repeated, steps will be taken to convince

the offending parties that their plea of the "higher law," will hardly avail in the courts as against our statute law. It is believed that by granting compensation, either per capita or per diem, to those officers who are required to make return of births and deaths to the County Clerks, sufficient to induce a careful and perfect canvass, which must necessarily be to them a work of patient inquiry and investigation, much of the difficulty in procuring complete and valuable returns will be remedied.

No legal measures have been taken to secure delinquent returns, as it is believed that legislation as to minor points of the law, and the time necessary to familiarize the people with it, will in most cases, correct the evils complained of, more readily than recourse to the courts.

No returns have been received from the city of Detroit. It is claimed by the Common Council that the law was not intended to apply to that city, or if it were, that compliance with it is impossible, as the assessment is made there from October to April. It is hardly to be supposed that the Legislature intended to except from the provisions of the law, the city of Detroit, from which it is anticipated our most valuable returns, in a statistical point of view, will be received. I suggest such legislation as shall remove the difficulty alluded to.

I would also recommend an amendment of the law, so that the returns shall include the year preceding the first day of April, instead of the first Monday of April. This would simplify the work

of this office, and relieve us from fractional parts of a month in our calculations.

I would also recommend that the first day of September be fixed as the date for making returns by County Clerks to the Secretary of State. This will give ample time to the County Clerks to make their returns, while the additional time is needed in this department for preparing the annual report, before the close of the year, which is found to be a work of much time and labor.

I take this occasion to acknowledge my obligation to the Hon. Oliver Warner, Secretary of State of Massachusetts, for reports, forms of blanks, and information kindly furnished me, and from which I derived much aid in giving practical effect to the law.

My thanks are also due to Dr. I. H. Bartholomew, of this city, late one of the Vice Presidents of the State Medical Society, who has rendered valuable assistance in the nomenclature and classification of diseases; and, also, to S. H. Row, Esq., Deputy Secretary of State, to whom the details of the work have been entrusted.

Very respectfully,

OLIVER L. SPAULDING,

*Secretary of State.*



# FIRST REGISTRATION REPORT.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 5th, 1868.

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In presenting the following tables and observations, constituting the First Annual Report relating to the registration and return of births, marriages and deaths, it may be well to consider some of the advantages which a perfect system of registration may give to the citizens of our State.

The prominence which Michigan occupies to-day, her progress in nearly every branch of industry, the excellence of her school system, her advancement in the arts and sciences, mechanics and agriculture, can be directly traced to judicious legislative enactments.

Few more important laws are contained in our statutes, than that requiring the registration of births, marriages and deaths.

In a legal point of view, it is of the greatest importance that our citizens should be able to produce record evidence of births, marriages and deaths, in cases where it is necessary to establish proofs of relationship in the inheritance and transmission of estates.

The necessity of a perfect system of registration has been fully demonstrated within the past few years, by the frequent application of parties claiming pensions and dues from the General Government, arising from the loss of relatives in the late war of the rebellion, for the necessary record proofs, which in too many cases could not be furnished, on account of the culpable carelessness of those whose duty it was to make and preserve them.

In nearly all cases requiring proofs of relationship, a certified copy of the record established by law, is more available than the production of testimony from living witnesses.

In a sanitary point of view, too much importance cannot be attached to the great benefits which will accrue from the information to be derived from statistics on death and its causes. As years intervene, comparative tables can be arranged, showing the increase or decrease of diseases which cause the highest rate of mortality, showing also, the influence of locality, season, sex and occupation, upon the duration of human life. The accumulation of such data, cannot fail to suggest the most valuable truths. Much that now is hidden, or at least the work of surmise and imperfect observation, regarding vital statistics in our State, can thus be demonstrated with comparative certainty.

The statistics thus obtained, will lead to a more perfect knowledge of the causes which influence, and suggest remedies for the prevention of diseases incident to our State—averting calamities which might otherwise seem inevitable—thereby best answering the obligations of a true philanthropy.

The success of similar reports, for generations, in many of the countries of Europe, in Massachusetts, extending through a series of twenty-four years, and in other of our States for less periods, leads to the inference that our own law, if thoroughly enforced, may lead to the successful results contemplated by its enactment.

The whole number of names registered during the year, ending April 5, 1868, as returned by the various County Clerks, was thirty-seven thousand and two hundred (37,200.)

These are divided as follows: Nineteen thousand five hundred and forty-four (19,544) children were born alive,\* of which ten thousand one hundred and seventy-seven (10,177) were males, and nine thousand three hundred and sixty-seven (9,367) were females.

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\* See stillborn, page 7.

Five thousand seven hundred and three (5,703) couples—or eleven thousand four hundred and six (11,406) persons—were married. Of this number, three thousand two hundred and ninety-three (3,293) were American marriages; six hundred and ninety-five (695) were marriages of foreign parties exclusively; six hundred and ninety-two (692) were marriages in which one party was a foreigner; and ten hundred and twenty-three (1,023) marriages were reported, with the nativity of the parties unknown.

The whole number of deaths was six thousand two hundred and fifty, (6,250,) of which three thousand three hundred and thirty-one (3,331) were males, and two thousand nine hundred and nineteen (2,919) were females.

#### DELINQUENT.

In the observations and tables of this report, it must be borne in mind, that no returns of either births, marriages or deaths, have been received from the county of Saginaw, containing two large cities, or from the counties of Chippewa, Keweenaw, Mackinac and Manitou. No returns of births or deaths were received from the populous city of Detroit, and no returns of marriages from the entire county of Wayne. The births and deaths which occurred in the 1st and 2d districts of Owosso city, and in the following townships, were not returned: Perry, Woodhull and Hazleton, Shiawassee county; LaCroix, Emmet county; Marquette and Negaunee, Marquette county; Gun Plains, Lee, Otsego, Pine Plains and Saugatuck, Allegan county; Beaver and Arenac, Bay county; and Rockland and Carp Lake, Ontonagon county.

Returns from all these delinquent counties, cities and townships, would materially change the foregoing totals, and proportionately affect all the computations that follow.

The natural increase of population, or the excess of births over deaths, for the year, is thirteen thousand two hundred and ninety-four. (13,294.)

Assuming that those portions of the State, from which returns have been received, contain a population\* of 1,000,000, one living child was born to every 51.17 persons. One person in every 87.67 was married. One person in every 160 died.

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\* A perfect census of our State, would, without doubt, show a population in excess of 1,100,000. The State census of 1864, is universally conceded to be very imperfect, and as eight years have intervened since the compilation of the U. S. census, many interesting tables, which might otherwise have been given, with a true data of the population of our State as a basis, are unfortunately wanting in this report.



# BIRTHS.

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The average number of births within several specified periods of time, is as follows:

Year—19,544.

Month—1,628.67.

Week—375.08.

Day—58.55.

The percentage of males is 52.075, and of females, 47.925. The proportion of males to females in the various counties, is shown in Table I of Births.

The greatest number of births in any one month, occurred in March, 1868, during which 2,043 children were born, while the month least prolific, was May, 1867, which produced but 1,372, or 671 less than March.

The following table exhibits the

## BIRTHS IN QUARTERLY RATES.

Quarter ending June, 1867,.....	4,330
“ “ September, 1867,.....	4,887
“ “ December, 1867,.....	4,717
“ “ March, 1868, .....	5,501
Not stated,.....	109

## NATIVITY.

The percentage of the nativities of children born, is

American,.....	58.28
Foreign,.....	26.27
American father and foreign mother,.....	4.50
Foreign father and American mother,.....	7.15
Unknown,.....	3.80

The nativity of the parents of children born during the year, is shown at length in Table II.

## RACES.

The number of children born of African and Indian descent, is shown below by counties, in which the births occurred:

COUNTIES	Total.	AFRICAN.		INDIAN.	
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Allegan, .....	2	1	1	....	....
Berrien, .....	16	10	6	....	....
Calhoun, .....	10	4	6	....	....
Cass, .....	38	20	18	....	....
Emmet, .....	5	....	....	5	....
Genesee, .....	1	....	1	....	....
Houghton, .....	19	....	....	9	10
Ingham, .....	4	1	3	....	....
Kalamazoo, .....	4	....	4	....	....
Kent, .....	1	....	1	....	....
Lapeer, .....	2	....	2	....	....
Lenawee, .....	5	4	1	....	....
Macomb, .....	1	1	....	....	....
Manistee, .....	1	1	....	....	....
Mecosta, .....	1	....	1	....	....
Monroe, .....	2	....	2	....	....
Montcalm, .....	2	....	2	....	....
Oakland, .....	3	2	1	....	....
St. Clair, .....	1	....	1	....	....
St. Joseph, .....	1	1	....	....	....
Van Buren, .....	6	1	5	....	....
Washtenaw, .....	13	6	7	....	....
Wayne, .....	3	2	1	....	....
Total, .....	141	54	63	14	10

## PLURAL BIRTHS.

*Triplets.*—But one case of triplets was reported to this office. That occurred in the city of Marshall, Calhoun county, of Irish parentage, and was composed of 2 males and 1 female.

*Twins.*—There were 226 cases of twin births reported, producing 452 children, of which 223 were males, and 229 were females. The proportion of twin children to those of single birth is as 1 to 43½.

*Illegitimate.*—There were 121 illegitimate children born, of which 66 were males and 55 females; making 1 illegitimate child to 160½ of legitimate birth, or a little over six-tenths of one per cent. of all the births in the State.

*Still-born.*—The number of still-births reported was 27. These were erroneously reported in the returns of deaths, and do not enter into the tables of this report, except in the classification of diseases.

TABLE I.  
*BIRTHS, by Counties—Proportion of Males to Females.*

COUNTIES.	Males, Per Cent.	Females, Per Cent.	No. of Males to 100 Females.
Allegan, .....	50.30	49.61	102
Alpena, .....	48.57	51.42	93
Antrim, .....	42.31	57.69	73
Barry, .....	50.22	49.78	101
Bay, .....	52.38	47.61	109
Benzie, .....	51.12	48.88	105
Bernholm, .....	49.37	50.63	97
Calhoun, .....	51.88	48.12	108
Cass, .....	52.83	47.17	112
Cheboygan, .....	53.85	46.15	117
Chippewa, (not returned,) .....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton, .....	48.07	51.93	93
Delta, .....	70.83	29.17	243
Eaton, .....	54.15	45.85	118
Emmet, .....	55.77	44.23	126
Genesee, .....	50.40	49.60	102
Grand Traverse, .....	51.43	48.57	106
Gratiot, .....	48.86	51.14	95
Hillsdale, .....	50.44	49.56	102
Houghton, .....	52.7	47.3	111
Huron, .....	48.03	51.97	92
Ingham, .....	52.85	47.15	112
Ionia, .....	52.89	47.11	112
Iosco, .....	37.04	62.96	59
Isabella, .....	46.53	53.47	87
Jackson, .....	54.06	45.94	121
Kalamazoo, .....	58.83	41.17	117
Kent, .....	52.05	47.95	109
Keweenaw, (not returned,) .....	.....	.....	.....
Lapeer, .....	52.58	47.42	111

TABLE 'L—BIRTHS,—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Males, Per Cent.	Females, Per Cent.	No. of Males to 100 Females.
Leelanaw, (not returned,)			
Leauwee, .....	51.62	48.38	107
Livingston, .....	54.11	45.89	118
Mackinac, (not returned,)			
Macomb, .....	52.41	47.59	110
Manistee, .....	52.67	47.33	117
Manitou, (not returned,)			
Marquette, .....	57.02	42.98	133
Mason, .....	54.55	45.45	120
Meecosta, .....	60.36	39.64	150
Menominee, .....	40.91	59.09	69
Midland, .....	40.28	59.72	68
Monroe, .....	51.9	48.1	106
Montcalm, .....	51.92	48.08	106
Muskegon, .....	50.79	49.21	106
Newaygo, .....	46.94	53.06	98
Oakland, .....	51.6	48.4	107
Oceana, .....	53.33	46.67	114
Ontonagon, .....	43.24	56.76	76
Ottawa, .....	53.97	46.03	117
Saginaw, (not returned,)			
Sanilac, .....	52.35	47.65	110
Shiawassee, .....	56.06	43.94	127
St. Clair, .....	54.25	45.75	118
St. Joseph, .....	54.00	46.00	117
Tuscola, .....	52.34	47.66	110
Van Buren, .....	53.11	46.89	118
Washtenaw, .....	52.97	47.03	118
Wayne, .....	50.39	49.71	101
State, .....	52.06	47.92	109

TABLE II.—BIRTHS.

*EXHIBITING the Sex, condition, (as twin or illegitimate,) and Parentage of Children born in the several Counties, during the year ending April 5, 1868.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Births.	SEX.			CONDITION.				NATIVITY OF PARENTS.					
		Males.	Females.	Unknown.	Twins.		Illegitimate.		American.	Foreign.	Am. Pa. For'n Mo.	For'n Pa. Am. Mo.	Unknown.	
					Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.						
Allegan, ....	516	258	264	4	6	8	....	2	370	165	25	24	23	
Alpena, .....	35	17	16	....	....	....	....	....	13	11	5	5	1	
Antrim, .....	52	22	30	....	4	2	....	....	20	15	2	5	1	
Barry, .....	463	232	230	1	2	2	2	....	313	61	32	20	13	
Bay, .....	193	101	92	....	2	2	....	....	37	51	4	16	25	
Berrien, .....	347	432	413	2	13	9	7	1	336	122	38	73	3	
Branch, .....	557	275	282	...	4	2	3	1	474	35	20	27	1	
Calhoun, ....	778	401	372	5	12	12	....	1	506	174	24	43	14	
Cass, .....	415	215	192	8	7	3	2	....	371	15	8	16	5	
Cheboygan, ..	13	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	3	1	1	
Chippewa(not return ed.) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Clinton, .....	233	112	121	....	2	....	....	1	158	22	7	17	19	
Delta, .....	24	17	7	....	2	....	1	....	5	15	1	3	...	
Eaton, .....	506	279	232	2	3	15	....	....	440	21	12	25	9	
Emmet, .....	52	29	23	....	1	1	2	1	36	7	5	3	1	
Genesee, .....	631	318	313	....	12	6	3	3	423	121	30	45	9	
Gr'd Traverse, ..	105	50	51	....	....	....	....	....	49	30	7	2	17	
Gratiot, .....	220	107	112	1	5	7	2	....	168	26	5	9	12	
Hillsdale, .....	563	284	279	....	3	9	....	....	473	34	13	36	...	
Houghton, ...	74	39	35	....	3	1	....	2	20	33	5	11	...	
Huron, .....	294	110	119	5	7	4	....	....	23	171	9	23	3	
Ingham, .....	459	241	215	3	6	10	1	2	310	66	19	23	20	
Ionia, .....	451	233	212	1	7	9	....	....	310	46	15	36	41	
Iosco, .....	37	10	17	....	....	2	....	1	9	10	6	2	...	
Isabella, .....	161	47	54	....	....	....	....	1	79	13	....	9	...	
Jackson, .....	633	340	282	1	9	3	1	2	436	105	20	43	10	
Kalamazoo, ..	644	344	295	5	10	8	2	2	426	137	23	42	7	
Kent, .....	742	368	339	35	6	4	....	1	374	197	37	79	55	
Keweenaw, ... (not return ed.) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Lapeer, .....	449	234	211	4	....	2	3	2	212	126	42	39	20	

TABLE II.—BIRTHS,—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of Births.	SEX.			CONDITION.				NATIVITY OF PARENTS.				
		Males.	Females.	Unknown.	Twins.		Illeg'm'te.		American.	Foreign.	Amer. Pa. Foreign Mo.	Foreign Pa. Amer. Mo.	Unknown.
					Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.					
Leelanaw, (not return ed.)...													
Lenawee,....	871	445	417	9	14	14	4	2	540	172	42	53	63
Livingston, ..	383	204	173	6	5	3	1	2	284	54	12	33	10
Mackinac, (not return ed.) ..													
Macomb,....	551	294	267		9	9	1		363	215	34	50	
Manistee,....	181	99	82		4	2			59	61	5	5	1
Manitou, (not return ed.) ..													
Marquette,...	114	65	49						3	105		0	
Mason,.....	23	12	10						10	9		1	2
Mecosta,.....	112	67	44	1					49	38	11	9	5
Menominee, ..	22	9	13						10	4	1	7	
Midland, ....	73	29	43	1					39	16	7	3	8
Monroe, ....	584	300	278	6	8		3	1	390	144	31	47	2
Montcalm,...	260	135	125		5	7	2	2	183	38	10	14	15
Muskegon,...	316	160	155	1	1	1	1		199	152	13	40	2
Newaygo, ...	104	46	52	6				2	66	16	4	6	13
Oakland, ....	562	290	272		1	5		4	353	94	32	43	36
Oceana,.....	180	96	84		1	3		2	111	37	11	17	4
Ontonagon, ..	74	32	42			2			3	50	4	6	
Ottawa,.....	705	374	319	12	7	9	3	1	312	416	26	39	23
Saginaw, (not return ed.) ..													
Sanilac, ....	319	167	152		3	3	3	1	26	230	34	29	
Shiawassee,...	330	186	145			6	1	1	233	44	20	23	15
St. Clair,.....	353	447	371	34	11	5	2	2	241	556	23	24	16
St. Joseph,...	513	273	237	3	8	4		2	402	60	11	27	13
Tuscola, ....	214	112	102						96	69	8	12	29
Van Buren, ..	649	342	302	5	7	11	2	2	519	46	23	43	3
Washtenaw, ..	696	366	325	5	6	12	4	3	351	213	23	64	46
Wayne, .....	877	433	433	6	6	12	9	5	390	365	47	39	16
Total,.....	19,544	10,068	9,234	172	222	229	66	53	11,391	5,134	379	1,397	743

TABLE III.—BIRTHS.

*EXHIBITING, by Counties, the number of Children born in each Month, during the year ending April 5, 1868.*

COUNTIES.	MONTHS.												
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Unknown.
Allegan, .....	52	38	31	40	46	42	53	41	41	36	46	49	1
Alpena, .....	3	1	2	2	2	.....	3	2	3	5	5	7	....
Antrim, .....	5	2	6	3	2	4	9	4	.....	10	1	6	....
Barry, .....	35	33	34	47	41	33	43	37	44	45	28	41	2
Bay, .....	21	13	11	13	17	21	14	16	18	15	13	19	2
Berrien, .....	62	50	51	69	80	59	71	68	78	82	89	88	....
Branch, .....	45	39	31	38	46	50	51	43	45	44	54	70	1
Calhoun, .....	80	59	56	61	57	75	68	60	73	70	75	61	4
Cass, .....	27	24	23	34	36	39	26	34	38	37	37	44	6
Cheboygan, .....	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	2	3	3	....
Chippewa, (not returned.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clinton, .....	22	20	19	31	25	15	18	22	16	18	23	14	....
Delta, .....	3	1	....	1	6	8	....	1	3	3	1	2	....
Eaton, .....	34	30	28	34	54	34	47	33	43	52	49	55	5
Emmet, .....	3	4	2	2	6	2	2	5	11	4	5	1	....
Genesee, .....	54	42	55	47	58	55	53	50	34	63	53	67	...
Grand Traverse, .....	8	7	14	11	6	7	5	7	6	10	11	10	1
Gratiot, .....	21	16	17	15	18	23	13	13	20	16	13	25	....
Hillsdale, .....	37	34	41	44	49	62	42	61	56	43	33	54	....
Houghton, .....	5	2	4	4	8	5	9	6	7	8	4	10	2
Huron, .....	23	16	21	11	17	20	10	15	20	22	13	40	1
Ingham, .....	24	43	33	37	28	43	39	26	29	37	32	55	23
Ionia, .....	38	33	41	29	44	40	33	40	23	23	45	41	1
Iosco, .....	2	1	3	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	7
Isabella, .....	13	11	6	11	4	5	5	9	13	5	10	9	....
Jackson, .....	38	59	51	45	50	54	54	43	54	42	57	74	2
Kalamazoo, .....	63	36	37	51	49	51	63	61	52	51	66	63	1
Kent, .....	68	55	53	51	47	72	66	55	50	71	61	81	7
Keweenaw, (not returned.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lapeer, .....	42	27	27	43	43	42	33	28	37	34	41	43	....



TABLE III.—BIRTHS,—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	MONTHS.												
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Unknown.
Leelanaw, (not returned.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lenawee, .....	69	55	71	65	89	68	72	68	72	74	86	83	....
Livingston, .....	28	36	23	27	29	28	33	27	30	33	37	50	2
Mackinac, (not returned.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Macomb, .....	18	....	5	47	54	62	62	57	53	69	69	75	....
Manistee, .....	21	3	6	10	9	14	8	10	10	12	8	19	1
Manitou, (not returned.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marquette, .....	19	12	7	6	9	5	4	5	6	9	13	18	....
Mason, .....	2	....	....	1	1	5	6	....	1	1	2	3	....
Mecosta, .....	10	9	9	7	11	10	12	6	6	16	7	9	....
Menominee, .....	1	1	....	....	2	2	4	2	....	3	3	4	....
Midland, .....	3	4	6	11	11	4	7	3	6	3	6	8	1
Monroe, .....	50	39	53	41	32	44	63	45	42	50	59	64	2
Montcalm, .....	26	26	21	20	27	21	22	10	16	24	20	26	1
Muskegon, .....	14	19	33	28	23	27	24	31	19	27	39	29	1
Newaygo, .....	17	8	7	11	8	8	7	11	5	8	7	6	1
Oakland, .....	48	43	35	41	49	51	35	50	51	51	44	61	....
Oceana, .....	18	11	21	13	24	15	12	17	14	11	11	18	....
Ontonagon, .....	4	7	9	6	5	6	10	2	6	4	9	6	....
Ottawa, .....	72	47	59	77	54	47	57	36	54	61	45	90	6
Saginaw, (not returned.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sanilac, .....	37	27	25	23	23	27	22	13	20	39	29	33	1
Shiawassee, .....	20	26	23	29	26	25	30	30	23	33	29	26	....
St. Clair, .....	64	61	50	67	97	66	73	61	63	75	87	86	8
St. Joseph, .....	48	41	51	37	42	46	39	38	36	41	46	53	....
Tuscola, .....	16	21	17	20	11	17	22	16	16	13	17	17	11
Van Buren, .....	45	59	52	56	67	52	44	56	52	58	51	56	1
Washtenaw, .....	52	61	41	60	54	66	64	43	59	44	67	80	....
Wayne, .....	67	45	56	73	98	62	81	66	64	81	89	93	2
Total, .....	1673	1372	1385	1542	1704	1641	1661	1562	1554	1699	1759	2043	109

# MARRIAGES.

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The number of marriages during the year ending April 5, 1868, was five thousand seven hundred and three.

The largest number of marriages occurred in the month of December, 1867, being eight hundred and seventy-six, (876,) and the least number during any one month was in April, 1867, being only one hundred and eighty-one, (181.)

The number married in each month during the year, is shown by counties, in Table I of marriages.

The following gives an exhibit of the

## MARRIAGES IN QUARTERLY RATES:

Quarter ending June, 1867,.....	527
“ “ September, 1867,.....	1,296
“ “ December, 1867,.....	2,489
“ “ March, 1868,.....	1,377
Not stated,.....	14

Thus it is seen that the number of marriages solemnized during the quarter ending December, is by far the largest. This is influenced by custom and religious observances. Our “Thanksgiving” and “Christmas,” and the near approach of “Happy New Year,” seems to make this season the favored time for entering into the marriage relation.

The following interesting table exhibits the ages, respectively, of parties married during the year ending April 5th, 1868:

AGES OF MALES.	AGES OF FEMALES.															
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	Unknown.	Total Males.	
Under 20,.....	130	26	3											2	161	
20 to 25,.....	1262	871	111	12	7	1	2							13	2279	
25 to 30,.....	608	768	273	38	19	3	2							9	1720	
30 to 35,.....	122	212	162	75	18	4	1							9	603	
35 to 40,.....	38	69	82	51	24	13	3			1				2	283	
40 to 45,.....	5	34	39	39	31	15	7		1						171	
45 to 50,.....	10	17	11	23	32	20	11	3						1	128	
50 to 55,.....	1	4	18	28	19	16	13	7	1	1				1	109	
55 to 60,.....		3	3	8	8	12	8	7	3	2	1				55	
60 to 65,.....	1	2	2	1	4	2	5	12	4	1		1			35	
65 to 70,.....	1		2	1	4	3	2	4	2	2	6	2			29	
70 to 75,.....							2	3	2	3	4				14	
75 to 80,.....								1				1	1		3	
80 and over,...										1					1	
Unknown,.....	1	2	1											108	112	
Total Females, ..	2179	2008	707	276	166	89	57	36	13	11	11	4	1	145	5703	

Of the whole number of persons married, over 20 per cent. were under twenty years of age, while over 58 per cent. were under twenty-five.

Of the whole number of females married, over 38 per cent. were under twenty years of age, while over 73 per cent. were under twenty-five.

Less than three per cent. of the males were under twenty years, and less than 43 per cent. were under twenty-five.

The oldest person married was a man aged 82 years, a resident of Ionia county, who found his bride, a lady of 61 years, in the county of Genesee.

The oldest bride in the State was aged 75 years, a resident of Lapeer county. Her fortunate spouse was aged 79 years. These constitute the oldest couple married in the State.

One man in Eaton county, aged 66 years, led a bride of 19 summers to the hymenial altar; while the youngest worshiper at the matrimonial shrine was a female in Tuscola county, of the age of 13.

Three thousand eight hundred and fifty-four females showed their appreciation of that wisdom acquired by superior age, by marrying husbands older than themselves, while but 283 men chose wives superior to themselves in years.

The average age of parties married during the year is as follows:

Males, .....	28½ years.
Females, .....	23½ "
Both sexes, .....	26 "

#### NATIVITY.

The whole number of purely American marriages was three thousand two hundred and ninety-three, (3,293,) and the whole number of marriages in which the parties were foreigners exclusively, was six hundred and ninety-five, (695.)

There were six hundred and ninety-two marriages in which one party was a foreigner; and the number of marriages returned, with the nativity of the parties not stated, was ten hundred and twenty-three, (1023.)

The percentage of the nativities is as follows:

American, .....	57.74
Foreign, .....	12.19
American male and foreign female, .....	4.68
Foreign male and American female, .....	7.45
Unknown, .....	17.94

In the marriages composed of one foreign party, one hundred and fifty-eight more foreign males married Americans, than American males married foreigners.

In connection with the subject of nativity, some interesting facts may be stated from the reports of the Commissioners of Emigration. During the year 1868, the whole number of emigrants arriving at the port of New York was 213,686, representing thirty-two nationalities, of which nearly one-half were Germans.

Of the whole number, 65,714 remained in New York, 34,625 went to Illinois, 16,537 to Wisconsin, 11,133 to Ohio, while only 7,324 came to Michigan.

Table II of marriages, shows by counties, the nativities and ages in years, of parties married during the year.



## MARRIAGES.

[illegible]

TABLE I.—MARRIAGES,—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Months.												No. of Mar- riages.
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Unknown.
Marquette, .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	11	7	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Mason, .....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	2	4	1	.....	.....
Meeker, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	4	2	7	.....
Mesomines, .....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Midland, .....	1	.....	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	.....
Monroe, .....	1	1	6	1	6	6	12	20	10	12	12	5	1
Montcalm, .....	6	6	6	10	5	6	7	2	9	5	5	2	.....
Muskegon, .....	2	1	.....	10	5	11	10	12	14	8	5	10	1
Newaygo, .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	10	4	5	4	2	4	2
Oakland, .....	2	1	1	2	4	4	11	24	20	23	14	12	1
Oceana, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	2	7	10	4	6	.....
Oshtemo, .....	1	2	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa, .....	.....	2	.....	11	12	12	24	9	15	15	10	12	.....
Saginaw, (not returned.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Ignace, .....	2	4	5	9	5	5	4	10	14	2	2	6	.....
Shiawassee, .....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12	12	17	16	12	11	1	.....



# MARRIAGE.

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St. Clair, .....	8	6	4	23	22	23	20	20	28	18	5	16	.....	294
St. Joseph, .....	23	17	8	25	18	20	26	25	41	16	15	12	.....	276
Tuscola, .....	2	1	2	1	6	3	15	6	8	16	9	7	.....	78
Van Buren, .....	1	.....	1	7	10	11	23	21	23	23	11	7	.....	141
Washburn, .....	4	5	1	6	5	23	20	21	25	26	14	7	.....	196
Wayne, (not returned.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State, .....	181	189	167	324	307	605	864	762	873	623	408	241	14	5,763

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## TABLE II—MARRIAGES.

[illegible]

Baton,.....	196	70	2	6	5	116	91	136	76	26	20	7	6	7	2	8	1	.....
Baumert,.....	18	5	.....	1	2	5	12	7	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beane,.....	126	126	11	12	15	19	71	129	84	26	15	7	9	6	4	2	2	1
Beard,.....	66	29	14	4	5	9	22	46	25	4	6	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Beck,.....	77	55	4	3	12	2	48	26	20	10	7	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
Beckwith,.....	210	169	3	6	4	37	89	172	86	22	15	8	10	5	1	2	1	.....
Beckwith,.....	17	12	.....	.....	.....	4	5	10	7	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beckwith,.....	46	3	12	.....	5	29	29	24	11	6	5	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Beckwith,.....	246	189	7	12	19	19	81	191	116	46	15	10	11	9	4	2	1	.....
Beckwith,.....	129	129	7	11	16	21	85	126	67	27	17	12	5	8	5	1	4	.....
Beckwith,.....	10	4	2	1	2	1	6	7	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beckwith,.....	27	21	1	2	2	.....	14	26	5	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Beckwith,.....	184	182	17	6	10	14	63	142	71	41	16	12	6	5	5	2	2	.....
Beckwith,.....	159	115	19	4	12	7	54	116	78	26	12	7	6	4	1	2	1	.....
Beckwith,.....	272	167	45	27	22	1	112	200	111	57	21	9	7	9	6	2	.....	.....
Beckwith, (not returned),.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapeer,.....	97	40	15	10	12	17	45	70	60	6	8	1	1	8	2	1	2	.....
Leelanaw,.....	26	10	3	1	2	1	17	11	11	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lenawee,.....	180	142	14	7	6	10	66	126	93	16	12	5	4	3	2	.....	.....	23
Livingston,.....	112	74	12	.....	7	19	26	106	29	9	10	6	6	2	1	2	1	.....
Macinae, (not returned),.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macomb,.....	106	60	20	8	12	42	82	46	25	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



[illegible]

TABLE III.—MARRIAGES.

*SHOWING, by Counties, the number of Marriages in which the Races of the Parties were other than White.*

COUNTIES.	RACES.	
	African.	Indian.
Berrien,.....	4	.....
Branch,.....	1	.....
Calhoun,.....	1	.....
Cass, .....	5	.....
Emmet,.....	.....	8
Hillsdale, .....	1	1
Ingham, .....	2	.....
Jackson, .....	2	.....
Kalamazoo,.....	4	.....
Kent,.....	3	.....
Leelanaw,.....	.....	2
Marquette, .....	1	.....
Mason, .....	.....	2
Mecosta, .....	1	.....
Montcalm,.....	1	.....
Oakland,.....	2	.....
Shiawassee, .....	.....	1
St. Clair,.....	1	.....
Van Buren,.....	1	.....
Washtenaw,.....	5	.....
Total,.....	35	14

# CAUSES OF DEATH.

The observations contained in this report on specified causes of death, are of necessity based strictly upon the returns received at this Department. There is, on examination, no apparent reason for considering them more imperfect than those of births or marriages. Yet the fact of a birth or marriage having occurred, is more easily obtained than the scientific name of a disease, or the true cause of a death.

Some discrepancies are doubtless contained in the returns, resulting not only from the imperfect information given to supervisors and assessors, by heads of families and others cognizant of a death, but also from an imperfect diagnosis by physicians.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR.

MONTH.	Mean Temperature.	Am't of rain-fall.
April, 1867,.....	48° 20	2.190 inches.
May, " .....	51° 11	3.809 "
June, " .....	71° 61	2.828 "
July, " .....	71° 60	1.782 "
Aug., " .....	69° 78	1.740 "
Sept., " .....	56° 60	1.419 "
Oct., " .....	50° 60	2.108 "
Nov., " .....	40° 44	1.774 "
Dec., " .....	25° 31	1.340 "
Jan., 1868,.....	19° 00	1.470 "
Feb., " .....	18° 70	1.280 "
March, " .....	37° 80	4.650 "
Mean temperature for year,....	46° 73	
Total rain-fall,.....		26.39 inches.

*The Weather*—Is an important agent in connection with the public health. Through the courtesy of the authorities at the Agricultural College, Lansing, we are enabled to give the foregoing table of observations made at that institution. For the sake of comparison it was desired to give similar tables from other localities, but none were accessible.

No epidemic diseases have prevailed to any extent during the year.

Ten (10) persons lost their lives by railroad accidents. One (1) by lightning. Twenty (20) committed suicide. Eleven (11) murders are reported. Fifteen (15) died from poison, (whether accidental or intentional, not stated,) and one (1) from excessive heat.

Only two deaths are reported from wounds received in the United States service. This number would be augmented, without doubt, if a complete classification of the causes of deaths could have been made, showing that diseases contracted while in the service, and in rebel prisons, at last proved fatal, largely increasing the number of thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty Michigan men, who fell in action or died from wounds received during the late war of the rebellion.



TABLE

*EXHIBITING, by Sex and Age, the Number of Deaths from all causes, during the year ending April 5, 1868.*

AGE	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	PER CENT. OF THE SEXES.			Per Cent. of whole No. of Deaths.
				Male.	Female.	Unknown	
Under 5 years,	1,195	925	32	55.53	42.98	1.49	34.43
5 to 10,.....	163	150	7	50.94	46.87	2.19	5.12
10 to 15,.....	105	114	..	47.94	52.06	.....	3.50
15 to 20,.....	131	162	..	44.71	55.29	.....	4.69
20 to 30,.....	300	370	..	44.78	55.22	.....	10.72
30 to 40,.....	212	249	..	45.99	54.01	.....	7.38
40 to 50,.....	237	192	..	55.24	44.76	.....	6.86
50 to 60,.....	273	186	..	59.48	40.52	.....	7.35
60 to 70,.....	276	187	..	59.61	40.39	.....	7.41
70 to 80,.....	225	160	..	58.44	41.56	.....	6.16
80 and over,...	124	95	..	56.62	43.38	.....	3.50
Unknown,....	61	109	10	33.89	60.56	5.55	2.88
Totals,.....	3,302	2,899	49	52.83	46.88	00.79	100.00

It is a surprising fact that of the whole number of deaths reported, from all causes, more than one-third were those of children under five years of age.

Whether or not this is the result of an imperfect knowledge of physiology and hygiene, diet, or a constitutional necessity, it is not practicable to discuss here. But it most certainly demands the highest consideration, not only of scientific men, but of the fathers and mothers of our State. Is not the large proportion of early deaths caused by insufficient and unsuitable clothing and improper diet?

The following table gives the number of deaths in quarterly rates, showing an increase through the year:

Quarter ending June, 1867,.....	1,261
“ “ September, 1867,.....	1,512
“ “ December, 1867,.....	1,558
“ “ March, 1868,.....	1,817
Not stated,.....	102

The estimated average age of all persons who died during the year, is as follows: Males, twenty-nine; females, twenty-six; both sexes, twenty-eight.

Table III of deaths shows, by counties, the ages in years, and sex, of all who died.

The name, place of death, and age of each person who died in the State during the year, aged ninety-nine or over, is shown below:

NAME.	AGE.			PLACE OF DEATH.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	
Jacob Poland,.....	104	....	...	Bridghampton, Sanilac Co.
Susanna Dubois,.....	103	....	...	Port Huron, St. Clair Co.
Catharine B. Kimball,	100	5	11	Franklin, Lenawee Co.
Roswell Raymond,...	99	10	7	Marathon, Lapeer Co.
John McWilliams,...	99	3	...	City of Flint, Genesee Co.
Debora Dopp,.....	99	1	20	Reading, Hillsdale Co.
John Warner,.....	99	....	...	Brooklyn, Jackson Co.

The following table enumerates the ten causes producing the highest rate of mortality, with the number of deaths resulting therefrom, and percentage of all deaths in the State;

CAUSE OF DEATH.	NUMBER.	PERCENTAGE.
Consumption,.....	952	15.23
Typhoid Fever,.....	362	5.79
Pneumonia,.....	313	5.01
Dysentery,.....	258	4.13
Old Age,.....	238	3.81
Dropsy, .....	209	3.34
Heart Disease,.....	206	3.30
Casualty,.....	198	3.17
Intermittent Fever,.....	176	2.82
Brain Disease,.....	160	2.56

TABLE I.—DEATHS.

*THE number of Deaths from several Specified Causes of each Sex in each Month, and at different Specified Periods of Life, which were Registered during the year ending April 5, 1868.*

		Consumption.	Typhoid Fever.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Croup.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.
TOTALS, .....		952	302	313	258	186	117	110	100	80	20
SEX.	Males, .....	464	186	189	120	68	64	61	54	38	7
	Females, .....	488	175	124	134	67	53	49	46	41	13
	Not stated, .....		1		4	1				1	
	TOTAL, .....	952	362	313	258	136	117	110	100	80	20
MONTH.	April, .....	96	22	43	3	5	12	9	7	8	2
	May, .....	71	9	20	11	5	2	8	1	10	1
	June, .....	74	13	6	7	2	6	3	3	7	3
	July, .....	64	19	14	14	7	8	3	2	4	1
	August, .....	64	21	10	51	25	9	3	4	9	1
	September, .....	72	42	11	73	30	6	15	2	12	...
	October, .....	70	60	16	49	17	5	13	5	6	....
	November, .....	70	43	18	24	8	5	10	4	1	....
	December, .....	77	38	25	5	7	16	13	24	1	....
	January, .....	78	36	35	4	5	23	4	17	3	4
	February, .....	94	23	50	8	4	13	9	17	3	3
	March, .....	100	24	61	4	10	11	12	13	14	5
	Unknown, .....	13	2	4	5	2	1	3	1	2	....
TOTALS, .....		952	361	313	258	186	117	110	100	78	20
AGE.	Under 5, .....	66	46	118	164	97	111	77	63	75	16
	5 to 10, .....	15	32	10	19	7	4	20	30	3	1
	10 to 15, .....	23	33	9	12			4	3		1
	15 to 20, .....	67	52	8	5	1		1	61		1
	20 to 30, .....	230	62	20	6	3	1	6	1		....
	30 to 40, .....	165	20	24	7	4	1	1	1		....
	40 to 50, .....	119	29	17	9	2					1
	50 to 60, .....	100	35	29	6	3		1	1		....
	60 to 70, .....	76	23	47	10	8					....
	70 to 80, .....	57	8	24	4	5					....
	80 and over, .....	11	2	6	3	2					....
	Unknown, .....	24	19	1	13	4					....

TABLE II.—DEATHS.

*THE Percentage of Deaths from several Specified Causes, in the State, of each Sex in each Month, and at different Specified Periods of Life, which were Registered during the year ending April 5, 1868.*

	Consumption.	Typhoid Fever.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Croup.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	
State,.....	15.23	5.79	5.01	4 13	2.18	1.87	1.76	1.60	1.28	0.82	
TOTALS, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
SEX.	Males,.....	48.74	51.38	60.33	46.51	50.00	54.70	55.45	54.00	47.50	35.00
	Females, .....	51.26	48.34	32.62	51.94	49.26	45.30	44.55	46.00	51.25	65.00
	Not stated, .....		0.28	.....	1.55	0.74	.....	.....	1.25	.....	
MONTHS.	April, .....	10.08	6.08	13.74	1.16	3.68	10.25	8.18	7.00	10.00	10.00
	May,.....	7.44	2.48	6.39	4.26	3.68	1.71	7.27	1.00	12.50	5.00
	June, .....	7.76	3.59	1.91	2.71	1.48	5.12	2.73	3.00	8.75	15.00
	July,.....	6.71	5.26	4.47	5.43	5.15	6.94	2.73	2.00	5.00	5.00
	August, .....	6.71	5.81	3.19	19.78	18.36	7.68	7.27	4.00	11.25	5.00
	September,....	7.55	11.61	3.51	28.29	23.69	5.12	13.64	2.00	15.00	.....
	October,.....	7.35	16.58	5.10	18.98	12.51	4.27	11.82	5.00	7.50	.....
	November, ....	7.35	13.25	5.79	9.30	5.59	4.27	9.11	4.00	1.25	.....
	December,....	8.08	10.49	7.98	1.94	5.14	13.67	11.61	24.00	1.25	.....
	January, .....	8.19	9.94	11.18	1.55	3.67	19.66	3.68	17.00	3.75	20.00
	February, ....	9.37	7.73	15.97	3.10	2.94	11.10	8.13	17.00	3.75	15.00
	March, .....	11.55	6.68	19.49	1.56	7.34	9.46	10.89	13.00	17.50	25.00
	Unknown,.....	1.36	0.55	1.28	1.94	1.47	0.85	2.74	1.00	2.50	.....
TOTALS, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
AGES.	Under 5,.....	6.93	12.82	37.70	63.57	71.32	94.87	70.00	63.00	96.15	80.00
	5 to 10,.....	1.58	8.86	3.19	7.36	5.15	3.43	13.18	30.00	3.85	5.00
	10 to 15,.....	2.42	9.14	2.83	4.65	.....	.....	3.64	3.00	.....	5.00
	15 to 20,.....	7.03	14.40	2.66	1.94	0.74	.....	0.91	1.00	.....	5.00
	20 to 30,.....	25.10	17.16	6.39	2.33	2 21	0.85	5.45	1.00	.....	.....
	30 to 40,.....	16.29	5.54	7.67	2.71	2.94	0.85	0.91	1.00	.....	.....
	40 to 50,.....	12.50	8.03	5.43	3.40	1.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00
	50 to 60,.....	10.50	9.69	9.26	2.33	2.21	.....	0.91	1.00	.....	.....
	60 to 70,.....	7.98	6.37	15.02	3.83	5.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	70 to 80,.....	5.99	2.20	7.67	1.55	3.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	80 and over,...	1.16	0.54	1.91	1.15	1.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Unknown,.....	2.52	5.25	0.32	5.04	2.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

If proof was needed of the importance and value of statistical information on the subjects which constitute this report, the foregoing table (II) would be sufficient.

*Consumption*—The belief has always existed in Michigan that the inhabitants of the State were comparatively exempt from consumption. It is true that within a few years the impression has gained ground that the disease was increasing, but that any such large percentage of deaths occurred from that disease as is shown in the table, will greatly surprise the Michigan reader. In the Eastern States it was known that consumption was very prevalent and fatal, but in Michigan it was generally thought to be comparatively rare. The whole number of deaths reported in the State is 6,250; the number from consumption is 952, making the large percentage of 15.23. In Massachusetts the percentage of deaths from consumption to deaths from all causes, in 1865, was 17.69, showing a difference in favor of Michigan of only 2.46 per cent.

The percentage of females was 51.26, of males, 43.74.

The greatest number of deaths occurred in March; the least in July and August. The percentage for March was 11.55; for July and August it was 6.71.

The number of deaths in Spring was 276, or 28.9 per cent.

"	"	Winter	"	249,	26.1	"
"	"	Autumn	"	212,	22.3	"
"	"	Summer	"	202,	21.2	"

(In the season of Spring, March, 1868, is included with April and May, of 1867.)

There is no disease in the table that shows a mortality so evenly distributed through the seasons as consumption appears to be from the above comparison, but it is believed that even this uniformity is not greater than the average of years will show.

Six and ninety-three hundredths per cent. of the deaths occurred under the age of five years. This appears large, but it is not greater than the percentage reported in Massachusetts—

the average there for eleven years, ending in 1865, being 7.24 per cent. under five years.

The greatest mortality is between the ages of 20 and 30, the percentage being 25.10.

The mortality of different ages, shown in the foregoing table, is compared below with that shown in a table of the Massachusetts Report for 1865, extending over a period of 11 years:

MICHIGAN FOR 1867-8.		MASSACHUSETTS FOR 1855-1865.
Under 5 years,.....	6.93 per cent.	7.24 per cent.
5 to 10 " .....	1.58 "	1.31 "
10 to 15 " .....	2.42 "	1.74 "
15 to 20 " .....	7.03 "	8.32 "
20 to 30 " .....	25.10 "	25.99 "
30 to 40 " .....	16.29 "	18.69 "
40 to 50 " .....	12.50 "	12.56 "
50 to 60 " .....	10.50 "	9.30 "
60 to 70 " .....	7.98 "	7.81 "
70 to 80 " .....	5.99 "	5.16 "
80 and over, .....	1.16 "	1.22 "
Unknown, .....	2.52 "	.66 "

A coincidence so complete as this cannot be allowed to pass without comment.

In Michigan this is the first effort to accumulate these statistics. Our law is imperfect, our officers inexperienced. In Massachusetts they commenced the work over a quarter of a century ago. They have a good law, and must have gained experience.

Michigan is a new State, Massachusetts an old one; Michigan is inland, Massachusetts is sea-board; Michigan has a rich al-

livial soil and a malarious climate, Massachusetts has neither. The people of Michigan are mostly employed in agriculture and internal commerce; the people of Massachusetts much more in manufactures and foreign commerce. In fact, there is hardly a single external influence affecting health which they have in common, and notwithstanding all this, these two tables are almost identical, so nearly do they correspond; and this is not the only correspondence which might be shown.

We have refrained from giving tables showing correspondences as to percentage of deaths to population, because our last census is five years old, and also very imperfect. Other correspondences might be shown, but for similar reasons we do not now attempt it.

Still the lesson to be learned from this single table, we think, is sufficiently plain. The cause or causes which produce consumption are not partial or local in their character or effects, but general and extensive.

If it is said that in some localities it is much more frequent than in others, and that some of these localities are quite limited—admit it. That is, in these localities the conditions exist which are favorable to its development. We can admit no more. Some fields of a farm will produce much larger crops of wheat than others, but we do not look for the cause of the growth of wheat in any particular field. We rather find the cause of its growth—under those influences and conditions necessary to the development of vegetable life—to be in its peculiar cell organization, an organization which allies it to all growth.

Consumption is spread all over the globe, with a uniformity of distribution, a uniformity of fatality, in all ages and in both sexes, a uniformity in all seasons and even climates, that cannot be claimed for any other disease known. Hence, its cause must be found in some of those conditions of life which are most generally deemed necessary to existence and conducive to happiness. Further, consumption for many years has been increasing very steadily and rapidly, at least amongst civilized nations. Its



cause, then, must be an increasing cause, and must be developed through some close connection with the development of society and the progress of the world.

Can we not now discover some similarity between the conditions of society in Michigan and in Massachusetts, which may help to account for the strange uniformity in the prevalence of consumption in the two States.

Massachusetts has probably the best common school system and the best supported common schools in the world. In proportion to its age and wealth, Michigan is at least her equal.

According to the census of 1860—

Massachusetts has—		Michigan has—	
Public Schools,.....	4,134	Public Schools,.....	4,007
Teachers in,.....	5,308	Teachers in,.....	5,582
Pupils in,.....	206,974	Pupils in,.....	201,391

Perhaps the cause of consumption is to be found in a disproportionate development of the nervous system over the digestive and assimilative. We have only touched a very extensive subject. The foregoing is stated somewhat positively, because it could be written thus in fewer words and in less space. If we have given even a hint which will be of any use in the investigation of this subject, our satisfaction will be complete.

Consumption is very evenly distributed throughout the State. In the six southwestern counties along the shore of Lake Michigan, there was one death reported for every 680 inhabitants, and one death from this cause to every 7.5 deaths from all causes.

In the six southeastern counties constituting the east shore of the State, there was one death reported to every 748 inhabitants, and one death from this cause to 6.6 from all causes.

In the central portion of the State, taking the same counties used in the comparison of pneumonia, (see below,) the deaths reported from this disease was one for every 787 inhabitants, and one death from this cause to 6.7 deaths from all causes.

*Typhoid Fever.*—The whole number of deaths reported was 362. This is probably much too large. Many physicians, especially the young and ignorant, in order to magnify their own professional importance, magnify the importance of the diseases which they treat, and they are very prone to call any continued fever typhoid fever.

The disease prevailed throughout the year, but only two deaths are reported in May. In October there were 60 deaths, and in November 48, together making nearly 80 per cent. of the whole number reported. The percentage of males is 51.38; of females, 48.34. The greatest mortality was in Lenawee county, which reported 25 deaths; Jackson reported 22; Berrien, 18; Macomb, 17; Genesee and Oakland, 16 each. Twelve of the smaller counties report no deaths from this disease.

The percentage of deaths reported under five years is 12.82, which is probably too large. The disease is not peculiar to infancy, and from five to thirty years of age steadily increases in mortality. Why the mortality under five, should fall to 8.86 per cent. between the ages of five and ten years, is difficult to answer. The greatest mortality, 17.16 per cent., occurs between the ages of 20 and 30.

*Pneumonia.*—The whole number of deaths reported from this cause was 813, of which 60.38 per cent. were male, and 39.62 per cent. female. The difference is 20.76 per cent., which is very large.

One hundred and eighteen died under five years, a percentage of 37.70. From five to ten the percentage is 3.19; from 10 to 15 it is 2.88, from which age it slowly increases up to 15.02 per cent. between the ages of 60 and 70.

The percentage under five years is very large, but probably not larger than the average which will be shown by future reports.

The greatest mortality was in March, (19.49 per cent.,) next February, (15.97 per cent.,) April, (13.74 per cent.,) January, (11.18 per cent.,) December, (7.98 per cent.,) May, (6.89 per cent.,) and the least was in June, (1.91 per cent.)

The six southwestern counties, lying on Lake Michigan, viz: Berrien, Van Buren, Allegan, Ottawa, Muskegon and Oceana, in 1864, contained a population of 85,864. The number of deaths from pneumonia reported in these counties was 65, which is one death to every 1,321 inhabitants. The six southeastern counties, lying on the eastern shore, viz: Monroe, Wayne, (excluding Detroit,) Macomb, St. Clair, Sanilac and Huron, contained a population of 115,186. The number of deaths from pneumonia reported in these counties was 38, showing one death to every 3,031 inhabitants.

Comparing the western with the eastern shore, we find the mortality from this disease to be 2.29 times greater on the former than on the latter. The cause of this great difference cannot with certainty be accounted for. The influence of the prevailing western and northwestern winds from across Lake Michigan, may to some extent account for the disparity.

Comparing the ratio of deaths from pneumonia to deaths from all causes, the western shore shows one from pneumonia to 13 from all causes. The eastern shore shows one to 27 from all causes.

In the central portion of the State, a district consisting of twelve counties, constituting a range two wide, running up through the State from Hillsdale and Branch to Isabella and Mecosta, there was in 1864, a population of 187,199. In this district there was reported 87 deaths from pneumonia, and a mortality of 1,595 from all causes. This would give one death from pneumonia to every 2,152 inhabitants, and one death from this cause to 18 deaths from all causes—in both particulars very nearly an average between the two shores.

*Dysentery.*—The mortality from this disease was 258, or 4.12 per cent. of all causes. This is probably not more than the average, which will be shown hereafter. The disease is somewhat more fatal in the new counties than in the old. The greatest mortality was in Ionia and Jackson, being 20 in each.

Sixty-seven per cent. of the whole number of deaths occurred in August, September and October. Sixty-three and 57.100

per cent. of deaths occurred under 5 years of age, and 7.36 per cent. from 5 to 10.

*Diarrhœa*.—This disease shows a mortality of 186, and a percentage of all diseases of 2.17. Like Dysentery, it is peculiarly a fall disease, and shows even a greater mortality under 5 years of age, viz: 71.32 per cent. It is quite equally distributed over the State, though the new counties seem to suffer the most.

*Croup*.—One hundred and seventeen deaths are reported from this cause. This is a winter disease, 44.48 per cent. of all the cases occurring in that season.

The greatest number (23) occurred in January; the least (2) in June.

The percentage, under 5 years of age, stands next to whooping cough, viz: 94.87.

*Diphtheria*.—This comparatively modern disease shows a mortality of 110, a percentage of 1.76 to all causes. 15 deaths occurred in September, 13 in October, 13 in December, and 12 in March.

The percentage of deaths under 5 years of age is 70, from 5 to 10 years, 18.18.

*Scarlatina*.—Just 100 fatal cases were reported. Seventy-one of these occurred in the months of December, January, February and March. Only one case was reported in May. Sixty-three were reported under 5 years of age, and 30 between 5 and 10 years. A local epidemic appears to have prevailed in Genesee and Shiawassee. Genesee reports 26 cases, and Shiawassee 12.

*Whooping Cough*.—Eighty deaths from this cause are reported. The greatest mortality was in the months of March, September and May. The least, in November and December. The mortality under 5 years of age was 96.15. This disease appears to be strictly an infantile disease, no cases being reported over 10 years of age.

*Measles*.—Only twenty fatal cases of this disease were reported. Twenty-five per cent. of these were in March. No

cases were reported in September, October, November and December. Eighty per cent. were under 5 years of age, 5 per cent. between 5 and 10 years, 5 per cent. between 10 and 15, and 5 per cent. between 15 and 20 years.

This disease, as well as scarlatina, prevails in this State epidemically, and the average will undoubtedly be largely increased by future reports.

[illegible][illegible]

Clinton, .....	181	66	15	6	5	13	11	16	15	13	5	13	6	16	....	47	7	3	8	15	9	13	10	11	8	1	....			
Della, .....	12	7	5	3	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	4	....	1	....	2	1	1	2	1	....	....			
Eaton, .....	145	76	69	7	6	5	8	7	17	15	13	13	18	14	15	4	40	5	3	9	15	10	8	21	8	13	5	3		
Ernest, .....	16	8	8	....	1	....	1	....	1	8	....	4	1	1	4	....	9	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....		
Genesee, .....	250	124	14	10	15	17	27	34	21	17	24	24	25	23	....	97	23	9	10	25	19	10	19	13	16	6	4			
Gr'd Traverse, .....	28	15	13	1	1	....	3	3	1	6	4	6	1	1	2	....	5	....	4	5	3	....	6	1	3	....	1	....		
Graetot, .....	71	38	....	6	4	7	3	2	12	4	8	2	5	9	7	2	23	9	3	2	8	7	3	6	5	2	1	3		
Hilldale, .....	162	83	79	16	9	1	7	15	12	11	13	21	11	25	19	3	43	5	4	8	22	17	13	8	17	14	11	....		
Houghton, .....	38	15	17	1	4	3	3	7	1	5	1	....	....	1	4	1	19	2	2	2	3	1	1	..	1	....	....	2	....	
Huron, .....	53	25	....	7	2	2	3	6	1	4	6	6	3	4	9	....	27	3	3	1	5	4	2	2	1	....	1	....		
Ingham, .....	140	67	69	4	9	19	8	6	8	14	10	9	6	13	12	13	34	6	1	7	16	12	14	10	11	10	5	14		
Ionia, .....	170	85	82	3	21	11	8	11	12	19	15	24	7	9	15	13	5	53	5	5	9	21	11	7	12	15	11	7	9	
Iosco, .....	9	5	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	
Isabella, .....	38	24	14	1	4	2	....	3	5	3	....	5	3	3	1	16	2	1	....	5	....	2	4	2	4	....	2	....		
Jackson, .....	317	116	95	5	17	22	14	11	16	25	27	20	11	14	18	20	3	53	13	5	15	23	15	17	25	13	11	11	10	
Kalamazoo, .....	182	94	87	1	13	6	15	12	12	22	10	17	10	23	19	17	1	54	9	13	5	19	16	15	14	16	11	2	6	
Kent, .....	191	111	80	....	15	13	10	15	17	26	19	8	12	18	16	22	....	60	11	12	12	23	14	13	11	14	10	10	1	
Keweenaw, (not returned), .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Lapeer, .....	147	89	67	....	17	16	2	8	10	14	4	7	15	15	13	17	4	44	10	6	9	16	10	8	7	9	19	6	3	
Leelanaw, .....	37	16	11	....	4	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	4	3	....	7	2	1	2	4	1	1	3	3	1	....	2	....	
Leemaw, .....	379	145	120	2	15	21	16	11	21	25	29	15	23	16	25	43	3	33	12	4	9	25	14	13	37	23	20	11	9	
Livingston, .....	95	45	49	1	9	10	8	5	7	3	3	3	3	11	9	14	12	3	29	5	7	1	8	12	7	10	9	5	2	3

## FIRST REGISTRATION REPORT.

TABLE III.—DEATHS.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Deaths.		Months.												Years.													
	Total.	Sex.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Unknown.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 & over.	Unknown.	
		Males.																										Females.
Mackinac, (not re turn ed.)																												
Macomb.....	165	91	71	8	7	1	14	11	16	18	15	18	13	20	29	3	51	3	5	9	24	15	14	19	12	13	6	3
Manistee.....	63	41	22	16	3	4	8	4	3	4	6	4	4	2	9	....	17	10	1	3	9	6	1	4	2	2	....	8
Manitou, (not re turn ed.)																												
Marquette.....	45	32	13	5	6	5	4	4	1	3	2	....	1	4	10	....	25	1	1	3	7	3	1	3	....	7	....	....
Mason.....	10	9	1	....	....	....	3	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	2	....	4	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Mecosta.....	34	19	15	6	....	3	1	3	3	5	2	4	5	1	2	....	13	....	1	4	2	7	2	....	1	1	3	....
Menominee.....	6	4	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....
Midland.....	40	19	20	1	5	1	6	7	1	5	....	1	2	2	3	6	28	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	....
Monroe.....	172	91	81	18	7	9	7	6	19	16	12	18	12	20	27	2	53	10	6	4	16	17	13	12	16	9	7	4
Montcalm.....	62	35	27	4	5	2	6	6	8	9	6	2	6	1	7	....	24	3	3	4	4	6	5	2	4	2	3	2
Montezuma.....	115	59	66	6	1	5	6	13	18	15	18	7	12	7	8	....	53	4	4	7	17	8	6	5	4	1	1	1
Newaygo.....	34	21	13	4	3	2	1	6	1	1	4	3	2	1	6	....	16	....	3	3	4	1	2	2	....	4	....	....



### CAUSES OF DEATH.

Oakland, .....	222	120	100	2	27	10	11	13	19	17	13	25	15	24	24	17	3	55	12	6	10	25	13	19	17	25	23	11
Oceans, .....	76	40	36	..	4	3	3	7	9	6	7	3	11	2	10	8	3	36	5	5	4	11	5	4	2	1	1	1
Ontonagon, .....	5	3	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
Ottawa, .....	235	116	120	..	21	14	23	10	22	34	22	23	27	10	11	17	2	117	22	5	12	16	12	14	13	10	7	1
Saginaw, (not re turn ed.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sault, .....	76	31	45	..	9	6	2	3	9	9	7	6	4	3	7	11	1	37	3	3	4	5	7	7	1	1	3	5
Shlawassee, .....	123	73	50	..	9	7	5	6	7	8	10	12	12	12	13	14	6	31	7	7	8	13	6	10	13	13	6	4
St. Clair, .....	224	108	110	6	22	12	10	11	25	13	18	17	16	22	27	18	3	79	14	12	4	23	14	17	19	10	15	9
St. Joseph, .....	17C	82	83	..	13	11	6	7	10	14	16	11	14	22	20	21	5	51	16	9	8	14	10	14	13	12	6	5
Tuscola, .....	68	40	28	..	14	3	4	4	7	10	4	2	2	4	5	6	3	21	7	5	2	3	3	5	5	4	3	5
Van Buren, .....	185	100	85	..	15	12	9	10	9	21	21	11	20	24	15	16	2	79	6	2	4	18	11	17	11	14	11	9
Washington, .....	243	111	115	..	11	16	14	14	28	23	18	17	30	14	13	27	1	63	11	8	15	25	16	15	23	34	21	3
W. Wye, .....	323	153	135	11	27	15	23	26	37	32	32	18	27	24	33	30	...	140	11	16	14	32	21	19	13	26	16	17

**TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF**  
**EXHIBITING by Month, by Age and by Sex, the Registered No. of Deaths**

	DEATHS				MONTHS													
	SEX																	
	Males	Females	Unknown	Total	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Unknown	
Totals	3802	2899	49	6250	532	383	346	373	512	627	555	485	518	436	583	600	102	
Males, ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	3	..	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	
Males, ..	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	6	..	18	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
Males, ..	23	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	4	.....	4	3	1	.....	2	1	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	17	..	30	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	3	.....	
Males, ..	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	4	..	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	
Males, ..	21	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	13	..	34	1	1	.....	2	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	
Males, ..	58	.....	.....	.....	6	7	5	3	9	16	8	9	3	11	4	7	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	71	..	.....	4	3	6	9	5	6	11	4	4	8	6	5	.....	
Unkn., ..	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Males, ..	16	.....	.....	.....	8	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	13	..	29	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	1	2	1	.....	
Males, ..	8	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	3	..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Unkn., ..	.....	.....	1	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Males, ..	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	26	..	40	1	5	1	1	3	.....	2	5	2	1	2	3	.....	
Males, ..	160	.....	.....	.....	16	5	10	18	14	11	15	15	19	14	10	20	2	
Fem., ..	.....	29	..	198	3	6	.....	1	3	1	.....	3	.....	4	4	4	.....	
Males, ..	27	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	7	.....	1	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	
Fem., ..	.....	46	..	73	4	2	1	2	6	1	6	3	3	3	6	4	.....	

## DEATH,—ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT.

*from various Specified Causes, during the Year ending April 5, 1868.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										
	Under 5 y's.	5 to 10.	10 to 14.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 & over.
	2155	319	229	293	670	461	426	462	453	335	219
Abortion, .....											
“ .....					2		1				
Abscess, .....	2		1	1	7			1			
“ .....						2	4				
Apoplexy, .....						1	3	6	3	6	2
“ .....	1			1		2	4	3	3	3	1
Asthma, .....	1					1	1			2	
“ .....								2	1	1	
Bowels, Disease of, .....	13		2		1	1	1	2			1
“ .....	8				1	1		1	1	1	
Brain, Disease of, .....	56	7	5	4	7	2	2	3	1	2	
“ .....	25	7	9	4	7	3	2	2	2		
“ .....	1										
Brain, Softening of, .....	3				3	1	1	1	1		6
“ .....	9	2						1			1
Bronchitis, .....	3			1		2	1		1		
“ .....	1								1		1
“ .....	1										
Burns and Scalds, .....	7	2		1		1	2	1			
“ .....	13	1	3	4	2	1			1	1	
Casualty, .....	20	8	13	19	35	23	20	9	9	3	5
“ .....	9	4	3		3	2	4	3		1	
Cancer, .....	3		1		1	1	4	9	8	2	
“ .....	1	1	1		3	6	13	10	5	4	1

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF DEATH,

	DEATHS.				MONTHS.												
	SEX.																
	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	Totals.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Unknown.
Males, ..	45	.....	.....	.....	8	3	4	4	3	2	5	3	2	2	2	7	1
Fem., ..	87	..	82	8	4	.....	2	6	3	1	3	5	6	2	2	...	...
Males, ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Fem., ..	2	..	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Males, ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fem., ..	82	..	82	9	4	8	4	4	7	6	6	7	9	7	10	1	.....
Males, ..	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fem., ..	1	..	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males, ..	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	18	5	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
Fem., ..	23	..	.....	.....	2	1	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unkn., ..	.....	2	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males, ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fem., ..	1	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males, ..	21	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	...	.....
Fem., ..	20	..	41	.....	2	1	3	1	6	1	2	.....	1	2	1	1	.....
Males, ..	464	.....	.....	48	37	24	34	33	33	21	36	44	45	43	13	8	.....
Fem., ..	183	..	952	48	34	50	30	31	39	49	34	33	33	46	59	5	.....
Males, ..	21	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	5	1	2	.....	1	2	1	3	...	.....
Fem., ..	16	..	97	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	4	..	.....
Males, ..	64	.....	.....	6	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	12	9	7	1	.....
Fem., ..	53	..	117	6	1	3	5	6	3	2	2	6	11	4	4	...	.....
Males, ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fem., ..	1	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males, ..	29	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	3	.....	1	3	.....	3	3	5	...	.....
Fem., ..	27	.....	2	.....	2	5	1	5	6	3	.....	1	3	1	...	.....	.....
Unkn., ..	.....	1	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Males, ..	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	...	.....
Fem., ..	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males, ..	68	.....	.....	5	2	1	4	9	20	6	6	5	.....	2	6	3	.....
Fem., ..	67	..	135	.....	3	1	3	16	19	10	2	2	5	2	4	...	.....

## —ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT,—CONTINUED.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										
	Under 5 y <sup>a</sup> .	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 & over.
Cephalitis, .....	24	5	3	1	5	2	1	.....	2	2	.....
" .....	17	3	7	2	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Chicken Pox, .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Child-birth, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" .....	.....	.....	.....	9	35	32	5	.....	.....	.....	1
Cholera morbus, ..	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	2	.....
" " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cholera Infantum, ..	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " .....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chorea, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congestive Chills, ..	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	4	2	.....
" " .....	9	1	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Consumption, .....	34	9	6	23	87	78	60	64	51	40	7
" .....	32	6	17	44	152	77	59	36	25	17	4
Convulsions, .....	13	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" .....	9	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croup, .....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" .....	43	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cyanosis, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Debility, .....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	4	4
" .....	14	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	1	3
" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Delirium Tremens, ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diarrhoea, .....	51	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	4	.....	1
" .....	45	3	.....	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	1

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

	DEATHS.				MONTHS.												
	SEX.																
	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Unknown.
Unkn., ..	....	1	136	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males, ..	15	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	2	3	2	1	1	2	....	....	....
Fem., ..	3	....	17	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Males, ..	61	....	....	5	6	2	1	3	9	3	6	4	4	6	6	1	....
Fem., ..	49	....	110	4	2	1	2	5	6	5	4	9	....	3	6	2	....
Males, ..	96	....	....	3	9	6	7	13	7	6	3	6	9	7	19	1	....
Fem., ..	113	....	209	12	11	14	7	6	3	3	3	3	10	10	9	2	....
Males, ..	59	....	....	5	5	9	10	8	2	5	3	3	2	....	6	1	....
Fem., ..	4	....	63	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Males, ..	120	....	....	1	....	5	5	23	35	19	11	2	2	7	3	2	....
Fem., ..	184	....	....	2	11	2	9	23	36	23	13	3	2	1	1	3	....
Unkn., ..	....	4	258	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males, ..	10	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	3	1	....	1	2	....	1	....	....
Fem., ..	3	....	18	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....
Males, ..	63	....	....	3	2	11	1	3	6	9	6	4	6	4	3	....	....
Fem., ..	40	....	108	5	4	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	4	2	6	1	....
Males, ..	10	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	2	2	....	....
Fem., ..	3	....	18	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	....
Males, ..	20	....	....	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	....	1	3	3	....	....
Fem., ..	22	....	42	2	....	1	1	3	....	1	....	2	4	2	6	....	....
Males, ..	6	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Fem., ..	2	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Males, ..	31	....	....	5	6	....	....	7	17	9	3	6	5	7	3	3	....
Fem., ..	30	....	....	3	5	3	5	5	9	10	5	10	5	9	10	1	....
Unkn., ..	....	1	162	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males, ..	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	1	....	....	....	1	....
Fem., ..	6	....	14	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males, ..	23	....	....	2	2	2	3	4	1	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Fem., ..	3	....	30	....	1	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....
Males, ..	186	....	....	11	3	7	9	13	22	23	24	13	21	16	13	1	....

## —ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT,—CONTINUED.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										
	Over 5 y's	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 & over.
Diarrhoea,.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diabetes,.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	3	4	2	.....
" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria,.....	45	11	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" .....	32	9	1	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dropsy,.....	8	18	3	2	5	6	13	10	14	16	4
" .....	12	3	5	5	10	11	9	17	23	13	3
Drowned,.....	8	6	11	7	8	4	5	4	.....	.....	6
" .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery,.....	79	8	3	3	4	3	3	3	7	3	1
" .....	84	11	9	2	2	4	6	3	3	1	9
" .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Dyspepsia,.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....
" .....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Enteritis,.....	26	1	3	4	6	2	3	5	4	1	7
" .....	16	4	1	4	5	2	2	3	1	2	.....
Epilepsy,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	1	1	1
" .....	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas,.....	11	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	2
" .....	7	1	1	.....	3	2	2	3	.....	3	.....
Exhaustion,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Fever,.....	38	6	7	1	5	2	6	4	4	5	3
" .....	35	3	3	5	10	6	2	5	3	4	2
" .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fever, Intermittent, ..	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2
" .....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" Remittent,.....	4	.....	1	1	2	2	5	1	3	1	2
" .....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
" Typhoid, ..	26	12	17	25	36	10	17	19	14	2	8

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF DEATH,

	DEATHS.				MONTHS.												
	SEX.																
	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Unknown.
Fem.,...	175	...	...	11	6	6	10	8	20	32	24	19	15	12	11	1	
Unkn.,...	1	...	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Males..	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Fem.,...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Males..	49	...	...	7	3	...	2	2	7	3	3	5	6	4	6	1	
Fem.,...	47	...	...	6	4	5	1	2	4	1	1	9	2	6	5	1	
Unkn.,...	2	...	98	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Males..	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Fem.,...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Males..	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fem.,...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	
Males..	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	
Fem.,...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Males..	104	...	...	14	6	13	7	7	3	8	11	2	7	14	5	...	
Fem.,...	102	...	206	9	7	8	5	9	5	7	10	1	10	13	11	...	
Males..	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Fem.,...	8	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	
Males..	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Fem.,...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Males..	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fem.,...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Males..	10	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Fem.,...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Males..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Fem.,...	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Males..	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	
Fem.,...	8	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	
Males..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Fem.,...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Males..	20	...	...	2	...	1	4	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	...	



—ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT,—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

	DEATHS.				MONTHS.													
	SEX.																	
	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Unknown.	
Fem., ..	12	..	82	3	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	1		
Males, ..	64	...	...	13	2	1	5	6	6	4	3	1	4	8	9	2		
Fem., ...	61	...	...	6	3	1	2	5	6	3	4	5	5	7	14	...		
Unkn., ..	...	...	1 126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Males, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Fem., ..	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Males, ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...		
Fem., ..	5	..	9	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...		
Males, ..	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...		
Fem., ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Males, ..	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...		
Fem., ..	1	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Males, ..	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	...		
Fem., ...	1	..	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Males, ..	26	...	...	2	1	1	1	4	4	2	1	...	6	2	9	3		
Fem., ...	27	..	63	1	...	2	1	...	3	4	4	...	1	5	5	1		
Males, ..	53	...	...	5	2	2	4	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	11	2		
Fem., ...	48	..	106	5	3	5	4	1	...	1	4	4	3	7	3	3		
Males, ..	7	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...		
Fem., ...	13	..	20	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...		
Males, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Fem., ...	17	..	17	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	3	3	3	...		
Males, ..	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		
Fem., ...	2	..	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Males, ..	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...		
Fem., ...	1	..	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Males, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Fem., ...	2	..	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Males, ..	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...		
Fem., ...	9	..	17	...	1	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		

## —ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT,—CONTINUED.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										
	Under 5 y's.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 & over. Unknown.
Infantile, .....	12										
Inflammation, ....	34	1	4	2	4	3	3	6	2	2	1
“ .....	34	3	2	1	7	2	1	3	3	4	1
“ .....	1										
Influenza, .....											
“ .....	1										
Insanity, .....					1		1		1	1	
“ .....							2	1	1	1	
Intemperance, ....							1	4			
“ .....											
Jandies, .....	1							1	2	1	
“ .....											1
Kidneys, Dis. of, ..				2	5	2	1	2	3	1	1
“ “ ..					1						
Liver, Disease of, ..	4	2			3	5	6	5	6	4	1
“ “ ..	2	1	2	2	3	2	4	4	2	3	2
Lungs, Disease of, ..	27	1	3		4	3	4	5	8	2	1
“ “ ..	18	2	1	2	4	7	2	2	7	6	1
Menses, .....	5	1	1								
“ .....	11			1			1				
Metris, (Puer. F.,)											
“ “ ..				2	6	7	1				2
Mortification, ....						1	1	1			
“ .....	1								1		
Murder, .....	1		1		1	1		2	1		
“ .....	1										
Neuralgia, .....											
“ .....							1				1
Noma, (Canker,).	7										1
“ “ ..	7				1			1			

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

	DEATHS.				MONTHS.												
	SEX.			Total.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Unknown.
	Males.	Females.	Unknown.														
Males..	120	.....	.....	.....	13	9	6	7	6	8	6	10	17	14	10	13	1
Fem.,..	.....	118	.....	238	8	12	11	4	2	5	5	8	10	14	17	19	3
Males..	43	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	5	4	5	12	2
Fem.,..	.....	32	.....	80	1	1	.....	4	1	5	5	.....	2	7	4	2	...
Males..	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Fem.,..	.....	6	.....	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Males..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fem.,..	.....	7	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Males..	189	.....	.....	.....	25	16	3	8	6	7	6	9	14	19	37	35	4
Fem.,..	.....	124	.....	313	18	4	3	6	4	4	10	9	11	16	13	26	...
Males..	10	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	...
Fem.,..	.....	5	.....	15	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fem.,..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males..	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	...
Fem.,..	.....	3	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males..	13	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	4	...
Fem.,..	.....	10	.....	23	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	...
Males..	54	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	2	2	1	3	3	13	6	13	5	...
Fem.,..	.....	43	.....	100	2	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	1	11	11	4	8	1
Males..	17	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	.....	3	...
Fem.,..	.....	13	.....	30	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Males..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	...
Fem.,..	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males..	21	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	.....	2	2	1
Fem.,..	.....	14	.....	35	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	1	2
Males..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fem.,..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males..	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fem.,..	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

## ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT,—CONTINUED.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE										
	Over 5 y'a.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 & over.
Old Age,.....									4	38	77
" .....								3	8	37	64
Paralysis,.....					1		3	7	19	15	2
" .....	1	1				2	1	2	11	8	6
Peritonitis,.....		1					1		1		
" .....	1			2	1			1			1
Pleurisy,.....								1			
" .....		1			1	1	1			3	
Pneumonia,.....	70	7	5	4	13	13	9	19	29	17	3
" .....	48	3	4	4	7	11	8	10	18	7	3
Poison,.....	2			2		1	2	1			2
" .....	1			1	1				2		
Pur. and Scurvey,.....				1							
" .....											
R. R. Accident,...				1	2		2	1			1
" .....							1		1	1	
Rheumatism,.....			3		1	2	2		1	2	2
" .....	1	1	1		1	1	1	3	1		
Scarlatina,.....	36	16			1	1					
" .....	27	14	3	1				1			
Scrofula,.....	10			1			4		2		
" .....	5		1		2	1	1		2	1	
Small Pox,.....	2			1	1						
" .....		1		2							
Spine, Disease of,.....	8	3	1	1	2	3		1	1	1	
" .....	5	1		2	1	2	1		2		
Splenitis,.....						1					
" .....											
Stomach, Dis. of,.....	2									1	
" .....					1				2		

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF DEATH,

	DEATHS.				MONTHS.													
	SEX.																	
	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	Totals.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Unknown.	
Males, ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Males, ..	18	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	3	3	2	1	.....	1	1	...	
Fem., ..	.....	5	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	
Males, ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	
Males, ..	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	
Unkn., ..	.....	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
Males, ..	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	7	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
Males, ..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Males, ..	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	1	2	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	11	20	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	
Males, ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	
Males, ..	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Males, ..	395	.....	.....	41	19	17	24	31	37	37	36	36	32	32	44	9	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	340	.....	24	16	23	25	33	30	20	22	23	20	33	39	21	.....	
Unkn., ..	.....	.....	30	765	.....	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	9	
Males, ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Males, ..	33	.....	.....	4	5	2	2	2	5	4	1	.....	3	2	6	2	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	41	.....	4	5	5	1	7	7	2	.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	
Unkn., ..	.....	.....	1	78	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Males, ..	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	
Fem., ..	.....	4	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

—ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT,—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

TABLE V.—CAUSES OF DEATH,—CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.  
*EXHIBITING by Counties, the Registered Number of Deaths from various Specified Causes, — Statistically Classified, (Still-Births included,) during the Year ending April 5, 1888.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Alegan.	Alpena.	Astoria.
All Causes,.....	6,271	147	4	23
Specified Causes,.....	5,351	135	4	18
CLASSES.				
I.—Zymotic Diseases,.....	1,636	35	2	2
II.—Constitutional Diseases,.....	1,801	36	.....	4
III.—Local Diseases,.....	1,554	42	1	7
IV.—Developmental Diseases,.....	477	11	.....	5
V.—Violent Deaths,.....	383	11	1	.....
ORDERS.				
I.—1. Miasmatic Diseases,.....	1,612	35	2	2
2. Enthetic Diseases,.....	2	.....	.....	.....
3. Dietic Diseases,.....	10	.....	.....	.....
4. Parasitic Diseases,.....	12	.....	.....	.....
II.—1. Diathetic Diseases,.....	206	5	.....	2
2. Tubercular Diseases,.....	996	31	.....	2
III.—1. Diseases of Nervous System,.....	522	10	1	3
2. " Organs of Circulation,.....	207	2	.....	1
3. " Respiratory Organs,.....	471	24	.....	1
4. " Digestive Organs,.....	240	8	.....	2
5. " Urinary Organs,.....	43	1	.....	.....
6. " Generative Organs,.....	4	.....	.....	.....
7. " Organs of Locomotion,.....	41	.....	.....	.....
8. " Integumentary System,.....	25	2	.....	.....
IV.—1. Developmental Diseases of Children,....	80	.....	.....	.....
2. " " Adults,.....	91	5	.....	.....
3. " " Old People, .	239	6	.....	4
4. Diseases of Nutrition,.....	67	.....	.....	1
V.—1. Accident or Negligence,.....	352	11	1	.....
2. Homicide,.....	11	.....	.....	.....
3. Suicide,.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Causes not Specified,.....	920	12	.....	4



## CAUSES OF DEATH.

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Barry.	Bay.	Berrien.	Branch.	Calhoun.	Cass.	Cheboygan.	Clinton.	Delta.	Eaton.	Emmet.	Genesee.	Grand Traverse
143	71	210	167	259	122	4	131	12	145	16	250	28
116	42	176	148	225	102	4	120	11	125	9	225	28
37	24	54	89	49	24	.....	87	2	43	1	97	7
82	8	82	42	54	32	2	24	5	31	2	57	6
29	8	67	46	87	36	.....	45	2	86	3	48	10
6	.....	7	13	26	4	1	3	.....	10	2	15	1
12	2	16	8	9	6	1	11	2	5	1	8	4
36	22	53	39	48	23	.....	37	2	43	1	97	7
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	1	7	8	13	9	.....	4	1	13	.....	11	2
26	7	25	34	41	23	2	20	4	18	2	46	4
7	1	30	20	26	10	.....	9	1	14	.....	18	1
4	1	3	3	18	1	.....	14	.....	5	1	5	1
10	2	29	8	24	19	.....	11	.....	10	1	8	2
5	2	9	11	13	6	.....	10	1	7	.....	11	4
2	2	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1
1	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	.....	4	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	1
8	.....	1	7	16	3	.....	3	.....	8	1	9	.....
1	.....	2	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
12	2	16	6	6	5	1	9	2	5	1	8	4
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	29	34	19	34	20	.....	11	1	20	7	25	.....

TABLE V.—CAUSES OF DEATH,—CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT,—CONTINUED.

Gratiot.	Hillsdale.	Houghton.	Huron.	Ingham.	Ionla.	Iosco.	Isabella.	Jackson.	Kalamazoo.	Kent.	Lapeer.
71	162	33	53	140	174	9	38	217	182	199	147
60	143	25	45	116	144	8	33	194	161	170	126
28	30	10	9	30	50	1	25	63	37	40	42
14	35	3	7	32	35	2	3	44	32	53	27
10	56	4	19	33	37	3	3	59	63	49	33
3	16	5	1	6	15	1	1	12	21	21	16
5	6	3	9	15	7	1	1	16	8	10	8
25	30	9	9	29	50	1	25	63	37	39	40
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
4	7	1	2	10	6	.....	.....	12	5	14	9
10	23	2	5	22	29	2	3	32	37	36	13
4	17	.....	6	10	12	.....	1	17	22	16	9
1	10	.....	2	2	4	.....	2	12	11	6	3
5	17	2	6	15	14	2	.....	19	15	12	15
.....	6	1	3	3	2	1	.....	7	11	12	5
.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
.....	1	1	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
2	3	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	6	4
1	10	1	.....	3	3	.....	1	5	10	7	10
.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	10	.....	2
4	4	3	9	13	6	1	1	13	7	9	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
11	19	3	3	24	30	1	5	23	21	29	2

Leechaw.	Lenawee.	Livingston.	Macomb.	Manistee.	Marquette.	Mason.	Mecosta.	Menominee.	Midland.	Monroe.	Montcalm.	Muskegon.
27	271	103	167	63	46	10	34	6	40	173	62	116
25	232	89	147	54	41	9	23	6	28	153	53	104
2	75	20	34	20	4	4	3	1	12	42	16	49
6	45	24	51	14	9	1	6	2	5	33	16	13
8	77	34	88	6	14	2	8	1	7	51	14	16
2	16	7	17	2	6	.....	3	1	4	14	4	18
7	19	4	7	12	8	2	3	1	.....	13	3	8
2	75	18	34	20	4	4	3	1	11	41	16	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	9	7	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	4
3	36	17	35	12	9	1	6	2	5	29	16	9
2	26	10	20	2	4	1	2	.....	5	25	5	7
1	12	5	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	8	2	2
1	16	14	8	1	7	1	2	.....	2	14	3	2
3	8	2	5	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	3
.....	11	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1
1	4	5	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6
1	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	10	2	8	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	9	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	11
7	16	4	7	12	8	2	3	1	.....	13	3	8
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	20	14	20	9	4	1	11	.....	12	20	9	12

TABLE V.—CAUSES OF DEATH,—CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT,—CONTINUED.

Newsgo.	Oakland.	Oceana.	Ontonagon.	Ottawa.	Sanilac.	Shiawassee.	St. Clair.	St. Joseph.	Tuscola.	Van Buren.	Washtenaw.	Wayne.
84	222	76	5	235	76	123	225	171	68	185	246	329
25	185	67	5	189	68	107	192	146	62	171	210	288
5	54	24	1	73	25	46	55	46	24	59	44	53
8	54	16	1	44	18	27	44	40	17	40	60	56
8	56	15	1	43	15	22	54	42	11	47	60	63
2	14	5	1	10	6	6	24	10	2	16	19	36
2	7	7	1	10	4	6	15	8	6	9	17	18
8	53	24	1	73	24	46	55	46	24	57	44	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	18	3	.....	10	6	7	15	10	2	6	16	9
8	36	13	1	34	12	20	29	30	15	34	44	47
2	21	5	1	15	2	10	16	9	3	11	20	33
1	8	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	7	3	.....	8	12	14
3	23	4	.....	15	7	10	15	16	5	21	14	7
1	5	5	.....	5	3	1	15	11	2	5	10	12
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	4	3	.....	2	2	13
2	2	2	.....	2	3	.....	4	1	2	1	8	3
.....	9	2	.....	4	3	5	15	6	.....	10	17	15
.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	2	5
2	6	7	1	10	3	6	15	7	6	8	15	15
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2
9	37	9	.....	53	8	16	33	25	8	14	36	71



TABLE V.—CAUSES OF DEATH,—CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT,—CONTINUED.

DISEASES.	STATE.	Allegh.	Alpena.	Antrim.
<b>I.—1. Miasmatic.</b>				
Totals, .....	1,613	85	2	2
1. Small Pox, (a), .....	10	.....	.....	.....
2. Measles, .....	20	1	.....	.....
3. Scarlatina, .....	103	.....	.....	.....
4. Diphtheria, .....	117	.....	.....	.....
5. Quinsy, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Croup, .....	117	8	.....	.....
7. Whooping Cough, .....	79	2	.....	1
8. Typhus, (b), .....	309	6	1	.....
9. Erysipelas, .....	49	.....	.....	.....
10. Metria, (Puerperal Fever), .....	17	.....	.....	.....
11. Dysentery, .....	251	6	.....	1
12. Diarrhoea, .....	137	2	.....	.....
13. Cholera Infantum, .....	55	2	.....	.....
14. Cholera Morbus, .....	10	.....	.....	.....
15. Ague, (c), .....	52	4	.....	.....
16. Remittent Fever, (d), .....	218	8	1	.....
17. Rheumatism, .....	23	1	.....	.....
<b>I.—2. Erythemic.</b>				
Totals, .....	2	.....	.....	.....
1. Syphilis, .....	1	.....	.....	.....
2. Stricture of Urethra, .....	1	.....	.....	.....
<b>I.—3. Dietic.</b>				
Totals, .....	10	.....	.....	.....
1. Purpura and Scurvy, .....	1	.....	.....	.....
2. Delirium Tremens } .....	8	.....	.....	.....
3. Intemperance, .... } Alcoholism.	6	.....	.....	.....
<b>I.—4. Parasitic.</b>				
Totals, .....	12	.....	.....	.....
1. Thrush, .....	2	.....	.....	.....
2. Worms, .....	10	.....	.....	.....









TABLE V.—CAUSES OF DEATH,—CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT,—CONTINUED.

Newaygo.	Oakland.	Oceana.	Ontonagon.	Otawa.	Sanilac.	Shiawassee.	St. Clair.	St. Joseph.	Tuscola.	Van Buren.	Washtenaw.	Wayne.
3	53	24	1	73	24	46	55	46	24	57	44	80
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	6	.....	.....	7	1	12	2	11	4	1	.....	2
.....	3	1	.....	3	.....	5	12	7	3	12	3	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	1	4	.....	.....	6	3	.....	5	7	14
1	1	1	.....	1	5	1	1	1	4	6	2	2
.....	16	1	.....	14	.....	14	9	7	2	8	16	9
.....	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	1	2	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	10	.....	8	1	3	2	4	1	6	6	12
.....	3	5	.....	14	11	2	5	2	3	3	.....	14
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	4
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	3	2	5	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	7	4	.....	15	1	3	9	4	4	3	4	11
.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....



TABLE V.—CAUSES OF DEATH,—CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT,—CONTINUED.

DISEASES.	STATE.	Allegh.	Alpena.	Astoria.
<b>II.—1. DIABETIC.</b>				
Totals,.....	205	5	.....	2
1. Dropsy and Anemia,.....	208	4	.....	1
2. Cancer,.....	75	1	.....	1
3. Noma, (Canker,).....	17	.....	.....	.....
4. Mortification,.....	5	.....	.....	.....
<b>II.—2. TUBERCULAR.</b>				
Totals,.....	996	31	.....	2
1. Scrofula,.....	30	4	.....	.....
2. Phthisis, (Consumption of Lungs,).....	949	27	.....	2
3. Hydrocephalus,.....	17	.....	.....	.....
<b>III.—1. NERVOUS SYSTEM.</b>				
Totals,.....	522	10	1	3
1. Cephalitis,.....	80	.....	.....	.....
2. Apoplexy,.....	33	2	.....	1
3. Paralysis,.....	79	.....	1	.....
4. Insanity,.....	9	.....	.....	.....
5. Chorea,.....	2	.....	.....	.....
6. Epilepsy,.....	107	4	.....	.....
7. Convulsions,.....	37	.....	.....	.....
8. Brain Diseases, etc.,.....	170	4	.....	2
<b>III.—2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.</b>				
Totals,.....	207	2	.....	1
1. Pericarditis,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Heart Diseases, etc.,.....	207	2	.....	1
<b>III.—RESPIRATORY ORGANS.</b>				
Totals,.....	471	24	.....	1
1. Bronchitis,.....	12	.....	.....	.....
2. Pleurisy,.....	11	1	.....	.....
3. Pneumonia,.....	316	17	.....	.....
4. Asthma,.....	9	.....	.....	.....
5. Lung Diseases, etc.,.....	128	6	.....	2

Barry.	Bay.	Barren.	Branch.	Calloun.	Casa.	Cheboygan.	Clinton.	Dela.	Eaton.	Emmet.	Genese.	Grand Traverse
6	1	7	8	13	9	.....	4	1	13	.....	11	2
5	1	6	6	9	4	.....	3	1	10	.....	6	1
1	.....	1	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	7	25	34	41	23	2	50	4	18	2	46	4
2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
23	7	20	34	37	23	2	19	4	17	1	42	3
1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1
7	1	30	20	26	10	.....	9	1	14	.....	18	1
.....	.....	12	6	10	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
3	.....	9	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	3	4	3	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	1
.....	.....	2	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
3	1	2	4	8	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	5	.....
4	1	3	4	18	1	.....	14	.....	5	1	5	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1	3	3	18	1	.....	14	.....	5	1	5	1
10	2	20	8	24	19	.....	11	.....	10	1	8	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	15	7	17	16	.....	11	.....	9	.....	5	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	2	4	1	6	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....

TABLE V.—CAUSES OF DEATH.—CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—CONTINUED.

Gratiot.	Hillsdale	Houghton.	Huron.	Ingham.	Irona.	Iscro.	Isabella.	Jackson.	Kalamazoo.	Kent.	Lapeer.
4	7	1	2	10	6			12	5	14	9
2	6		1	8	3			6	2	8	6
1	1	1		2	2			5	2	5	2
1			1								
					1			1		1	1
10	28	2	5	22	20	2	3	22	27	26	18
2	4								1		
7	24	2	5	22	20	2	3	30	16	26	18
1								2			
4	17		6	10	12		1	17	22	16	9
	2			1	2		1	2	4		3
	1							2	2	1	1
	5			4				3	3	2	1
										1	
8	8		3	1	2			3	1	1	3
1			2					1	1		2
	6		1	4	8			6	11	11	
1	10		2	2	4		2	12	11	6	3
1	10		2	2	4		2	12	11	6	3
5	17	2	6	15	14	2		10	15	12	15
				2				1	1	2	1
				2							
8	9	1	8	6	12	2		9	11	1	9
			1					1		1	
2	8	1	2	5	2			8	8	8	5

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

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Leelanaw.	Lenawee.	Livingston.	Macomb.	Manistee.	Marquette.	Mason.	Mecosta.	Menominee.	Midland.	Monroe.	Montcalm.	Muskegon.
8	9	7	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	4
8	7	4	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	3
.....	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	36	17	35	12	9	1	6	2	5	29	10	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
8	36	17	35	12	9	1	6	2	5	29	10	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	26	10	20	2	4	1	2	.....	5	25	5	7
.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....
.....	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	7	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	8	8	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	11	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
.....	11	4	8	1	3	.....	1	.....	2	7	.....	5
1	12	5	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	8	2	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	12	5	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	8	2	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	16	14	8	1	7	1	2	.....	2	14	3	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	6	10	6	.....	6	1	2	.....	1	8	2	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	8	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....

TABLE V.—CAUSES OF DEATH,—CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT,—CONTINUED.

Newaygo.	Oakland.	Oceana.	Ontonagon.	Ottawa.	Sanilac.	Shinawasee.	St. Clair.	St. Joseph.	Tuscola.	Van Buren.	Washtenaw.	Wayne.
.....	18	2	.....	10	6	7	15	10	2	6	16	9
.....	16	2	.....	8	4	6	12	6	1	4	9	7
.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	4	.....	2	6	2
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	36	13	1	34	12	20	29	30	16	34	44	47
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....
8	35	13	1	32	12	20	29	29	14	30	44	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2	21	5	1	15	2	10	16	9	3	11	20	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	3	3
.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	3
.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	5	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	3	2	.....	1	1	2	7	3	2	1	5	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	5
.....	7	3	1	9	1	5	.....	2	.....	4	6	16
1	8	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	7	3	.....	8	12	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	8	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	7	3	.....	8	12	16
3	20	4	.....	16	7	10	15	16	5	21	14	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	15	3	.....	11	5	6	12	6	5	17	12	4
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	1	.....	4	1	.....	3	3	.....	4	2	.....



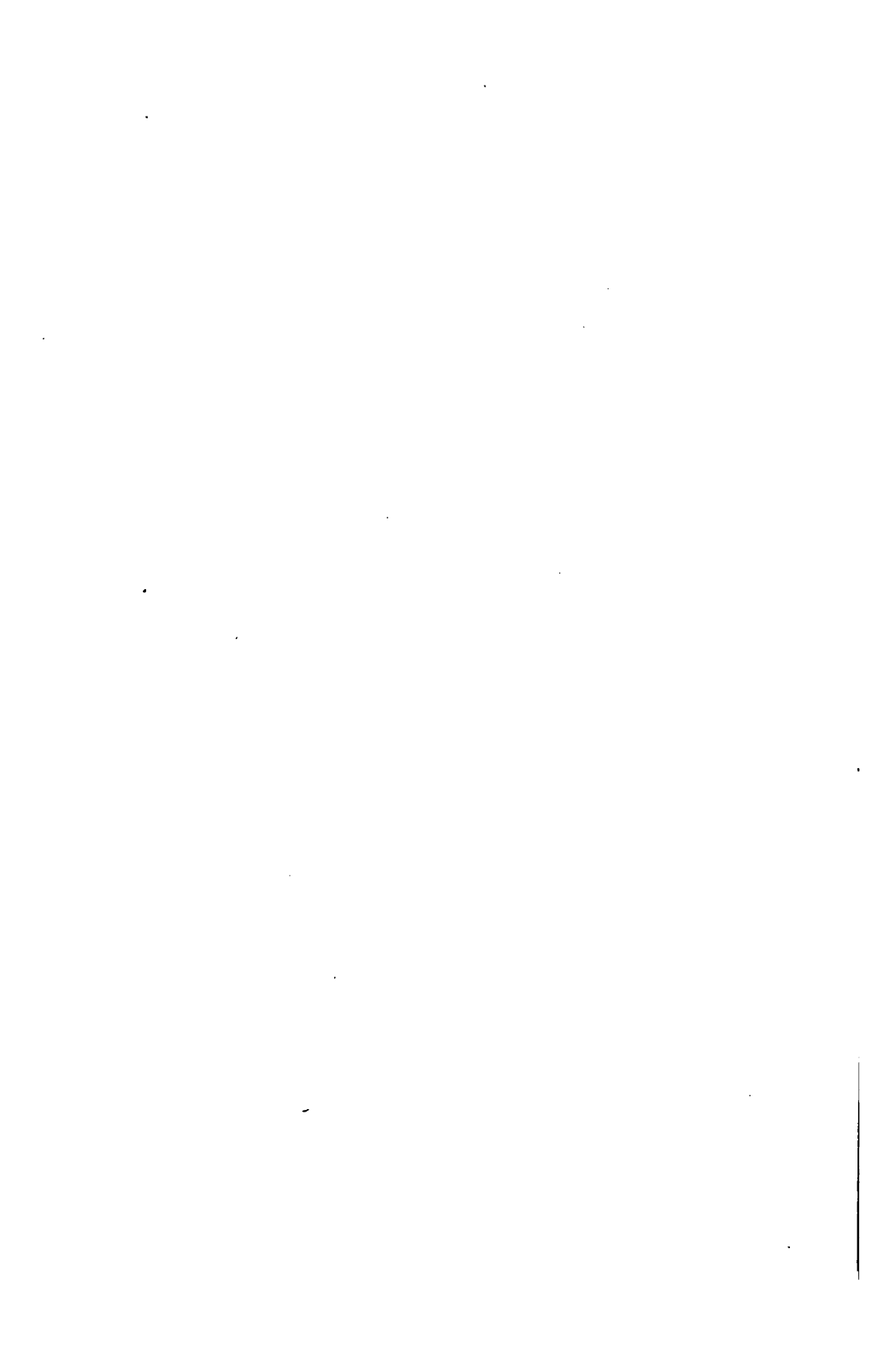


TABLE V.—CAUSES OF DEATH,—CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT,—CONTINUED.

DISEASES.	STATE.	Allegan.	Alcona.	Astoria.
<b>III.—4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS.</b>				
Totals,.....	240	8	.....	2
1. Gastritis,.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2. Enteritis,.....	96	.....	.....	1
3. Peritonitis,.....	9	.....	.....	.....
4. Hernia,.....	10	.....	.....	.....
5. Stomach Disease, etc., (c),.....	51	1	.....	.....
6. Hepatitis,.....	4	.....	.....	.....
7. Jaundice,.....	4	.....	.....	.....
8. Liver Diseases, etc.,.....	67	1	.....	1
9. Spleen Disease, etc.,.....	1	1	.....	.....
<b>III.—5. URINARY ORGANS.</b>				
Totals,.....	43	1	.....	.....
1. Diabetes,.....	17	1	.....	.....
2. Calculus, (Stone, Gravel, etc.),.....	11	.....	.....	.....
3. Kidney Diseases, etc.,.....	15	.....	.....	.....
<b>III.—6. GENERATIVE ORGANS.</b>				
Totals,.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1. Ovarian Dropsy,.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2. Disease of Uterus, etc.,.....	3	.....	.....	.....
<b>III.—7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.</b>				
Totals,.....	41	.....	.....	.....
1. Joint Diseases, etc., (f),.....	41	.....	.....	.....
<b>III.—8. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.</b>				
Totals,.....	26	2	.....	.....
1. Phlegmon,.....	17	2	.....	.....
2. Ulcer,.....	9	.....	.....	.....
<b>IV.—I. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF CHILDREN.</b>				
Totals,.....	80	.....	.....	.....
1. Still-Born,.....	27	.....	.....	.....
2. Infantile, Premature, etc.,.....	31	.....	.....	.....
3. Cyanosis,.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4. Teething,.....	21	.....	.....	.....

### CAUSES OF DEATH.

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[illegible]

TABLE V.—CAUSES OF DEATH,—CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT,—CONTINUED.

Gratiot.	Elledale.	Houghton.	Huron.	Legham.	Ionla.	Iosco.	Isabella.	Jackson.	Kalamazoo.	Kent.	Lapeer.
.....	6	1	3	3	2	1	.....	7	11	12	5
.....	3	1	2	2	1	1	.....	1	4	6	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	4	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	1	1
.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

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Lodanaw.	Lanawea.	Livingston.	Macomb.	Manistee.	Marquette.	Mason.	Mecosta.	Menominee.	Midland.	Mourve.	Montcalm.	Muskegon.
3	8	2	5	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	3
3	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	4	5	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6
.....	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

**FIRST REGISTRATION REPORT.**

TABLE V.—CAUSES OF DEATH,—CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT,—CONTINUED.

[illegible]



TABLE V.—CAUSES OF DEATH,—CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.—CONTINUED.

DISEASES.	STATE.	Allegha.	Alpena.	Antrim.
IV.—2. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF ADULTS.				
Totals,.....	91	5	.....	.....
1. Paramenia,.....	7	.....	.....	.....
2. Child Birth, (see also Metris,) .....	84	5	.....	.....
IV.—3. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF OLD PEOPLE.				
1. Old Age,.....	239	6	.....	4
IV.—4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION.				
1. Atrophy and Debility,.....	67	.....	.....	1
V.—1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.				
Totals,.....	352	11	1	.....
1. Fracture and Contusions,.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2. Burns and Scalds, .....	56	3	.....	.....
3. Poison, .....	16	.....	1	.....
4. Drowning,.....	63	1	.....	.....
5. Other Casualties,.....	207	7	.....	.....
V.—2. Homicide,.....	11	.....	.....	.....
V.—3. Suicide,.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Causes not Classified, (7,).....	920	12	.....	4

(a.) Small Pox includes Chicken Pox.

(b.) Typhus includes Typhoid and Infantile Fevers.

(c.) Ague includes 41 cases of Congestive Chills.

(d.) With Remittent Fever are classed 162 cases of "Fever."

(e.) Stomach Disease includes, also, such diseases of the bowels and other digestive organs as are not classed under specific heads.

(f.) Includes 35 cases of diseases of the Spine.

(g.) "Causes not Classified," include those who died of Hemorrhage, Tumor, Inflammation, Congestion, and such other causes as are either positively unknown, or reported in such indefinite terms as to render classification impossible.



Berry.	Bay.	Berrien.	Branch.	Calhoun.	Cass.	Cheboygan.	Clinton.	Delta.	Eaton.	Emmet.	Genesee.	Grand Traverse.
2	.....	4	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	4	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	1
3	.....	1	7	16	3	.....	3	.....	8	1	9	.....
1	.....	2	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
12	2	16	6	6	5	1	9	2	5	1	8	4
.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
5	.....	9	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
5	1	5	8	4	2	1	4	2	8	1	3	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	29	34	19	24	20	.....	11	1	20	7	25	.....

TABLE V.—CAUSES OF DEATH.—CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.—CONTINUED.

Gratiot.	Hillsdale.	Houghton.	Huron.	Ingham.	Ionia.	Iosco.	Isabella.	Jackson.	Kalamazoo.	Kent.	Lapeer.
2	3	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	6	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	6	4
1	10	1	.....	3	3	.....	1	5	10	7	10
.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	10	.....	2
4	4	3	9	13	6	1	1	13	7	9	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
4	2	2	9	6	5	1	1	7	6	7	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
11	19	8	8	24	30	1	5	23	21	29	21

Leelanaw.	Lenawee.	Livingston.	Macomb.	Manistee.	Marquette.	Mason.	Mecosta.	Menominee.	Midland.	Monroe.	Montcalm.	Muskegon.
1	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	10	2	8	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	9	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	11
7	16	4	7	12	8	2	3	1	.....	18	3	8
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3
3	10	3	2	9	8	1	2	1	.....	9	3	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	39	14	20	9	4	1	11	.....	12	20	9	12

TABLE V.—CAUSES OF DEATH.—CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.—CONTINUED.

Newaygo.	Oakland.	Oceana.	Ontonagon.	Otawa.	Saukac.	Shiawassee.	St. Clair.	St. Joseph.	Tuscola.	Van Buren.	Washtenaw.	Wayne.
2	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	4	1	2	1	8	3
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
2	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	4	.....	1	1	8	3
.....	9	2	.....	4	3	5	15	6	.....	10	17	15
.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	2	5
2	6	7	1	10	3	6	15	7	6	8	15	15
.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	1	2	1	1	2	2	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	3	2	6	2
1	5	3	1	3	1	5	8	6	2	4	6	9
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2
9	37	9	.....	58	8	16	33	25	8	14	36	71

**AN ACT**  
**TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES**  
**AND DEATHS.**

---

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact, That* it shall be the duty of the supervisor of each township, and the supervisor or assessor of any city or ward therein, in this State, at the time of taking the annual assessment in each year, to ascertain by actual inquiry or otherwise, of the inhabitants thereof, the births and deaths which have occurred in their respective townships or cities, during the year and preceding the first Monday in April, in which such assessment is taken, together with the facts relating thereto, as are hereinafter provided for, and shall make an accurate return thereof to the county clerk in which such township or city is situated, within thirty days after completing said assessment.

Sec. 2. Every justice of the peace, minister of the Gospel, and all other persons authorized by law to solemnize marriages in this State, shall make a record of each marriage so solemnized by him, and every clerk or keeper of the records of the meetings in which any marriage among the Friends or Quakers shall be solemnized, shall make a record of such marriage, together with all the facts relating to the same, as required by the third section of this act; and such justice, minister of the Gospel, clerk or other person shall, at the time such marriage is solemnized, deliver on demand, to either of the parties so joined in marriage as aforesaid, a certificate of such marriage, containing all the facts in relation thereto, required by said third section of this act, and shall within ninety days thereafter deliver to the clerk of the county in which such marriage took

place, a certified copy of such record, and at the same time pay to the clerk twenty-five cents for recording the same.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the county clerks of the several counties in this State, on receiving the returns of such births, marriages and deaths, to record the same at length, in separate books to be provided at the expense of the State, by the Secretary of State for that purpose, with proper indexes thereto. The births, marriages and deaths shall be numbered and recorded alphabetically, using both the name of the bridegroom and bride in the record of marriages, in the order in which they are received by the clerk of the county; the record of the birth shall state, in separate columns, the date of the birth, the name of the child, (if it have any,) the sex of the child, the place of birth, the Christian and surnames of both parents, the residence and nativity of the parents, the occupation of the father, and the date when the record was made: *Provided*, That in case the child has no Christian name, such name shall be obtained and reported to said county clerk in the next annual report of the supervisor or assessor, and such Christian name shall be distinctly designated in such report as the Christian name belonging to a child previously reported, and shall be properly entered by said county clerk in the blank left for such Christian name in his book of records. The marriages shall be recorded in the order in which they are received. The record of marriages shall state, in separate columns, the date and place of marriage, the Christian and surnames of the bridegroom and bride, the age and place of birth of each, the residence of each at the time of marriage, the occupation of the bridegroom, and the name and official station of the person by or before whom they were married, the names and residences of at least two witnesses present at such marriage, and the date when such record was made. The record of deaths shall state, in separate columns, the date of the death, the Christian and surname of the deceased, the sex, whether married or single, the age in years, months and days, the place of death, the disease or apparent cause of death, the nativity of the deceased, and the oc-

cupation, if over ten years of age, and if under that age, the names and residence of the parents, if known, and the date when such record is made. The clerks of the several counties shall annually, on or before the first day of November, make and transmit to the Secretary of State a certified copy of the records in his office, of all the births, marriages and deaths that have occurred in their several counties during the year next preceding the first Monday in April.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of State shall prepare and furnish to the county clerks of the several counties in this State, blank books of suitable quality and size, with proper rulings and headings, to be used as books of record in carrying into effect the provisions of this act; he shall also prepare and furnish blank "forms of returns," as hereinbefore specified, accompanied with such instructions and explanations as may be necessary to insure uniformity in such returns, which blanks shall be forwarded to the several county clerks, on or before the first day of March in each year, and the said county clerks shall deliver the same to the supervisors or assessors of the several townships, cities and wards therein in their respective counties, at the same time and in the same manner that blanks for assessment rolls are delivered.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to receive the returns made in pursuance of the third section of this act, and he shall cause the same for each year to be bound together, in one or more volumes, at the expense of the State, and make indexes thereto; and with such assistance as may be voluntarily rendered by any authorized committee appointed by the medical faculty of the University of Michigan, or by any regularly authorized medical society in this State for that purpose, he shall prepare such tabular statements, results and deductions therefrom as will render them of practical utility, and make report thereof, annually, to the Governor of the State, which report may be ordered published and distributed in such manner as the Legislature may from time to time direct.

Sec. 6. Every justice of the peace, minister of the Gospel, and all other persons authorized by the laws of this State to solemnize marriages, and clerks or keepers of records of the meetings in which any marriage among the Friends or Quakers shall be solemnized, who shall neglect or refuse to make a record of such marriage, or to deliver to the county clerk of the county in which the marriage took place, a certified copy of such record, or who shall refuse, on demand, to deliver to the parties to such marriage the certificate thereof, as required by section two of this act, or who shall willfully make a false or fictitious entry in his record of marriages, or in the certified copy of such record delivered to the county clerk, or in the certificates of marriages delivered to the parties thereto, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and in default of paying the same, shall be imprisoned in the county jail of the county in which such conviction shall be had, until said fine be paid, but not to exceed the period of ninety days.

Sec. 7. Every physician, surgeon or midwife, who shall have been in attendance upon any deceased person, shall upon application of any supervisor or assessor of the township, city, or any ward thereof, in which such death occurred, make out and deliver to such supervisor or assessor a certified statement, without fee, containing the name of the disease or cause (if known) producing the death of such person; and any medical attendant who shall neglect or refuse to give such statement, or who shall willfully make a false statement in relation to such death, shall for such offense be liable to pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and the costs of prosecution, which fine the said supervisor or assessor is hereby required to sue for and collect in his official character.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of each supervisor or assessor to obtain the facts in relation to births and deaths within his township, city, or any ward therein, (not otherwise obtained,) from the heads of families, the keepers, overseers or superin-



tendents of asylums, hospitals, jails, prisons, workhouses, almshouses, houses of correction and similar institutions, the keepers of hotels, public and private boarding houses, and the masters or chief officers of steamboats and sail-vessels navigating any of the waters of this State, and touching at any port of entry therein, in which such births or deaths occurred; and if either of the above named persons shall refuse to give such information, then the same shall be obtained by such supervisor or assessor from any person having a knowledge of the facts in relation to such birth or death; and if the supervisor or assessor shall have reason to believe that any person or persons willfully misrepresented or concealed any facts relative to such birth or death in his township, city, or any ward therein, which he cannot otherwise obtain, he may examine such person or persons on oath, (which oath such supervisor or assessor is hereby empowered and authorized to administer,) in relation to any birth or death within his township, city, or any ward therein, of which such person or persons may have any knowledge or information; and if any person, after being duly subpoenaed (as provided for compelling the attendance of witnesses in justices' courts,) by such supervisor or assessor, for the purposes aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to appear before such officer, or appearing shall refuse to be sworn and testify in relation to such matter, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished therefor by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of paying the same shall be imprisoned in the county jail of the county in which such conviction shall be had until said fine be paid, but not exceeding ninety days; and any person who after being duly sworn as aforesaid, shall willfully make any false statement in relation to any birth or death, about which he is required to testify, shall be deemed guilty of willful and corrupt perjury: *Provided*, That no person shall be required to answer any question which will tend to criminate himself or herself upon any such examination.

Sec. 9. In case of the refusal or neglect by any of the officers mentioned in this act, to perform any of the duties hereinbefore required of them or either of them, to be done and performed by any of the provisions herein contained, such officer shall be liable to a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution; and the prosecuting attorney in each county is hereby required to prosecute, in the name of the people of the State of Michigan, all persons in his county who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act; and the said supervisor or assessors of any township, city, or any ward therein, may be prosecuted for a misdemeanor under this section, and upon conviction, punished as therein provided for.

Sec. 10. Sections three thousand two hundred and thirteen, three thousand two hundred and fourteen, three thousand two hundred and fifteen and three thousand two hundred and sixteen, of the compiled laws of 1857, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 27, 1867.

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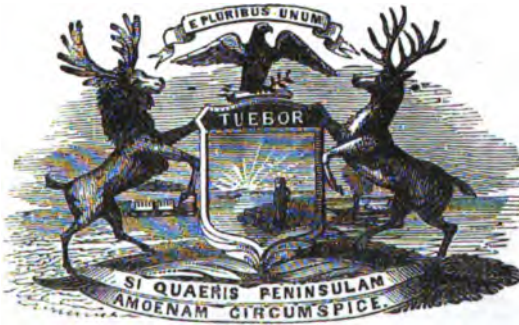
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COMPILATION  
BY THE  
**AUDITOR GENERAL**  
OF THE  
ANNUAL REPORTS  
OF THE  
**RAILROAD CORPORATIONS**  
IN THE  
STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

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~~~~~  
**BY AUTHORITY.**  
~~~~~

LANSING:  
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1868.



**THE following are the sections of the Compiled Laws which provide for the annual report from the Railroad Corporations in the State; the penalty for not reporting; the lien of the State for taxes; and the manner of collecting taxes when companies neglect or refuse to pay:—**

(1974.) Every Railroad Corporation in this State shall make an annual report to the Auditor General, which report shall be verified by the oath of the Treasurer, or President and acting Superintendent, of the operations of the year ending on the first day of January in each year, and shall state:

1. The capital stock and the amount actually paid in;
2. The amount expended for the purchase of lands, for the construction of the road, for buildings, and for engines and cars respectively;
3. The amount and nature of its indebtedness, and the amounts due the Corporation;
4. The amount received for the transportation of passengers, of property, of mails, and from other sources;
5. The amount of freight, specifying the quantity in tons, of the products of the forest, of animals, of vegetable food, and other agricultural products, manufactures, merchandise, and other articles;
6. The amount paid for repairs, engines, cars, buildings, and salaries;
7. The number and amount of dividends, and when paid;
8. The number of engine houses and shops, of engines and cars, and their character;
9. The number of miles run by passenger, freight, and other trains, respectively;
10. The number of men employed, and their occupation;
11. The number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of such injury;
12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the Corporation, and whether such person is retained in the service of the Corporation.

(1977.) Any such Corporation which shall neglect to make such report, or shall willfully make a false report, shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be sued for in the name of the People of this State. It shall be the duty of the Auditor General to arrange the information contained in such reports, in a tabular form, and prepare the same, together with the said reports, in a single document, for printing, for the use of the Legislature, on the first day of its regular session.

(1978.) This State shall have a lien upon all Railroads therein, and their appurtenances and stock therein, for all penalties, taxes and dues which may accrue to the State from the Corporations owning the same, which lien of the State shall take precedence of all demands, judgments or decrees against said Corporations. \* \* \* \*

\*(1889.) Every Corporation formed under the provisions of this act, shall, on or before the first day of July, in each year, pay the State Treasurer an annual tax of one per cent. on the capital stock of said Company paid in, which tax shall be in lieu of all other taxes upon the property of said Company, whether real, personal, or mixed, except penalties by this act imposed; the said tax shall be estimated upon the last annual report of said Corporation; which report shall be made on oath, and filed with the Auditor General, in the month of January in each year: but nothing contained in this section shall apply to any corporation existing at the time of the approval of the act to which this is amendatory, nor to alter, reduce, or in anywise affect the tax of any other corporation: *Provided*, That no such corporation shall be liable to pay any tax on that part of its capital expended on any portion of its road which is not opened and used.

(985.) *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That all reports of the amount of capital stock of incorporated bodies paying specific taxes, hereafter received by any State officer, shall be placed on file in the Auditor General's office within one week after their receipt.

(986.) The Auditor General is authorized and required, upon the receipt of such copies, to estimate and charge upon the books of his office, the amount of specific tax due from the company making such report; and in case any company shall neglect or refuse to pay the tax required by its charter, within twenty days after the same is due, it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to issue his warrant to the Sheriff of the county in which such

company is located, commanding him to forthwith levy the same, together with ten per cent. for his fees, by distress and sale of any of the property of said company, wherever the same may be found within his county, and to pay over the same, reserving his fees, to the State Treasury, within ten days after the same is collected.

(967.) The Sheriff shall give public notice of the time and place of sale, and of the property to be sold, at least ten days previous to the sale, by advertisement, to be posted up in three public places in the township, city or village where such sale is made, and the sale shall be by public auction.

(968.) If the property so distrained cannot be sold for want of bidders, or if the property of the company is insufficient to pay the tax, the Sheriff shall forthwith return a statement of the same to the Auditor General; and if the company shall still neglect or refuse to pay such tax within thirty days, if the place of business of such company be in the Lower Peninsula, if in the Upper Peninsula, then within sixty days after such return, it shall be deemed a forfeiture of all its chartered privileges.

(969.) In case any corporation fails to make the report contemplated in the first section of this act, it shall be the duty of the Auditor General, and he is hereby required, to ascertain the amount of the specific tax of any such corporation, as appears from their last report, and to issue his warrant as provided in the preceding sections, and for double the amount of such tax.

#### STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES.

SECTION 21, Act 148, 1865. On or before the first Monday in January in each year, it shall be the duty of the Directors of every Company formed under this act to report to the Secretary of State, under the oath of at least two of such Directors, the length of railway completed, the cost of constructing the same, the amount of all moneys expended, the amount of their capital, how much of the same is paid in, and how much is expended, the whole amount of tolls or earnings expended on said road, the amount received during the previous year for tolls and from all other sources, stating each separately, the amount of dividends made, the amount set apart for repairs, and the amount of indebtedness of such Company, specifying the object for which such indebtedness accrued: *Provided*, That the year contemplated in this section, so far as it relates to the Upper Peninsula, shall terminate on the last day of September next preceding.



# REPORT.

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AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Lansing, Michigan, December 1, 1868. }

*To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Michigan :*

In compliance with the requirements of Section 33, of Act No. 82, Laws of 1855, the following compilation of the Annual Reports of the Railroad Corporations in this State, made to this Department as required by Section 32, of Act No. 82, Laws of 1855, together with the information contained in such reports, arranged in tabular form, is herewith respectfully submitted.

This compilation is of the reports made for the year ending December 31st, 1867, as under the law it must be ready for the use of the Legislature on the first day of its regular session, at which time the reports for the year ending December 31st, 1868, will not have been received for filing.

To complete the compilation the Reports of the Street Railway Corporations have been arranged and added thereto. Although the law would not perhaps require this, yet the information contained in these reports is deemed of sufficient importance to warrant their publication in connection with the reports of the Railroad Corporations.

In order to secure uniformity in these reports, blank forms therefor have been prepared by this Department for the use of the Corporations, and are forwarded to them, to be filled out by the proper officers thereof.

The use of these blanks in making them, has rendered the compilation of the reports and the arrangement of the information contained therein, in a tabular form, much more practi-

cable than was possible from the miscellaneous forms in which the reports have heretofore been made.

The matter contained in this compilation is shown by the following

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WM. HUMPHREY,  
*Auditor General.*



TABLE A.

PAGE.	WHEN RECEIVED.	NAME OF COMPANY.
25	Nov. 21, 1868.	Bay City and East Saginaw.
29	March 6, 1868.	Bay De Noquet and Marquette.
33	April 8, 1868.	Chicago, Detroit & Canada Grand Trunk Junction.
37	Jan'y 2, 1868.	Chicago and Michigan Grand Trunk.
	Not Received.	Chicago and Northwestern.
41	Jan'y 4, 1868.	Detroit and Howell.
45	Jan'y 15, 1868.	Detroit, Monroe and Toledo.
49	March 6, 1868.	Detroit and Milwaukee.
55	Not Received.	Erie & Kalamazoo.
57	Feb'y 1, 1868.	Flint and Holly.
61	March 5, 1868.	Flint and Pere Marquette.
67	Oct. 8, 1868.	Grand Rapids and Indiana.
	Not Received.	Grand River Valley.
71	Nov. 30, 1868.	Grand Trunk of Michigan.
75	Not Received.	Holly, Wayne and Monroe.
79	Not Received.	Ionia and Lansing.
83	June 5, 1868.	Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw.
87	Sept. 28, 1868.	Kalamazoo and Schoolcraft.
91	March 6, 1868.	Marquette and Ontonagon.
95	Jan'y 28, 1868.	Michigan Central.
99	Jan'y 15, 1868.	Michigan Southern.
103	Nov. 30, 1868.	Northern Central Michigan.
107	Feb'y 25, 1868.	Paw Paw.
111	Jan'y 22, 1868.	Peninsular.
115	Sept. 28, 1868.	Schoolcraft and Three Rivers.
119	Sept. 28, 1868.	St. Joseph Valley.
123	Jan'y 6, 1868.	Toledo, Ann Arbor and Saginaw.
STREET RAILWAYS.		
131	Jan'y 20, 1868.	Bay City and Portsmouth.
133	Jan'y 7, 1868.	Corlies and Thunder Bay Train.
135	Not Received.	Detroit City Railway.
137	Jan'y 17, 1868.	East Saginaw City.
139	Jan'y 13, 1868.	Fort Street and Elmwood.
141	Not Received.	Grand Rapids Street.
143	Oct. 3, 1868.	Port Huron and Gratiot.
145	Jan'y 15, 1868.	Saginaw Street.

TABLE B.

DATE OF INCORPORATION.	NAMES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.
July 29, 1868.	* Allegan and Holland.
Jan'y 29, 1857.	Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay.
Jan'y 12, 1857.	Amboy and Traverse Bay.
Jan'y 7, 1865.	Chicago and Northwestern.
May 19, 1857.	Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac.
March 27, 1858.	Detroit, Port Huron and Sarnia.
March 26, 1858.	Detroit and Port Huron.
Jan'y 15, 1868.	* Elkhart and Lake Michigan.
April 22, 1833.	Erie and Kalamazoo.
Jan'y 7, 1863.	Flint and Fentonville.
Dec. 29, 1856.	Grand Rapids, Traverse Bay and Mackinac.
Jan'y 5, 1857.	Grand Rapids and Northern.
May 31, 1855.	Grand Rapids and Southern.
June 8, 1857.	Grand Rapids and Mackinac.
Feb'y 21, 1857.	Grand River and Muskegon.
May 4, 1846.	Grand River Valley.
Jan'y 19, 1867.	Grand Trunk Railway of Michigan.
March 8, 1868.	* Hecla and Torch Lake.
Sept. 24, 1860.	Houghton.
June 23, 1868.	* Howell and Lansing.
March 19, 1866.	Iron Bay.
July 3, 1866.	Iron Mountain and Wisconsin State Line.
Feb'y 22, 1855.	Iron Mountain.
March 14, 1855.	Iron Mountain.
Sept. 26, 1868.	* Jackson, Ft. Wayne and Cincinnati.
July 20, 1855.	Jackson Union.
June 18, 1867.	Kalamazoo and Allegan.
Jan'y 3, 1868.	* Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids.
March 16, 1864.	Keweenaw and Cliff.
July 28, 1862.	Lake Superior and Iron Mountain.
Feb'y 2, 1857.	Lake Superior.
May 18, 1864.	Lake Superior and Michigan Air Line.
Feb'y 23, 1865.	L'Anse and Ontonagon.
Feb'y 23, 1864.	Lansing and Jackson.
May 9, 1868.	* Lawton, Paw Paw and South Haven.
Feb'y 6, 1867.	Marquette and Ontonagon.
Jan'y 30, 1847.	Port Huron and Lake Michigan.

\* No Report due.

TABLE B.—CONTINUED.

DATE OF INCORPORATION.	NAMES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.
Jan'y 19, 1865.	Mineral Range.
April 19, 1860.	Marquette and Chicago.
Jan'y 16, 1857.	Marquette and State Line.
Aug. 25, 1868.	* Michigan Air Line.
Nov. 3, 1864.	Northern Iron.
Dec. 12, 1867.	Northern Michigan.
Dec. 2, 1865.	Ohio and Lake Superior.
Aug. 2, 1856.	Ontonagon and State Line.
Sept. 15, 1863.	Peninsula Railroad Company of Michigan.
Oct. 27, 1865.	Peninsula Branch Railroad Co. of Michigan.
Dec. 6, 1855.	Port Huron and Milwaukee.
Aug. 13, 1856.	Shiawassee and Vernon.
Sept. 8, 1855.	Saginaw and Lansing.
Nov. 21, 1867.	St. Joseph River Railroad.
Dec. 13, 1866.	Wisconsin and Lake Superior.

## STREET RAILWAYS.

Feb. 5, 1856.	Grand Rapids.
Aug. 14, 1865.	Portage Lake Train.
Dec. 8, 1863.	Salina Street.
March 14, 1868.	* Saginaw Railroad.

\* No Report due.

TABLE C.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Capital Stock of the Company.	Am't of Capital Stock actually paid in.	Am't of Capital Stock expended on Road opened for use.	Cost of Road and Branches.
Bay City & East Saginaw,....	\$125,000 00	\$37,551 00	\$37,551 00	.....
Bay De Noquet & Marquette,.	1,600,000 00	1,250 000 00	800,000 00	.....
Chicago, Detroit and Canada Grand Trunk Junction, ....	1,005,000 00	1,074,736 33	2,109,736 33	.....
Chicago & Mich. Grand Trunk,	251,000 00	25,100 00	.....	.....
Detroit and Howell,.....	400,000 00	24,176 00	.....	.....
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo,.	414,100 00	414,100 00	414,100 00	.....
Detroit & Milwaukee,....	2,547,350 00	2,547,350 00	2,547,350 00	.....
Erie and Kalamazoo,.....	.....	300,000 00	.....	†\$651,787 78
Flint & Holly, .....	500,000 00	500,000 00	535,368 73	.....
Flint & Pere Marquette, ....	5,500,000 00	393,752 50	393,752 50	.....
Grand Rapids & Indiana,....	2,800,000 00	585,925 00	.....	.....
Grand Trunk of Michigan, ...	2,000,000 00	15,000 00	.....	.....
Holly, Wayne & Monroe, ....	1,000,000 00	3,300 00	.....	.....
Ionia & Lansing, .....	300,000 00	2,433 00	.....	.....
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw,	535,705 00	495,139 12	495,139 12	.....
Kalamazoo & Schoolcraft,....	200,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	.....
Marquette & Ontonagon,....	2,000,000 00	350,000 00	450,000 00	.....
Michigan Central,.....	8,177,366 00	8,177,366 00	.....	11,433,543 63
Michigan Southern, .....	10,635,400 00	10,635,400 00	10,635,400 00	14,333,543 64
Northern Central Michigan, ..	80,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
Paw Paw,.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00	.....
Peninsular, .....	500,030 00	*95,015 68	.....	.....
Schoolcraft & Three Rivers, ..	120,000 00	90,000 00	90,000 00	.....
St. Joseph Valley,.....	1,000,000 00	60,900 00	60,900 00	.....
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Saginaw,	1,000,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....

\* Including \$34,474 52 received on Municipal Bonds.

† Including \$651,787 48 expended by the M. S. &amp; N. I. R. R. Co.



TABLE D.

NAME OF COMPANY.	AMOUNT EXPENDED.				
	For Purchase of Lands.	For Construction of Road.	For Buildings.	For Engines and Cars.	Total.
Bay City & East Saginaw,...	\$4,710 28	\$209,447 17	\$4,554 83	.....	\$26,000 00
Bay De Noquet & Marquette,	24,597 66	800,000 00	87,496 28	\$274,671 00	1,186,765 08
Chicago, Detroit & Canada Grand Trunk Junction,....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Michigan Grand Trunk,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit & Howell, .....	2,955 00	7,409 31	.....	.....	10,864 81
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo, ..	.....	*1,291,908 13	.....	.....	.....
Detroit and Milwaukee,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie & Kalamazoo, .....	.....	661,787 78	.....	.....	661,787 78
Flint & Holly, .....	31,528 53	348,351 50	35,664 80	119,914 70	535,355 73
Flint & Pere Marquette,.....	32,807 23	1,469,658 50	35,660 76	203,360 13	1,741,486 67
Grand Rapids & Indiana,....	16,432 16	853,419 79	.....	.....	869,851 95
Grand Trunk of Michigan,...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holly, Wayne & Monroe,....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ionia & Lansing, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw,	63,712 58	1,881,363 67	21,960 66	181,230 86	2,148,317 76
Kalamazoo & Schoolcraft,...	.....	180,000 00	.....	.....	180,000 00
Marquette & Ontonagon,....	19,398 75	430,000 00	.....	.....	449,398 75
†Michigan Central, .....	.....	350,693 43	.....	.....	350,693 43
†Michigan Southern,.....	.....	714,377 75	.....	.....	714,377 75
Northern Central Michigan,...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paw Paw,.....	2,665 00	66,500 00	878 00	.....	69,043 00
Peninsular, .....	12,798 33	85,166 12	.....	.....	97,964 45
Schoolcraft & Three Rivers, ..	.....	180,000 00	.....	.....	180,000 00
St. Joseph Valley,.....	.....	140,900 00	.....	30,000 00	170,900 00
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Saginaw,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Includes amount expended for buildings and purchase of lands.

† Expended during the year 1867.

TABLE E.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Bonded Debt.	Floating Debt.	Amount Due the Corporation.
Bay City and East Saginaw, .....	\$100,000 00	\$81,161 28	.....
Bay De Noquet & Marquette, .....	250,000 00	29,791 24	\$41 379 10
Chicago, Det. & Canada Gr. Trunk Junction, ..	1,000,000 00	.....	.....
Chicago & Michigan Grand Trunk, .....	.....	12,000 00	.....
Detroit & Howell, .....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo, .....	1 000 000 00	.....	.....
Detroit & Milwaukee, .....	7,151,197 75	251,150 24	174,270 44
Erie & Kalamazoo, .....	.....	.....	.....
Flint & Holly, .....	.....	5,604 10	39,486 74
Flint & Pere Marquette, .....	815,503 00	523,666 10	180,720 76
Grand Rapids & Indiana, .....	127,000 00	590,435 08	199,000 00
Grand Trunk of Michigan, .....	.....	.....	.....
Holly, Wayne & Monroe, .....	.....	.....	.....
Ionia & Lansing, .....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, .....	1,406,000 00	117,146 28	40,565 88
Kalamazoo & Schoolcraft, .....	100 000 00	.....	.....
Marquette & Ontonagon, .....	.....	100,000 00	.....
Michigan Central, .....	2,300,609 75	.....	.....
Michigan Southern, .....	9,181,640 00	.....	.....
Northern Central Michigan, .....	.....	.....	.....
Paw Paw, .....	.....	2,500 00	5,000 00
Peninsular, .....	.....	17,942 72	40,658 84
Schoolcraft & Three Rivers, .....	96,000 00	.....	.....
St. Joseph Valley, .....	110,000 00	.....	.....
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Saginaw, .....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE F.

NAME OF COMPANY.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.				
	Transporta'n of Passengers.	Transporta'n of Property.	Transport'n of Mails.	From other Sources.	Total
Bay City & East Saginaw, .....					
Bay De Noquet & Marquette	\$38,766 83	\$349,701 82	\$1,251 68		\$384,717 33
Chicago, Detroit & Canada Grand Trunk Junction, ..	198,718 26	96,290 29	8,664 51	\$655 90	304,328 96
Chicago & Michigan Grand Trunk, .....					
Detroit & Howell, .....					
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo, ..					
Detroit & Milwaukee, .....	327,189 06	906,493 67	21,507 84	6,117 57	1 761,308 14
Erle & Kalamazoo, .....					
Flint & Holly, .....	80,284 86	94,746 19	1,251 48	408 86	176,781 39
Flint & Pere Marquette, ...	124,965 01	106,785 47	3,193 72	2,064 50	236,958 62
Grand Rapids & Indiana, ..					
Grand Trunk of Michigan, ..					
Holly, Wayne & Monroe, ..					
Ionia & Lansing, .....					
Jackson, Lansing & Sagi- naw, .....	102,281 80	75,860 86	11,295 98		189,438 59
Kalamazoo & Schoolcraft, ..					
Marquette & Ontonagon, ..					
Michigan Central, .....	1,787,723 86	2,284,507 78		277,140 28	4,349,371 42
Michigan Southern, .....	1,707,342 58	2,636,763 26		277,297 67	4,621,398 50
Northern Central Michigan, ..					
Paw Paw, ..	990 00	369 78		140 00	1,499 73
Peninsular, .....					
Schoolcraft & Three Rivers, ..					
St. Joseph Valley, .....	31,175 89	44,200 54	1,783 28		77,159 71
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Sagi- naw, .....					

TABLE G.

NAME OF COMPANY	AMOUNT AND CHARACTER			
	Products of the Forest.	Animals.	Vegetable Food.	Other Agricultural Products.
Bay City & East Saginaw,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay De Noquet & Marquette,.....	5,342	587	2,827	5,354
Chicago, Det. & Canada Gr. Trunk Junc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Michigan Grand Trunk,....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit & Howell,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit & Milwaukee,.....	*8,793	†18,275	2,806½	23,198½
Erie & Kalamazoo,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flint & Holly,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flint & Pere Marquette,.....	45,802	1,000	6,905	2,479
Grand Rapids & Indiana,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Trunk of Michigan,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holly, Wayne & Monroe,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ionia & Lansing,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kalamazoo & Schoolcraft,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette & Ontonagon,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Southern,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Central Michigan,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paw Paw,.....	224 9-10	33 1-6	24½	.....
Peninsular,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoolcraft & Three Rivers,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph Valley,.....	2,375	968	1,884	2,806
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Saginaw,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*No of Car loads.

†No of Animals.



TABLE H.

NAME OF ROAD.	EXPENDED FROM RECEIPTS.				
	For Repairs.	For Engines.	For Cars.	For Buildings.	For Salaries and other Expenses.
Bay City & East Saginaw,...					
Bay De Noquet & Marquette,	\$154,313 81		\$37,500 00	\$3,900 12	\$10,400 00
Chicago, Detroit & Canada Grand Trunk Junction,...	52,101 40	\$71,852 94	14 210 40		107,806 75
Chicago & Michigan Grand Trunk,.....					
Detroit & Howell,.....					4,240 00
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo,...					
Detroit & Milwaukee,.....	275,828 32		25,164 08	22,530 23	617,519 04
Erie & Kalamazoo, .....					
Flint & Holly,.....	27,465 96	14,853 80	3,183 50	7,300 58	37,777 76
Flint & Pere Marquette,.....	26,702 95	10 906 50			15,301 58
Grand Rapids & Indiana, ...					
Grand Trunk of Michigan,...					7,003 19
Holly, Wayne & Monroe,....					
Ionia & Lansing,.....					
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw,					
Kalamazoo & Schoolcraft,...					
Marquette & Ontonagon,....					
Michigan Central,.....	854,283 20	664,183 24			1,495,629 18
Michigan Southern,.....	1,108,707 76	490,740 00			1,453,464 26
Northern Central Michigan,...					
Paw Paw, .....				878 00	996 00
Peninsular Railway,.....					10,702 41
Schoolcraft & Three Rivers, ..		6,000 00			
St. Joseph Valley,.....	3,500 00	2,320 50	278 82	5,000 00	3,248 20
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Sag- inaw,.....					



TABLE K.

NAME OF ROAD.	Average No. of men Employed.
Bay City & East Saginaw,.....	.....
Bay De Noquet & Marquette, .....	224
Chicago, Detroit, & Canada Grand Trunk Junction,.....	204
Chicago & Michigan Grand Trunk,.....	.....
Detroit & Howell,.....	5
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo,.....	.....
Detroit & Milwaukee, .....	964
Erie & Kalamazoo,.....	.....
Flint & Holly,.....	57
Flint & Pere Marquette,.....	202
Grand Rapids & Indians,.....	.....
Grand Trunk of Michigan,.....	.....
Holly, Wayne & Monroe,.....	.....
Ionia & Lansing,.....	.....
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw,.....	.....
Kalamazoo & Schoolcraft,.....	.....
Marquette & Ontonagon,.....	.....
Michigan Central,.....	2,000
Michigan Southern,.....	2,700
Northern Central Michigan, .....	.....
Paw Paw,.....	8
Peninsular Railway,.....	37
Schoolcraft & Three Rivers,.....	.....
St. Joseph Valley,.....	28
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Saginaw,.....	.....



TABLE L.

NAME OF COMPANY.	PASSENGERS.		EMPLOYEES.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Bay City & East Saginaw,.....			2				2	
Bay De Noquet & Marquette,.....								
Chicago, Det. & Canada G'd Trunk Junc..								
Chicago & Michigan Grand Trunk,.....								
Detroit & Howell,.....								
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo,.....								
Detroit & Milwaukee,.....	2	1	8	2	7	1	12	4
Erie & Kalamazoo,.....								
Flint & Holly,.....								
Flint & Pere Marquette,.....	1		1		1		3	
Grand Rapids & Indiana,.....								
Grand Trunk of Michigan,.....								
Holly, Wayne & Monroe,.....								
Ionia & Lansing,.....								
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw,.....								
Kalamazoo & Schoolcraft,.....								
Marquette & Ontonagon,.....								
Michigan Central,.....								
Michigan Southern,.....								
Northern Central Michigan,.....								
Paw Paw,.....			1				1	
Peninsular, .....			1	1			1	1
Schoolcraft & Three Rivers,.....								
St. Joseph Valley,.....								
Toledo, Ann Arbor and Saginaw,.....								



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**REPORTS OF COMPANIES.**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**BAY CITY AND EAST SAGINAW RAILROAD COMPANY,**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1867.**

*Filed November 21, 1868.*

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**Date of Incorporation—April 8th, 1864. Length of Line, 12 miles.**

**TERMINI: EAST SAGINAW—BAY CITY.**

**Tax—One per cent. on paid in Capital; expended on portion of Road opened for use.**

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**OFFICERS:**

<b>NAMES.</b>	<b>OFFICES.</b>	<b>P. O. ADDRESS.</b>
_____, <b>SAMUEL FARWELL,</b>	President,	_____, East Saginaw, Mich.
_____, <b>HENRY C. POTTER,</b>	Vice President, Secretary, Superintendent,	_____, East Saginaw, Mich.

## REPORT.

OFFICE OF BAY CITY & EAST SAGINAW RAILROAD CO., }  
January 2, 1868. }

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan :*

The following Annual Report of the Bay City and East Saginaw Railroad Company, for the year ending December 31, 1867, is respectfully submitted :

- |    |   |              |
|----|---|--------------|
| 1. | Capital Stock of the Company,.....                | \$125,000 00 |
|    | Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,...      | 37,551 00    |
|    | “ “ “ expended on road                            |              |
|    | opened for use,.....                              | 37,551 00    |
| 2. | Amount expended for purchase of lands,.....       | 4,710 23     |
|    | “ “ construction of road,....                     | 209,447 17   |
|    | “ “ buildings, .....                              | 4,554 83     |
|    | “ “ engines and cars,.....                        |              |
| 3. | Amount and nature of indebtedness :               |              |
|    | First Mortgage Bonds,.....                        | \$100,000 00 |
|    | Bay County Bonds secured, .....                   | 75,000 00    |
|    | Flint and Pere Marquette Company,.....            | 6,161 23     |
|    | Amount due the corporation,.....                  |              |
| 4. | Amount received for transportation of passengers, |              |
|    | “ “ “ property,                                   |              |
|    | “ “ “ mails,                                      |              |
|    | “ “ from other sources.                           |              |
| 5. | Amount of freight—products of the forest,         |              |
|    | animals,  |              |
|    | vegetable food,                                   |              |
|    | other agricultural products,                      |              |
|    | manufactures,                                     |              |
|    | merchandise,                                      |              |
|    | other articles.                                   |              |

6. Amount paid for repairs,  
     "      "      engines,  
     "      "      cars,  
     "      "      buildings,  
     "      "      salaries.
7. Number and amount of dividends, none.  
     When paid.
8. Number of engine houses, one.  
     "      "      shops,  
     "      and character of engines,  
     "      "      cars.
9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,  
     "      "      freight      "  
     "      "      other      "
10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz :
11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of  
     such injury, viz :  
     Two employees were killed during construction of road, by  
     falling from platform cars while trains were in motion,  
     and being run over.
12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or  
     negligence of any person in the employment of the  
     corporation.  
     Whether such person is retained in the service of the cor-  
     poration. None.  
     Length of main line, twelve miles,  
     "      branches,  
     Termini, East Saginaw and Bay City.

## REMARKS.

This road having been stocked and operated by the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company, the returns under preceding clauses Nos. 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10, have been heretofore made by that Company in its annual report.

Road completed and opened for use December 1st, 1867.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF SAGINAW, } ss.

Samuel Farwell, being duly sworn, says that he is Vice President of the Bay City and East Saginaw Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL FARWELL,  
*Vice President.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 20th day of November, 1868.

GILBERT W. LEDLIE,  
*Notary Public in and for Saginaw Co.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF SAGINAW, } ss.

Henry C. Potter, being duly sworn, says that he is Acting Superintendent of the Bay City and East Saginaw Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HENRY C. POTTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 20th day of November, 1868.

GILBERT W. LEDLIE,  
*Notary Public in and for Saginaw Co.*



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**BAY DE NOQUET AND MARQUETTE RAILROAD**  
**COMPANY,**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1867.**

*Filed March 6, 1868.*

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**Incorporated December 27th, 1857. Length of Road opened  
for use, 20 miles.**

**TERMINI OF ROAD: MARQUETTE—LAKE MICHIGAN.**

**Tax—One per cent. on paid in Capital, expended on Road open  
for use.**

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**OFFICERS :**

<b>NAMES.</b>	<b>OFFICES.</b>	<b>P. O. ADDRESS.</b>
JOSEPH S. FAY,	President,	Boston, Mass.
SAMUEL P. ELY,	Vice President,	Marquette, Mich.
JOSEPH F. GREENOUGH,	Secretary & Treasurer,	Boston, Mass.
CORNELIUS DONKERSLEY,	Superintendent,	Marquette, Mich.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

JOSEPH S. FAY, . . . . Boston, Mass. JOSEPH F. GREENOUGH, " " FRANCIS C. FOSTER, " " JOSHUA STITSON, " "	EDWIN PARSONS, New York. LEWIS H. MORGAN, Rochester, N. Y. SAMUEL P. ELY, Marquette, Mich.
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## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF BAY DE NOQUET & MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO., }  
*Marquette, February 28, 1868.* }

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan :*

The following Annual Report of the Bay De Noquet and Marquette Railroad Company, for the year ending December 31, 1867, is respectfully submitted :

1. Capital Stock of the Company,.....	\$1,500,000 00
Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,..	1,250,000 00
"        "        "        expended on road	
opened for use,.....	800,000 00
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands,....	24,597 66
"        "        construction of road,..	800,000 00
"        "        buildings,.....	87,496 28
"        "        engines and cars,.....	274,671 09
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness:	
For bonded debt at 8 per cent. per annum,	250,000 00
"    miscellaneous and floating debt, and for	
bills payable,.....	29,791 24
Amount due the corporation,.....	41,379 10
4. Am't rec'd for transportation of passengers,	33,763 83
"        "        property,..	349,701 82
"        "        mails,.....	1,251 68
"        from other sources,.....	
5. Amount of freight:	
Products of the forest—Lumber and timber, 5,345 tons.	
Iron ore, 294,418 tons.	
Pig iron, 23,320 tons.	
Animals, 587 tons.	
Vegetable food, 2,827 tons.	

Other agricultural products, 5,354 tons.	
Manufactures, 3,436 tons.	
Merchandise, 3,561 tons.	
Other articles, 1,233 tons.	
6. Amount paid for repairs,.....	\$154,813 81
"        "        engines,.....	
"        "        cars,.....	37,560 00
"        "        buildings, .....	3,869 13
"        "        salaries,.....	10,400 00
7. Number and amount of dividends:	
One of 3½, and one of 4 per cent.,.....	93,750 00
When paid, February and September.	
8. Number of engine houses,.....	6
"        shops,.....	22
Number and character of engines:	
First class,.....	7
Second class,.....	1
Number and character of cars:	
Four wheeled ore cars,.....	449
Passenger cars,.....	4
Platform cars,.....	12
Box cars,.....	5
9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,.....	18,191
"        "        freight        "	90,402
"        "        other        "	10,488
10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:	
Engineers and machinists,.....	30
Carpenters, .....	21
Blacksmiths, .....	13
Foundrymen, .....	11
Conductors,.....	5
Brakemen, .....	25
Laborers, .....	120
Miscellaneous,.....	9
Total,.....	234

11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of such injury, viz: No person has been injured in life or limb during the year 1867.

12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the corporation. None such.

Whether such person is retained in the service of the corporation.

Length of main line, twenty miles.

" branches, line of Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Company, operated under lease, twenty miles.

Termini of main line and line operated under lease are, Marquette at the east, and Lake Michigamme at the west.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF MARQUETTE, } ss.

Samuel P. Ely, being duly sworn, says that he is Vice President of the Bay De Noquet and Marquette Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL P. ELY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 29th day of February, 1868.

M. H. MAYNARD,  
*Notary Public.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF MARQUETTE, } ss.

Cornelius Donkersley, being duly sworn, says that he is the Acting Superintendent of the Bay De Noquet and Marquette Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

C. DONKERSLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 29th day of February, 1868.

M. H. MAYNARD,  
*Notary Public.*

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**CHICAGO, DETROIT AND CANADA GRAND TRUNK**  
**JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY,**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1867.**

*Filed April 8th, 1868.*

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**Date of Incorporation—March 25th, 1858. Length of Line,**  
**59 Miles.**

**TERMINI: PORT HURON—DETROIT JUNCTION.**

**Tax—One per cent. on amount of paid in Capital, expended on**  
**portion of Road opened for use.**

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**OFFICERS:**

**SAMUEL G. WARD,**

**Treasurer,**

**P. O., Grand Trunk Junction.**

## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF CHICAGO, DETROIT & CANADA  
 GRAND TRUNK JUNCTION RAILROAD Co., }  
*Grand Trunk Junction, Feb. 24, 1868.*

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan :*

The following Annual Report of the Chicago, Detroit and Canada Grand Trunk Junction Railroad Company, for the year ending December 31, 1867, is respectfully submitted:

1. Capital Stock of the Company, in Bonds, (see below, No. 3,) .....\$1,095,000 00  
 Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,.. 1,074,736 33  
     "       "       "       expended on road  
     opened for use, which embrace Bonds or  
     Debentures, (No. 3,) and the above \$1,074,-  
     736 33, which alone is taxable, ..... 2,169,736 33
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands, . . Not particularized.  
     "       "       construction of road,       "  
     "       "       buildings, .....       "  
     "       "       engines and cars, . . .       "
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness:  
     Bonds, .....\$1,095,000 00  
     Amount due the Corporation, road worked  
     by Grand Trunk Railway Co., ..... ..
4. Amount received by Grand Trunk Railway Company:  
     For transportation of passengers, ..... \$198,718 26  
     "       "       property, ..... 96,290 29  
     "       "       mails, ..... 8,664 51  
     From other sources, ..... 655 90
5. Amount of freight of all kinds, 113,930 tons—Books do not  
     show particulars.

## 6. Amount paid by Grand Trunk Railway Company:

For repairs of way and building,.....	\$ 53,191 40
“ engines,.....	71,852 94
“ cars, .....	14,210 40
“ salaries and other working expenses of operating the road,.....	107,896 75

## 7. Number and amount of dividends:

Four quarterly dividends, in the shape of rent, paid in  
England.

When paid.

## 8. Number of engine houses,..... 2

“ shops,..... 1

Number and character of engines:

Passenger,..... 1

Freight,..... 7

Number and character of cars:

First class,.....11

Baggage, mail and express,..... 2

Freight and other cars,.....60

## 9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,..... 121,653

“ “ freight “ ..... 73,918

“ “ other “ ..... 10,276

## 10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:

Station agents and men,..... 67

Conductors and brakemen,..... 18

Mechanics,..... 54

Trackmen,..... 65

Total,.....204

11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of  
such injury, viz: None.12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or  
negligence of any person in the employment of the cor-  
poration—None.

Whether such person is retained in the service of the cor-  
poration.

Length of main line and branches, 59 miles.

Termini: Port Huron and Detroit Junction.

REMARKS.

Affiant is informed and verily believes the amount actually paid in, is, as above stated, \$1,074,736 33, and that the tax due from said Company to the said State, is \$10,747 36.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SAM. G. WARD,

*Treasurer of the C., D. & C. G. T. J. R. R. Co.*

Witness: DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

On this second day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, before me, the undersigned, a Commissioner in and for the said State, appointed by the Governor of the State of Michigan to take the acknowledgment and proof of deeds, and to administer oaths and affirmations to be used in said State, formally appeared Sam. G. Ward, to me known, and known to me to be the Treasurer of the Chicago, Detroit and Grand Trunk Railroad Company, who, being by me duly sworn, doth depose and say "that he is such Treasurer, and that the foregoing report by him subscribed is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief."

SAM. G. WARD.

In witness whereof, the said deponent did subscribe the above report and affidavit in my presence, and I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, the day and year last aforesaid.

DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD,

*Commissioner.*



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**CHICAGO AND MICHIGAN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY**  
**COMPANY,**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1867.**

*Filed January 2d, 1868.*

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**Date of Incorporation, September 8th, 1865.**

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**OFFICERS.**

**EDMUND SMITH,**

**Treasurer,**

**P. O., Paw Paw, Mich**

## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF CHICAGO & MICH. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO., }  
*Paw Paw, Dec. 31st, 1867.* }

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan:*

The following Annual Report of the Chicago and Michigan Grand Trunk Railway Company, for the year ending December 31, 1867, is respectfully submitted:

1. Capital Stock of the Company,..... \$251,000 00  
     Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,  
         1865 and 1866,..... 25,100 00  
     Amount of Capital Stock expended on road  
         opened for use.
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands,  
     "       "       construction of road,  
     "       "       buildings,  
     "       "       engines and cars.
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness:  
     Created in 1866, for moneys borrowed to make  
         surveys,..... \$12,000 00  
     Amount due the corporation.
4. Amount received for transportation of passengers,  
     "       "       property,  
     "       "       mails,  
     "       "       from other sources.
5. Amount of freight—products of the forest,  
     "       "       animals,  
     "       "       vegetable food,  
     "       "       other agricultural products,  
     "       "       manufactures,  
     "       "       merchandise,  
     "       "       other articles,

6. Amount paid for repairs,
  - " " engines,
  - " " cars,
  - " " buildings,
  - " " salaries.
7. Number of dividends:
 

When paid.
8. Number of engine houses,
  - " shops,
  - " and character of engines,
  - " " cars.
9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,
  - " " " freight "
  - " " " other "
10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:
11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of such injury, viz:
12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the corporation,
 

Whether such person is retained in the service of the corporation,

Length of main line,

" branches.

Termini.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
 COUNTY OF VAN BUREN, } ss.

Edmund Smith, being duly sworn, says that he is Treasurer of the Chicago and Michigan Grand Trunk Railway Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

EDMUND SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, this 31st day of December, 1867.

JNO. R. BAKER,  
*Notary Public, said County.*



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DETROIT AND HOWELL RAILROAD COMPANY,**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1867.**

*Filed January 4th, 1868.*

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Date of Incorporation—September 21st, 1864. Length of contemplated Road, 48½ miles.

**TERMINI: DETROIT AND HOWELL.**

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**OFFICERS:**

<b>NAME.</b>	<b>OFFICE.</b>	<b>P. O. ADDRESS.</b>
<b>T. T. LYON,</b>	<b>President,</b>	<b>Plymouth, Mich.</b>
<b>WM. McPHERSON,</b>	<b>Treasurer,</b>	<b>Howell, "</b>
<b>MILTON M. BUTLER,</b>	<b>Secretary,</b>	<b>Detroit, "</b>
<b>WILLIAM SCOTT,</b>	<b>Chief Engineer,</b>	<b>" "</b>

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

**M. I. Mills, M. M. Fisher, William H. Taft, William B. Weason, William A. Howard and D. M. Richardson, Detroit, Mich.; William Taft, John Allen and T. T. Lyon, Plymouth, Mich.; Lyman Judson, Brighton, Mich.; William McPherson, V. R. T. Angel and Isaac W. Bush, Howell, Mich.**

## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF DETROIT & HOWELL RAILROAD CO., }  
*Plymouth, Jan. 1st, 1868.* }

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan :*

The following Annual Report of the President of the Detroit and Howell Railroad Company, for the year ending December 31, 1867, is respectfully submitted:

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Capital Stock of the Company,.....  | \$400,000 00 |
| Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,...   | 24,176 00    |
| " " " expended on road<br>opened for use.  |              |
| 2: Amount expended for purchase of lands for<br>right of way,.....   | \$2,955 00   |
| Amount expended for construction of road,.   | 7,409 31     |
| " " buildings,   |              |
| " " engines and cars.  |              |
| 3. Amount and nature of indebtedness:  |              |
| The Company has as yet created no indebtedness, and has<br>none outstanding beyond a few bills not yet presented<br>for payment, |              |
| Amount due the corporation.  |              |
| 4. Amount received for transportation of passengers,   |              |
| " " " property,  |              |
| " " " mails,   |              |
| " " from other sources.  |              |
| 5. Amount of freight—products of the forest,   |              |
| " " animals,   |              |
| " " vegetable food,  |              |
| " " other agricultural products,   |              |
| " " manufactures,  |              |
| " " merchandise,   |              |
| " " other articles.  |              |

6. Amount paid for repairs,  
     "     "     engines,  
     "     "     cars,  
     "     "     buildings,  
     "     "     salaries, ..... \$4,249 00

7. Number and amount of dividends:

When paid.

8. Number of engine houses,  
     "     shops,  
     "     and character of engines,  
     "     "     cars.

9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,

"     "     "     freight     "  
     "     "     "     other     "

10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:

The only persons regularly employed are the President,  
     Engineer, and three assistants in the office of the lat-  
     ter—total, ..... 5

Also, an Engineer's Field Corps of six men, during the  
     progress of the field work, ..... 6

11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of  
     such injury, viz:

12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or  
     negligence of any person in the employment of the cor-  
     poration,

Whether such person is retained in the service of the cor-  
     poration,

Length of main line, 48½ miles, as nearly as can at present  
     be determined,

Length of branches.

Termini: Detroit and Howell.

REMARKS.

The Company has, as yet, only located its line for 30 miles  
     easterly of Howell, leaving the portion easterly of Plymouth,  
     together with the point of termination at Detroit, yet unsettled.

The Company has no other acting Superintendent than its President, upon whom has devolved the general superintendence of its affairs.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
COUNTY OF WAYNE, }

Theodatus T. Lyon, being duly sworn, says that he is President of the Detroit and Howell Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

T. T. LYON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, this 1st day of January, 1868.

CALVIN BLEROSBY,  
*Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan.*



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DETROIT, MONROE & TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1867.**

*Filed January 15, 1868.*

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**Date of Incorporation, April 26th, 1855. Length of Main Line**  
**Sixty-five miles,—59.12 of D., M. & T. R. R.—6 on**  
**other roads. Length of road opened**  
**for use, not reported.**

**TERMINI: DETROIT, MICH.—TOLEDO, OHIO.**

**Tax—One per cent. of paid in Capital, expended on portion of**  
**road open for use.**

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<b>NAMES.</b>	<b>OFFICES.</b>	<b>P. O. ADDRESSES.</b>
<b>E. B. PHILLIPS,</b>	<b>President,</b>	<b>Chicago, Ill.</b>
<b>C. P. LELAND,</b>	<b>Secretary and Treasurer,</b>	<b>" "</b>

## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF DETROIT, MONROE & TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., }  
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2, 1868. }

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan:*

The following Annual Report of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, for the year ending December 31st, 1867, is respectfully submitted:

1. Capital Stock of the Company,..... \$414,100 00  
     Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,... 414,100 00  
     "       "       "       expended on road  
         opened for use,..... 414,100 00
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands,  
     construction of road, and buildings,..... \$1,296,968 13  
     Expended for engines and cars,—have none.
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness:  
     First and only Mortgage,..... \$1,000,000 00  
     Amount due the corporation.
4. Amount received for the transportation of passengers,  
     "       "       "       property,  
     "       "       "       mails,  
     "       "       from other sources.
5. Amount of freight—products of the forest,  
     "       "       animals,  
     "       "       vegetable food,  
     "       "       other agricultural products,  
     "       "       manufactures,  
     "       "       merchandise,  
     "       "       other articles.
6. Amount paid for repairs,  
     "       "       engines,

Amount paid for cars,  
 " " buildings,  
 " " salaries.

7. Number and amount of dividends; not any.

When paid.

8. Number of engine houses; one at Detroit.

" shops; none.

" and character of engines; none,

" and character of cars; have none.

9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,

" " freight, "

" " other "

10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:

11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of such injury, viz:

12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the corporation,

Whether such person is retained in the service of the corporation,

Length of main line, 65 miles—59.12 of Detroit, Monroe and Toledo—6 on other roads.

Termini: Detroit, Mich., and Toledo, Ohio.

The Road being leased to, and operated by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, these items, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 12, are included in the same figures given by that Company, and are not kept separately.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
 COUNTY OF COOK, CITY OF CHICAGO, } ss.

C. P. Leland, being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

C. P. LELAND.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said City, this 11th day of January, 1868.

HENRY PRATT,  
*Notary Public.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
COUNTY OF COOK, CITY OF CHICAGO, } ss.

Charles F. Hatch, being duly sworn, says that he is General Superintendent of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

CHARLES F. HATCH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said City, this 11th day of January, 1868.

HENRY PRATT,  
*Notary Public.*

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY,**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1867.**

*Filed March 6th, 1868.*

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**Date of Incorporation—Successor to the Detroit and Pontiac  
and the Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Companies—  
Act No. 140—1855. Length of Main  
Line, 189 miles.**

**TERMINI: DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN, MICH., MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

**Tax—One per cent. on amount of paid in Capital.**

(Act 94, 1861, p. 124.)

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<b>NAMES.</b>	<b>OFFICES.</b>	<b>P. O. ADDRESS.</b>
<b>C. C. TROWBRIDGE,</b>	<b>President,</b>	<b>Detroit, Mich.</b>
<b>THOMAS SWINYARD,</b>	<b>Vice President,</b>	<b>Hamilton, Ontario.</b>
<b>THOMAS BELL,</b>	<b>General Superintendent,</b>	<b>Detroit, Mich.</b>
<b>JAMES H. MUIR,</b>	<b>Secretary,</b>	<b>" "</b>

## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO., }  
*Detroit, February, 1868.* }

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan :*

The following Annual Report of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, for the year ending December 31, 1867, is respectfully submitted:

1. Capital Stock of the Company,.....\$2,547,350 00  
     Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,... 2,547,350 00  
     “           “           “   expended on road  
         opened for use,..... 2,547,350 00
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands, construction of  
     road, buildings, engines and cars—Paid out of revenue  
     since reorganization of the Company, Oct. 20, 1860.
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness:  
     Mortgage Bonds,.....\$7,151,197 75  
     Bills payable,..... 88,550 36  
     Accounts and interest on bonds uncalled for,. 167,599 88  
     Amount due the corporation,..... 174,270 44
4. Amount received for transportation of passen-  
     gers,..... \$827,189 06  
     Amount received for transportation of express  
         and baggage, and property,..... 54,115 04  
     Amount received for transportation of freight, 852,378 63  
         “           “           “           mails,. 21,507 84  
         “           “           from other sources,..... 6,117 57
5. Amount of freight—products of the forest,  
     Lumber, cars,..... 6,900  
     Staves, “ ..... 1,893  
     No. of animals,..... 18,275  
     Potatoes, tons,..... 2,606½

Other agricultural products—grain, tons,.....	23,196½
Manufactures—No account kept.	
Merchandise and other articles, tons,.....	105,956½
Flour, bbls.,.....	271,813½
Pork and beef, bbls.,.....	20,609
Salt, " .....	32,713
Apples, " .....	27,404
6. Amount paid for repairs and renewals,.....	\$275,828 32
" " engines, .....	
" " cars, including amount expended this year towards replacing those burned,.....	25,164 08
Amount paid for buildings, wharves, turntables and mechanical tools, ditto,.....	92,530 26
Amount paid for salaries and wages,.....	617,519 04
7. Number and amount of dividends—None.	
When paid.	
8. Number of engine houses,.....	4
" shops, .....	2
Number and character of engines:	
Passenger,.....	14
Freight, .....	15
Shunting,.....	4
	<hr/> 33
Number and character of cars:	
First class,.....	27
Second class,.....	2
Post Office and baggage,.....	20
Box and cattle,.....	333
Platform, .....	187
Others, .....	5
	<hr/> 574
9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,.....	211,187
" " " freight " .....	277,098
" " " other " .....	100,097

10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz., taking  
December, 1867:

Officers and clerks at head offices, .....	24
Agents and clerks, .....	61
Warehousemen, porters, and watchmen, .....	196
Switch, signal, and policemen, .....	17
In wood department, .....	16
In telegraph " .....	22
Conductors, .....	15
Train baggagemen, .....	9
Brakemen, .....	28
In mechanical and car shops, .....	256
In track department, .....	310
	<hr/>
	954

11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of  
such injury, viz:

Killed by door of baggage car closing against his head, .	1
Passengers killed by falling off train, .....	2
People killed while on track, .....	4
Employés killed while coupling cars, .....	2
Killed by switch set wrong, and train turned in on them, .	3
Woman injured while walking on track, (slight,) .....	1
Passenger's feet crushed—had them on track in depot, sitting on siding, .....	1
Employés slightly injured, .....	2

12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or  
negligence of any person in the employment of the cor-  
poration—Yes, 2.

Whether such persons are retained in the service of the  
corporation—Dismissed.

Length of main line, 189 miles. Lake, 85 miles.

" branches; none.

Termini: Detroit and Grand Haven, Mich., to Milwaukee,  
Wisconsin.



STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF WAYNE, } ss.

James H. Muir, being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES H. MUIR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 4th day of March, 1868.

CHARLES BAIRRET,  
*Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF WAYNE, } ss.

Thomas Bell, being duly sworn, says that he is Acting Superintendent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THOS. BELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, this 4th day of March, 1868.

CHARLES BAIRRET,  
*Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.*



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**ERIE AND KALAMAZOO RAILROAD COMPANY,**

*Filed February 22, 1864.*

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**Date of Charter—April 22d, 1833. Length of road, 33 miles.**

**TERMINI: TOLEDO, OHIO,—ADRIAN, MICH.**

**Tax—One-half of one per cent. upon the cost of the road.**

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**OFFICERS:**

**GEO. BLISS,**

**President,**

**P. O., Springfield, Mass.**

## REPORT.

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*To the Honorable the Secretary of State of the State of Michigan:*

The undersigned, the President of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company, in pursuance of the Act incorporating said Company, passed April 22d, 1833, submits the following Report for the year 1863.

The Road and its appurtenances, both in Michigan and Ohio, being under a permanent lease to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, has been operated by that Company, they receiving all proceeds, and paying all expenses and taxes.

The whole length of the road is 33 miles, about one-third of which is in Ohio.

The Capital Stock paid in, is..... \$300,000 00

The Lessees have expended upon the road for

heavy rail, buildings, and other improvements,

as appears from their books, a further sum of     361,787 78

Making a total cost of ..... \$661,787 78

Upon which amount they are held liable for a tax of one-half of one per cent., under the Act approved May 18th, 1846, being equal to a tax of three-fourths of one per cent. on that portion within the State of Michigan.

GEO. BLISS,

*President.*

February 15th, 1864.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, } ss.  
HAMPDEN,

Springfield, February 17, 1864, personally appeared Geo. Bliss, as above named, and made oath to the truth of the above Report, according to his best knowledge and belief,

Before,

GEO. WALKER,

*Justice of the Peace.*

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**FLINT AND HOLLY RAILROAD COMPANY,**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1867.**

*Filed February 1, 1868.*

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**Date of Incorporation—October 18, 1863. Length of Line,**  
**17 miles. Length of road open for use, not reported.**

**TERMINI: FLINT—HOLLY.**

---

**Tax—One per cent. on paid in Capital, expended on portion of**  
**road opened for use.**

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<b>NAMES.</b>	<b>OFFICES.</b>	<b>P. O. ADDRESS.</b>
<b>Hon. H. H. CRAPO,</b>	<b>President,</b>	<b>Flint, Mich.</b>
<b>J. B. WALKER,</b>	<b>Secretary,</b>	<b>" "</b>
<b>GEO. C. KIMBALL,</b>	<b>Superintendent,</b>	<b>" "</b>
<b>GEO. L. DENHAM,</b>	<b>Treasurer,</b>	<b>" "</b>

## REPORT.

OFFICE OF FLINT AND HOLLY RAILROAD COMPANY, }  
*Flint, January 30, 1868.* }

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan:*

The following Annual Report of the Flint and Holly Railroad Company, for the year ending December 31, 1867, is respectfully submitted:

1. Capital Stock of the Company,.....	\$500,000 00
Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,...	500,000 00
"        "        "        expended on road	
opened for use,.....	535,358 73
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands,.....	31,528 23
"        "        construction of road,.....	348,251 50
"        "        buildings and fixtures,.....	35,664 30
"        "        engines and cars,.....	119,914 70
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness:	
Sundry accounts,.....	\$ 5,604 10
Amount due the corporation,.....	39,486 74
4. Am't rec'd for transportation of passengers,...	80,284 86
"        "        property,.....	94,746 19
"        "        mails,.....	1,251 48
"        from other sources,.....	468 86
5. Amount of freight—products of the forest,	
"        "        animals,	
"        "        vegetable food,	
"        "        other agricultural products,	
"        "        manufactures,	
"        "        merchandise,	
"        "        other articles.	
Total amount of freight, tons,.....	84,618
6. Amount paid for repairs, .....	\$27,465 98
"        "        engines,.....	14,853 80

Amount paid for cars,.....	\$8,183	50
"      "      buildings,.....	7,309	58
"      "      salaries,.....	19,019	78
"      "      taxes and other expenses,.....	18,757	98
7. * Number and amount of dividends:		
Two; each 5 per cent. and tax,.....	\$ 42,105	26
When paid; May 6th, and Nov. 1st, 1867.		
8. Number of engine houses,.....		2
"      "      shops,.....		2
Number and character of engines:		
Locomotive engines,.....		5
Number and character of cars:		
Passenger cars,.....		3
Box freight cars,.....		10
Flat freight cars,.....		40
Baggage cars,.....		1
9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,.....	25,200	
"          "      freight      "      .....	32,250	
"          "      other      "      .....	928	
10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:		
Superintendent and Treasurer,.....		2
Agents,.....		4
Baggagemen,.....		3
Warehousemen,.....		6
Engineers,.....		2
Firemen,.....		2
Conductors,.....		2
Brakemen, .....		2
Watchmen and switchmen,.....		5
Carpenters,.....		2
Blacksmiths, .....		2
Laborers, .....		25
		57

\* There was also a Stock dividend of 25 per cent., Oct. 24th, for earnings for this and previous years, used in construction.

11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of such injury, viz: None.

12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the corporation: No.

Whether such person is retained in the service of the corporation.

Length of main line, 17 miles.

" branches.

Termini: Flint and Holly.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF GENESEE, } ss.

Giles L. Denham, being duly sworn, says that he is Treasurer of the Flint and Holly Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

GILES L. DENHAM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 30th day of January, 1868.

THOS. J. COBB,

*Notary Public, Genesee Co., Mich.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF GENESEE, } ss.

G. C. Kimball, being duly sworn, says that he is Acting Superintendent of the Flint and Holly Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

GEO. C. KIMBALL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 30th day of January, 1868.

W. O'DONOUGHUE,

*Notary Public, Genesee Co., Mich.*



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY,**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1867.**

*Filed March 5, 1868.*

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Company organized, Jan. 27, 1857. Length of road opened  
for use, December 31, 1867, 53½ miles.

TERMINI: FLINT—MIDLAND.

Subject to a State specific tax of one per cent. on amount of  
paid in Capital, expended on road open for use.

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**OFFICERS:**

NAME.	OFFICE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
E. B. WARD,	President,	Detroit, Mich.
SAMUEL FARWELL,	Vice President,	Utica, N. Y.
H. G. POTTER,	Secretary and Treasurer,	East Saginaw, Mich.
GEORGE C. KIMBALL,	Superintendent,	" " "

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

E. B. Ward, Detroit; Samuel Farwell, Utica, N. Y.; H. G. Potter, East Saginaw; John H. Prentiss, Utica, N. Y.; W. L. Webber, East Saginaw; James Hoyt, New York City; J. K. Hitchcock, Newark, N. J.; W. W. Crape, New Bedford, Mass.

## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY CO.  
*East Saginaw, February 28, 1868.*

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan:*

The following Annual Report of the Flint and Per  
quette Railway Company, for the year ending Decemb  
1867, is respectfully submitted:

1. Capital Stock of the Company,.....	\$5,500,
Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in, ..	393,
"        "        "        expended on road	
opened for use,.....	393
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands,.....	32
"        "        construction of road, ..	1,469
"        "        buildings,.....	35
"        "        engines and cars,.....	203
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness:	
First mortgage bonds,.....	815
Floating debt,.....	461
Personal accounts, agents and other roads, ..	62
Amount due the corporation,.....	180
4. Am't received for transportation of passengers, ..	124
"        "        "        property, ..	106
"        "        "        mails,.....	3
"        "        from other sources,.....	2
5. Amount of freight:	
Products of the forest, Lumber, tons,.....	
"        "        Staves, tons,.....	
"        "        Lath and Shingles, tons, ..	
Animals, tons, ..	
Vegetable food, tons, ..	
Other agricultural products, tons,.....	

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Manufactures, Salt, tons,.....                                  | 4,068       |
| Merchandise, tons,.....   | 8,007       |
| Other articles, Plaster, tons,.....                             | 36          |
| 6. Amount paid for repairs, track,.....                         | \$26,762 95 |
| "    "    engines and cars,.....                                | 10,906 59   |
| "    "    buildings, .....                                      |             |
| "    "    salaries, .....                                       | 15,801 58   |
| 7. Number and amount of dividends; none.                        |             |
| When paid.  |             |
| 8. Number of engine houses,.....                                | 2           |
| "    "    shops,.....   | 1           |
| Number and character of engines:                                |             |
| Outside connection,.....  | 6           |
| Inside    "    .....  | 1           |
| Number and character of cars:                                   |             |
| Passenger coaches,.....   | 9           |
| Box cars,.....  | 15          |
| Platform cars,.....   | 80          |
| Cattle    "    .....  | 2           |
| 9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,.....                | 56,291      |
| "    "    freight    "    .....                                 | 20,450      |
| "    "    other    "    .....                                   | 19,583      |
| 10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:          |             |
| Stationmen,.....  | 25          |
| Conductors,.....  | 4           |
| Brakemen, .....   | 4           |
| Engineers and machinists,.....                                  | 15          |
| Carpenters, .....   | 8           |
| Blacksmiths, .....  | 6           |
| Laborers, the majority were employed in construction            |             |
| of new road, average,.....                                      | 200         |
| 11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of |             |
| such injury, viz :  |             |
| March 5th, C. Arnold, (boy,) killed in yard at East Sag-        |             |
| inaw, by jumping from engine, while switching cars.             |             |
| Verdict of coroner's jury was,—“Came to his death by            |             |

being run over by five cars. No blame can be attached to any of the employés."

Oct. 21st, 1867, Thomas A. Witham, brakeman on gravel train, fell while passing from engine to cars. Verdict of coroner's jury, tenor, same as above.

Nov. 29. Samuel Kyburg, of Flint, started up suddenly from a sleep, on the train, between Flint and Mount Morris, on the night of 29th, and rushed out at the rear door of car; was found next day, insensible, and died on the 31st.

12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the corporation; none.

Whether such person is retained in the service of the corporation.

Length of main line, 53½ miles.

" branches.

Termini: Flint and Midland.

#### REMARKS.

The Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company have operated the Bay City and East Saginaw Railroad, since its opening for traffic, Nov. 25th, 1867, and its earnings and operating expenses have been included in their report.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF SAGINAW, } ss.

Samuel Farwell, being duly sworn, says that he is Vice President of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL FARWELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 28th day of February, 1868.

GILBERT W. LEDLIE,

*Notary Public in and for Saginaw Co.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF SAGINAW, } ss.

Henry C. Potter, being duly sworn, says that he is Acting Superintendent of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HENRY C. POTTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 28th day of February, 1868.

GILBERT W. LEDLIE,

*Notary Public in and for Saginaw Co.*



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1867.**  
*Filed October 8, 1868.*

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**Date of Incorporation—September 1st, 1865. Length of Main  
Line, 351½ miles.**

**TERMINI: FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, AND MACKINAW, MICH.**

**Tax—One per cent. on paid in Capital, expended on Road open  
for use.**

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**OFFICERS :**

<b>NAME.</b>	<b>OFFICE.</b>	<b>P. O. ADDRESS.</b>
<b>JOSEPH K. EDGERTON,</b>	<b>President,</b>	<b>Fort Wayne, Ind.</b>
<b>JOHN M. GODOWN,</b>	<b>Secretary,</b>	<b>" " "</b>
<b>SAMUEL T. HANNA,</b>	<b>Treasurer,</b>	<b>" " "</b>

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

**Joseph K. Edgerton, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Pliny Hoagland, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Jas. R. Bunyan, Kendallville, Ind.; Jonathan G. Wait, Sturgis, Mich.; Richard Reed, Sturgis, Mich.; Israel Kellogg, Kalamazoo, Mich.; James A. Walters, Kalamazoo, Mich.; George H. White, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Manuel Talcott, Chicago, Ill.**

## REPORT.

OFFICE OF GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RAILROAD CO.,  
Fort Wayne, Indiana, October 3, 1868.

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan:*

The following Annual Report of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, for the year ending December 31, 1867, is respectfully submitted :

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Capital Stock of the Company,.....                    | \$2,800,000 00 |
| Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,..              | 585,925 00     |
| "        "        "        expended on road              |                |
| opened for use,.....                                     |                |
| 2. Amount expended for purchase of lands,.....           | \$ 16,432 16   |
| "        "        construction of road,....              | 853,428 19     |
| "        "        buildings; none.                       |                |
| "        "        engines and cars.                      |                |
| 3. Amount and nature of indebtedness :                   |                |
| First Mortgage Bonds, Jan. 2, 1860,.....                 | \$127,000 00   |
| Mortgage Bonds, July 1, 1861. The liabilities            |                |
| claimed on these bonds are not admitted                  |                |
| or adjusted.   |                |
| Floating debt, estimated,.....                           | 590,435 08     |
| Am't due the corporation, municipal bonds,               | 199,000 00     |
| Other sources, not known.                                |                |
| 4. Am't rec'd for transportation of passengers; nothing. |                |
| "        "        property,                              |                |
| "        "        mails,                                 |                |
| "        from other sources.                             |                |



## 5. Amount of freight—products of the forest,

- “ “ animals,
- “ “ vegetable food,
- “ “ other agricultural products,
- “ “ manufactures,
- “ “ merchandise,
- “ “ other articles,

## 6. Amount paid for repairs; nothing.

- “ “ engines,
- “ “ cars,
- “ “ buildings,
- “ “ salaries.

## 7. Number and amount of dividends; none.

When paid.

## 8. Number of engine houses,

- “ shops,
- “ and character of engines,
- “ “ cars; none.

## 9. Number of miles run by passenger trains; none.

- “ “ freight “
- “ “ other “

## 10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz :

## 11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of such injury, viz: None.

## 12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the corporation,

Whether such person is retained in the service of the corporation,

Length of main line, 351½ miles, as surveyed, of which, 20 miles were completed Dec. 28, 1867.

Length of branches.

Termini: Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Straits of Mackinaw, Michigan.

## REMARKS.

During the year 1867, the Company completed and put in running order, twenty miles of its road, extending from Bridge Street, in the city of Grand Rapids, to the village of Cedar Springs, in Kent County, Michigan, thus complying with the Act of the State of Michigan, approved Feb. 12, 1867, requiring the completion of twenty continuous miles of its road January 1st, 1868.

The business of the road for a few days in December, 1867, is not embraced in the preceding report, but will be contained in the report for 1868.

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
COUNTY OF ALLEN, } ss.

Joseph K. Edgerton, being duly sworn, says that he is President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 5th day of October, 1868.

S. T. HANNA,

*Notary Public.*

[L. S.]

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF MICHIGAN,**  
*(Now Michigan Air Line Railroad Company,)*  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1867.**  
*Filed November 30, 1868.*

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**Date of Incorporation—January 19th, 1867. Length of Road,**  
**210 miles. No road open for use.**

**TERMINI: RIDGEWAY, IN MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN, AND SOME POINT**  
**ON THE SOUTH LINE OF THE COUNTY OF BERRIEN, IN SAID**  
**STATE, AND FAVORABLE FOR CONTINUING**  
**SAID ROAD TO CHICAGO.**

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**OFFICERS:**

<b>NAMES.</b>	<b>OFFICES.</b>	<b>P. O. ADDRESS.</b>
<b>J. B. EATON,</b>	<b>President,</b>	<b>Jackson, Mich.</b>
<b>O. W. BENNETT,</b>	<b>Secretary,</b>	<b>" "</b>
<b>M. A. McNAUGHTON,</b>	<b>Managing Secretary,</b>	<b>" "</b>
<b>E. BANCER,</b>	<b>Assistant "</b>	<b>" "</b>
<b>EUGENE PRINGLE,</b>	<b>Attorney,</b>	<b>" "</b>
<b>R. W. LONDON,</b>	<b>Treasurer,</b>	<b>Niles, Mich.</b>

## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO., OF MICHIGAN, }  
 Jackson, November 25, 1868. }

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan :*

The following Annual Report of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Michigan, for the year ending December 31, 1867, is respectfully submitted:

- |    |   |                |
|----|---|----------------|
| 1. | Capital Stock of the Company,.....                | \$2,000,000 00 |
|    | Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,..       | 15,000 00      |
|    | "        "        "        expended on road       |                |
|    | for Engineering and incidental expenses,          | 7,668 19       |
| 2. | Amount expended for purchase of lands,            |                |
|    | "        "        construction of road,           |                |
|    | "        "        buildings,                      |                |
|    | "        "        engines and cars.               |                |
| 3. | Amount and nature of indebtedness:                |                |
|    | Amount due the corporation.                       |                |
| 4. | Amount received for transportation of passengers, |                |
|    | "        "        property,                       |                |
|    | "        "        mails,                          |                |
|    | "        "        from other sources.             |                |
| 5. | Amount of freight—products of the forest,         |                |
|    | "        "        animals,                        |                |
|    | "        "        vegetable food,                 |                |
|    | "        "        other agricultural products,    |                |
|    | "        "        manufactures,                   |                |
|    | "        "        merchandise,                    |                |
|    | "        "        other articles.                 |                |
| 6. | Amount paid for repairs,                          |                |
|    | "        "        engines,                        |                |
|    | "        "        cars,                           |                |

Amount paid for buildings,

" " salaries.

7. Number and amount of dividends:

When paid.

8. Number of engine houses,

" shops,

" and character of engines,

" " cars.

9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,

" " " freight "

" " " other "

10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:

11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of such injury, viz:

12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the corporation,

Whether such person is retained in the service of the corporation,

Length of main line, 210 miles.

" branches,

Termini: Ridgeway, in Macomb County, Michigan, and some point on the south line of the County of Berrien, in said State, most favorable for continuing said road to Chicago.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF JACKSON, } ss.

R. W. Landon, being duly sworn, says that he is Treasurer of the late Grand Trunk Railway Company of Michigan, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, so far as amount of capital stock paid in and amount of engineering and incidental expenses are therein stated.

RUFUS W. LANDON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, this 25th day of November, 1868.

O. W. BENNETT,

*Notary Public, Jackson County.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF JACKSON, } ss.

M. A. McNaughton, being duly sworn, says that in December, 1867, he was Acting Superintendent and Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, of Michigan, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

MOSES A. McNAUGHTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, this 30th day of November, 1868.

O. W. BENNETT,

*Notary Public, Jackson County.*

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**HOLLY, WAYNE AND MONROE RAILWAY COMPANY,**

**For THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1866.**

*Filed April 25th, 1867.*

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**Date of Incorporation—Nov. 17th, 1865. Length of line, 63  
Miles. Length of road open for use; none.**

**TERMINI: HOLLY—MONROE.**

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**OFFICERS:**

**JAMES P. DONALDSON,**

**Secretary,**

**P. O., Northville, Mich.**

## REPORT.

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### OFFICE OF HOLLY, WAYNE AND MONROE RAILWAY CO.

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan:*

The following Annual Report of the Holly, Wayne and Monroe Railway Company, for the year ending December 31st, 1866, is respectfully submitted:

1. Capital Stock of the Company,..... \$1,000,000 00  
     Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,       3,200 00  
     Amount of Capital Stock expended on road  
         opened for use; nothing.
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands; nothing.  
     Amount expended for construction of road; none.  
         "       "       buildings; none.  
         "       "       engines and cars; none.
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness; none.  
     Amount due the corporation; none.
4. Amount received for transportation of passengers; none.  
         "       "       "       property; none.  
         "       "       "       mails; none.  
         "       "       from other sources; none.
5. Amount of freight—products of the forest,  
         "       "       animals,  
         "       "       vegetable food,  
         "       "       other agricultural products,  
         "       "       manufactures,  
         "       "       merchandise,  
         "       "       other articles.
6. Amount paid for repairs; none.  
         "       "       engines; none.  
         "       "       cars; none.



Amount paid for buildings; none.

" " salaries; none.

7. Number of dividends; none.

When paid.

8. Number of engine houses,

" shops,

" and character of engines,

" " cars.

9. Number of miles run by passenger trains; none.

" " " freight " "

" " " other " "

10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:

11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of such injury, viz: None.

12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the corporation,

Whether such person is retained in the service of the corporation,

Length of main line, 63 miles.

" branches.

Termini: Holly and Monroe.

#### REMARKS.

The Holly, Wayne and Monroe Railway Company was organized September 21st, 1865. Since that time a line has been surveyed from Holly to Monroe, and estimates made of the cost of grading, tieing, &c. Work has not been commenced on construction of the road.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
COUNTY OF WAYNE,

James P. Donaldson, being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the Holly, Wayne and Monroe Railway Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES P. DONALDSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 23d day of April, 1867.

WALTER D. WHALEN,

*Notary Public, Wayne Co.*

Company has no Acting Superintendent.

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**IONIA AND LANSING RAILROAD COMPANY,**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1866.**  
*Filed June 12th, 1867.*

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**Date of Incorporation, February 26th, 1866.**  
**Length of Line—not given. No road completed. Termini—**  
**not given.**

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<b>NAME.</b>	<b>OFFICER.</b>	<b>P. O. ADDRESS.</b>
OSMOND TOWER,	Treasurer.	Ionia, Mich.

## R E P O R T .

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OFFICE OF TREASURER IONIA AND LANSING RAILROAD CO., }  
January 1, 1867.

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan:*

The following Annual Report of the Company, for the year ending December 31st, 1866, is respectfully submitted: .

1. Capital Stock of the Company,..... \$300,000 00  
     Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,... 2,433 00  
     "       "       "       expended on road  
         opened for use.
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands,  
     "       "       construction of road,  
     "       "       buildings,  
     "       "       engines and cars.
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness:  
     Amount due the corporation.
4. Amount received for transportation of passengers,  
     "       "       "       property,  
     "       "       "       mails,  
     "       "       from other sources.
5. Amount of freight—products of the forest,  
     "       "       animals,  
     "       "       vegetable food,  
     "       "       other agricultural products,  
     "       "       manufactures,  
     "       "       merchandise,  
     "       "       other articles.
6. Amount paid for repairs,  
     "       "       engines,  
     "       "       cars,

Amount paid for buildings,

“ “ salaries.

7. Number and amount of dividends:

When paid.

8. Number of engine houses,

“ shops,

Number and character of engines,

“ “ “ cars.

9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,

“ “ freight “

“ “ other “

10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:

11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of such injury, viz:

12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the corporation,

Whether such person is retained in the service of the corporation,

Length of main line,

“ branches,

Termini.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF IONIA, } ss.

Osmond Tower, being duly sworn, says that he is Treasurer of the Ionia & Lansing Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

OSMOND TOWER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, this 3d day of June, 1867.

W. D. ARNOLD,  
Notary Public.



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD**  
**COMPANY,**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1867.**

*Filed June 5th, 1868.*

---

**Date of Incorporation—February 24th, 1865. Length of line,  
not given. Length of road open for use, not reported.**

**TERMINI: JACKSON—WENONA.**

**Tax—One per cent. on paid in Capital, expended on portion of  
road open for use.**

---

**OFFICERS:**

<b>NAMES.</b>	<b>OFFICES.</b>	<b>P. O. ADDRESS.</b>
<b>H. A. HAYDEN,</b>	<b>President,</b>	<b>Jackson, Mich.</b>
<b>O. M. BARNES,</b>	<b>Attorney and Secretary,</b>	<b>Mason, "</b>
<b>JAMES TURNER,</b>	<b>Treasurer,</b>	<b>Lansing, "</b>
<b>H. H. SMITH,</b>	<b>Superintendent,</b>	<b>Jackson, "</b>

## REPORT.

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**OFFICE OF JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD CO., }**  
*January 1, 1868.* **}**

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan :*

The following Annual Report of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company, for the year ending December 31, 1867, is respectfully submitted:

1. Capital Stock of the Company,.....	\$535,705 00
Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,...	495,139 12
"        "        "        expended on road	
opened for use, Jackson to Owosso,.....	269,293 89
Am't of Capital Stock expended on division,	
Owosso to Wenona, nearly completed and	
partially opened for use, for 12 days only,	225,845 23
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands, right	
of way, and depot grounds,.....	63,712 58
Amount expended for construction of road,	1,881,363 67
"        "        buildings, .....	21,960 65
"        "        engines and cars,...	181,280 86
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness:	
First Mortgage on entire line,.....	1,495,000 00
Notes given for freight cars,.....	10,481 64
"        "        engines,.....	42,554 88
"        "        borrowed money,.....	55,037 50
"        "        freight on iron,.....	9,072 26
Am't due the corporation from stockholders,	40,565 88
4. Am't rec'd for transportation of passengers,....	102,281 80
"        "        property,.....	75,860 86



Amount received for transportation of mails,  
and miscellaneous items,..... \$11,295 93

Amount received from other sources.

5. Amount of freight—products of the forest,

“ “ animals,  
“ “ vegetable food,  
“ “ other agricultural products,  
“ “ manufactures,  
“ “ merchandise,  
“ “ other articles.

6. Amount paid for repairs,

“ “ engines,  
“ “ cars,  
“ “ buildings,  
“ “ salaries.

7. Number and amount of dividends,

When paid.

8. Number of engine houses,

“ shops,  
“ and character of engines,  
“ and character of cars.

9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,

“ “ freight, “  
“ “ other “

10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:

11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause  
of such injury, viz:

12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or  
negligence of any person in the employment of the cor-  
poration,

Whether such person is retained in the service of the cor-  
poration,

Length of main line,

“ branches,

Termini.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF JACKSON, } ss.

James Turner, being duly sworn, says that of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad that the foregoing report is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAM

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public for said County, this 1st day of June, 1868.

R. J.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF JACKSON, } ss.

H. H. Smith, being duly sworn, says that he is the Superintendent of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public for said County, this 1st day of June, 1868.

R. J.

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**KALAMAZOO & SCHOOLCRAFT RAILROAD COMPANY,**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1867.**  
*Filed September 28, 1868.*

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**Date of Incorporation, June 9th, 1866. Length of Line—not given. Length of road opened for use, not reported.**

**Tax—One per cent. of paid in capital, expended on portion of road open for use.**

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**OFFICERS:**

**NAME.**  
**HENRY BRES,**  
**RANSOM GARDNER,**

**OFFICE.**  
**Treasurer,**  
**Acting Superintendent,**

**P. O. ADDRESS.**  
**Schoolcraft, Mich.**  
**Kalamazoo, Mich.**

## REPORT.

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### OFFICE OF KALAMAZOO AND SCHOOLCRAFT RAILROAD CO.

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan :*

The following Annual Report of the Kalamazoo and Schoolcraft Railroad Company, for the year ending December 31, 1867, is respectfully submitted:

1. Capital Stock of the Company,..... \$200,000 00  
     Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,... 80,000 00  
     “       “       “       expended on road  
         opened for use,.....80,000 00
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands; included in cost of construction.  
     Amount expended for construction of road,...\$180,000 00  
     “       “       buildings; included in cost of construction.  
     Amount expended for engines and cars.
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness :  
     Mortgage Bonds, bearing 8 per cent. per annum interest,  
     dated Oct. 1st, 1867, having 20 years to run, \$100,000 00  
     Amount due the corporation.
4. Amount received for transportation of passengers,  
     “       “       “       property,  
     “       “       “       mails,  
     “       “       from other sources.
5. Amount of freight—products of the forest,  
     “       “       animals,  
     “       “       vegetable food,  
     “       “       other agricultural products,  
     “       “       manufactures,  
     “       “       merchandise,  
     “       “       other articles.

6. Amount paid for repairs,
  - " " engines,
  - " " cars,
  - " " buildings,
  - " " salaries.
7. Number and amount of dividends:
  - When paid.
8. Number of engine houses,
  - " shops,
  - " and character of engines,
  - " and character of cars.
9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,
  - " " freight "
  - " " other "
10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:
11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of such injury, viz:
12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the corporation,
  - Whether such person is retained in the service of the corporation.
  - Length of main line,
  - " branches,
  - Termini.

## REMARKS.

The road of this Company is operated by the St. Joseph Valley Railroad Company.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
 COUNTY OF KALAMAZOO, } ss.

Henry Brees, being duly sworn, says that he is Treasurer of the Kalamazoo and Schoolcraft Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HENRY BREES,  
*Treasurer.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, this 27th day of February, 1868.

D. H. HAINES,

*Notary Public, Kalamazoo County, Mich.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF KALAMAZOO, } ss.

Ransom Gardner, being duly sworn, says that he is Acting Superintendent of the Kalamazoo and Schoolcraft Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

RANSOM GARDNER,

*Superintendent.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 27th day of February, 1868.

D. H. HAINES,

*Notary Public, Kalamazoo County, Mich.*

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**MARQUETTE AND ONTONAGON RAILROAD COMPANY,**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1867.**  
*Filed March 6th, 1868.*

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**Date of Incorporation—February 6th, 1857. Road leased by  
Bay De Noquet and Marquette Railroad Company.**

**Tax—One per cent. on paid in Capital, expended on portion of  
road opened for use.**

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**OFFICERS:**

**Same as for Bay De Noquet and Marquette Railroad Company.**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

**Same as for Bay De Noquet and Marquette Railroad Company.**

## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF MARQUETTE AND ONTONAGON RAILROAD CO., }  
*Marquette, February 28, 1868.* }

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan :*

The following Annual Report of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Company, for the year ending December 31, 1867, is respectfully submitted:

1. Capital Stock of the Company, .....	\$2,000,000	00
Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in, ..	350,000	00
"        "        "        expended on road		
opened for use, .....	450,000	00
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands, .....	19,398	75
"        "        construction of road, ...	430,000	00
"        "        buildings,		
"        "        engines and cars.		
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness: .		
Bills payable, .....	\$100,000	00
Amount due the corporation.		
4. Amount received for transportation of passengers,		
"        "        "        property,		
"        "        "        mails,		
"        "        from other sources. ....		
5. Amount of freight—products of the forest,		
"        "        animals,		
"        "        vegetable food,		
"        "        other agricultural products,		
"        "        manufactures,		
"        "        merchandise,		
"        "        other articles.		



6. Amount paid for repairs,
 

"	"	engines,
"	"	cars,
"	"	buildings,
"	"	salaries.
7. Number and amount of dividends,  
When paid.
8. Number of engine houses,
 

"	"	shops,
"		and character of engines.
"	"	cars.
9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,
 

"	"	freight	"
"	"	other	"
10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:
11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of such injury, viz:
12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the corporation,  
Whether such person is retained in the service of the corporation,  
Length of main line,  
" branches,  
Termini.

**REMARKS.**

The Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Company have completed only the first section of twenty miles of their line, which forms a continuous line with the first section of the Bay De Noquet and Marquette Railroad, and has during the past year, and ever since its construction, been operated by the Bay De Noquet and Marquette Railroad Company. The movement of property over the line of the Marquette and Ontonagon Company is included in, and returned by the Bay De Noquet and Marquette Company, which has done the business.

The return of this Company is therefore, "nothing," to all the items from the 4th to the 12th inclusive.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF MARQUETTE, } ss.

Samuel P. Ely, being duly sworn, says that he is Vice President of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL P. ELY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 29th day of February, 1868.

M. H. MAYNARD,  
*Notary Public.*

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1ST, 1867.**

*Filed December 28, 1867.*

**Transferred to Auditor General's office, January 28, 1868.**

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**Date of Charter—March 28, 1846. Length of Line, 221 miles,  
Length of road open for use, 284 miles.**

**TERMINI: DETROIT, MICH.—CHICAGO, ILL.**

**Tax—Three-fourths of one per cent. on paid in Capital and  
Loans.**

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**OFFICERS:**

<b>NAMES.</b>	<b>OFFICES.</b>	<b>P. O. ADDRESSES.</b>
<b>JAMES F. JOY,</b>	<b>President,</b>	<b>Detroit, Mich.</b>
<b>NATH'L THAYER,</b>	<b>Vice President,</b>	<b>Boston, Mass.</b>
<b>ISAAC LIVERMORE,</b>	<b>Treasurer,</b>	<b>Boston, Mass.</b>
<b>H. E. SARGENT,</b>	<b>Superintendent,</b>	<b>Chicago, Ill.</b>

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

**James F. Joy, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Brooks, Boston, Mass.; Nath'l Thayer, Boston, Mass.;  
Erastus Corning, Albany, New York; J. M. Forbes, Boston, Mass.; Geo. F. Tolman, New  
York; Moses Taylor, New York; Sidney Bartlett, Boston Mass.**

## REPORT.

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*To the Secretary of State of the State of Michigan:*

The undersigned, Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, herewith submit to you their Annual Report, embracing the business of the year ending December 1st, 1867, according to the provisions of their charter, and the amendments thereto, approved March 28th, 1846, as follows:

1. The length of their Road from Detroit to its western terminus at the line of Indiana, is 221 miles.	
2. The cost of constructing the same,.....	\$11,483,642 62
3. The indebtedness of the company for materials in progress of delivery or execution on account of construction, as near as can be ascertained; none.	
4. The capital stock of the company subscribed and actually paid in,.....	8,177,366 00
5. The amount of loans made to said Company for the purpose of constructing, chartering or hiring steamboats, for the purpose of constructing said Railroad, is..	2,890,609 75
6. One dividend of 5 per cent. January 1, 1867,	375,135 00
"      "      5      "      July 3d, 1867,...	406,025 00
7. The receipts on account of operating the whole line from Detroit to Chicago, for the year ending December 1st, 1867, are, for	
Passengers,.....	1,787,723 36
Freight,.....	2,284,507 78
Other sources,.....	277,140 28
	<hr/>
	\$4,849,371 42

8. Number of through passengers,.....	128,052½
9. Number of way passengers,.....	680,786½
10. The expenditures of the Company for operating the whole line of road between Detroit and Chicago during the year, are as follows: for road repairs,.....	\$854,253 29
Engine and car repairs,.....	664,133 24
All other operating expenses,.....	1,495,629 18
	<hr/>
	\$3,014,015 71
11. The expenses of the Company for construction between Detroit and western terminus, or State line, during said year, are..	\$350,693 43
12. The whole number of engines owned by the said Company and used on whole line between Detroit and Chicago,.....	98
13. Whole number of cars are as follows:	
52 first class coaches,.....	12 wheels.
13 baggage cars,.....	12 "
7 " " .....	8 "
18 2d class and military,.....	8 "
30 accommodation or way cars,.....	8 "
216 large stock cars,.....	8 "
74 double deck cars,.....	8 "
156 small stock cars,.....	8 "
589 merchandise cars,.....	8 "
208 platform cars,.....	8 "
134 blue line cars,.....	8 "
20 " refrigerator cars,.....	8 "
125 hand cars,	
160 rubble cars.	
14. Average number of men employed on whole line between Detroit and Chicago,.....	2,699
15. Whole number of miles run over whole line between Detroit and Chicago, by passenger trains,.....	811,117

Freight trains,.....	792,283
All other,.....	867,644
	<hr/>
	1,971,044

NATH'L THAYER, }  
J. W. BROOKS, } *Directors.*

Boston, Dec. 23, 1867.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, }  
SUFFOLK COUNTY, } *ss.*

Personally appeared before me, Nath'l Thayer and J. W. Brooks, and made affidavit to the truth of the above report by them subscribed, according to their knowledge and belief.

GEORGE B. UPTON,  
*Justice of the Peace.*

Boston, December 28d, 1867.

# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

### MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1867.

*Filed and transferred to the Auditor General's Office, January  
15, 1868.*

Date of Charter—May 9th, 1846. Length of line, 514 miles.  
Length of road opened for use, including branches  
and leased lines, 514 miles.

TERMINI: TOLEDO—CHICAGO.

Tax—Three-fourths of one per cent. on paid in Capital and  
Loans.

#### OFFICERS:

NAMES.	OFFICES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
E. B. PHILLIPS,	President,	Chicago, Ill.
LEGRAND LOCKWOOD,	Treasurer,	New York.
D. P. BARHYDT,	Secretary,	"
CHAS. F. HATCH,	General Superintendent,	Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES PAYNE,	Chief Engineer,	" "
J. E. CURTIS,	Supt. Eastern Division,	Adrian, Mich.
C. HARRIS,	" Western "	Laporte, Ind.
P. D. COOPER,	" Northern "	Detroit, Mich.
H. M. WRIGHT,	" Southern "	Toledo, Ohio.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Jesse Hoyt, New York; Henry Keep, New York; LeGrand Lockwood, New York; Albert Havemayer, New York; D. N. Barney, New York; John P. Acker, New York; Nelson Beardsley, Auburn, N. Y.; William Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.; John S. Barry, Constantine, Mich.; Philo Morehouse, Elkhart, Ind.; E. B. Phillips, Chicago, Ill.; Albert Keep, Chicago, Ill.; Truman H. Hoag, Toledo, Ohio.

## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND  
NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, }  
*Chicago, Ill., Jan. 6, 1868.*

*To the Hon. the Secretary of State of the State of Michigan:*

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, in conformity with the requirements of the act entitled "An Act to authorize the sale of the Southern Railroad, and to incorporate the Michigan Southern Railroad Company," approved May 9th, 1846, and of the act amendatory thereto, approved March 28th, 1850, and of the act entitled "An Act to authorize the Michigan Southern Railroad Company to consolidate with the Northern Indiana Railroad Company," approved Feb. 13th, 1855, respectfully submit the following report, for the preceding year, to the 1st day of December, 1867:

1. The length of their roads and branches, in the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, including leased lines operated by them, and exclusive of four miles, from White Pigeon to Constantine, now let to other parties, is 514 miles.
2. The cost of construction of their roads and branches, was..... \$14,333,562 64
3. The indebtedness on account of construction; none.
4. Other indebtedness is as follows:
 

Funded debt.....	\$9,131,640 00
Floating debt; none.	
5. The amount of Capital Stock outstanding, is 10,635,400 00
6. The amount of Capital paid in, is..... 10,635,400 00



7. The loans made for the purpose of constructing the railroads of the consolidated company, or purchasing, constructing, chartering, or hiring steamboats, amounted, as heretofore reported, to..... \$7,653,000 00
8. Dividends last year: Two of 5 per cent. each on the guaranteed stock.  
On common stock; none.
9. The receipts from freight, were..... 2,636,753 25  
    "       "   passengers,..... 1,707,342 58  
    "       "   other sources,..... 277,297 67
10. The number of through passengers, was.. 122,570  
    "       "   way passengers, ..... 705,323
11. Expenditures for repairs of road, (including new iron, &c.,) were..... \$1,109,707 76  
    Repairs of engines and cars,..... 490,740 09  
    Other operating expenses,..... 1,463,464 36  
    For construction,..... 714,377 75
12. Number of engines,..... 101  
    "       passenger cars,..... 103  
    "       freight cars, about..... 1,500  
    "       other cars,..... 29
13. Average number of men employed last year, about ..... 2,700
14. Number of miles run by passenger trains, about ..... 850,218  
    Number of miles run by freight trains,... 1,273,649  
    "       "       other trains,.... 231,494
15. Under the third section of the Consolidation Act, they report, that the portion of their capital and loans actually employed in the State of Michigan, is \$3,612,255 27; but under the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan, in January, 1862, and of the Circuit Court of Wayne County, in January, 1865, the Company are held

liable to the specific State tax of three-fourths of one per cent. upon \$4,739,240 16.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. B. PHILLIPS, }  
ALBERT KEEP, } *Directors.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
Cook County, City of Chicago, } ss.

Be it remembered, that on this 11th day of January, 1868, personally appeared before me, E. B. Phillips and Albert Keep, and having been duly sworn by me, severally depose and say, that the foregoing statement and report, by them signed as Directors, is true and correct, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of January, 1868.

HENRY PRATT,  
*Notary Public.*

[L. s.]

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**NORTHERN CENTRAL MICHIGAN RAILROAD COM-**  
**PANY,**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1867.**

*Filed November 30, 1868.*

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**Date of Incorporation—November 12, 1866. Length of road,**  
**80 miles. No road open for use.**

**TERMINI: LANSING—AMBOY.**

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**OFFICERS:**

**NAMES.**  
**SAM'L V. IRWIN,**  
**I. M. CRANE,**

**OFFICES.**  
**President,**  
**Secretary,**

**P. O. ADDRESS.**  
**Albion, Mich.**  
**Eaton Rapids, Mich.**

## REPORT.

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### OFFICE OF NORTHERN CENTRAL MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan :*

The following Annual Report of the Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company, for the year ending December 31, 1867, is respectfully submitted:

1. Capital Stock of the Company, .....\$80,000  
     Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in, ..... 4,000  
         "       "       "       expended on road opened  
                 for use.
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands,  
     "       "       construction of road,  
     "       "       buildings,  
     "       "       engines and cars.
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness:  
     Amount due the corporation.
4. Amount received for the transportation of passengers,  
     "       "       "       property,  
     "       "       "       mails,  
     "       "       from other sources.
5. Amount of freight—products of the forest,  
     "       "       animals,  
     "       "       vegetable food,  
     "       "       other agricultural products,  
     "       "       manufactures,  
     "       "       merchandise,  
     "       "       other articles.
6. Amount paid for repairs,  
     "       "       engines,  
     "       "       cars,

Amount paid for buildings,

“ “ salaries.

7. Number and amount of dividends:

When paid.

8. Number of engine houses,

“ shops,

“ and character of engines,

“ and character of cars.

9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,

“ “ freight trains,

“ “ other “

10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz: None.

11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of such injury, viz: None. The Company has no road in operation.

12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the corporation,

Whether such person is retained in the service of the corporation,

Length of main line..... 80 miles.

“ branches,

Termini: Lansing and Amboy.

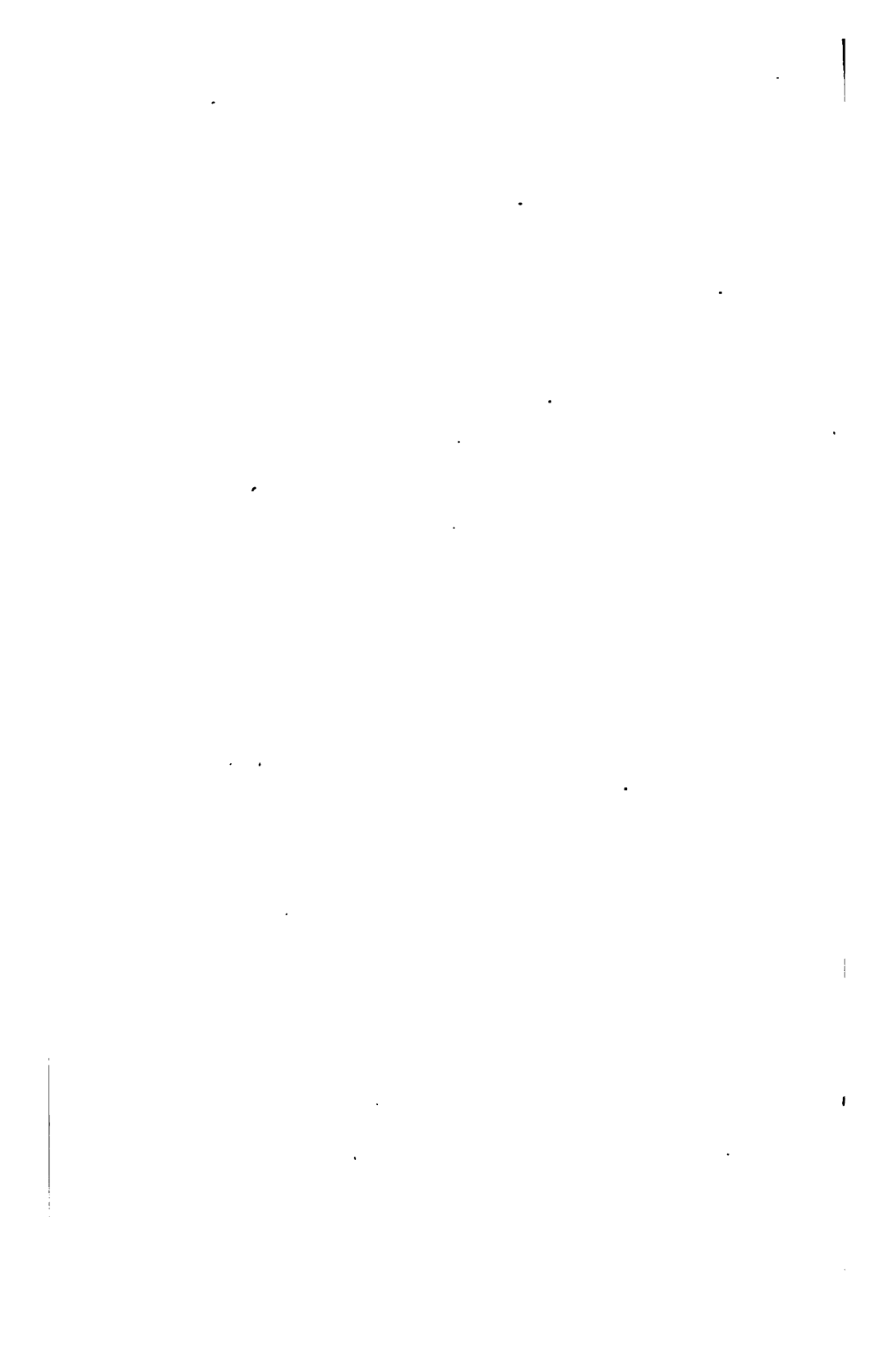
STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF CALHOUN, } ss.

Samuel V. Irwin, being duly sworn, says that he is President of the Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL V. IRWIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, this 30th day of November, 1868.

A. W. DAVIS,  
Notary Public.



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**PAW PAW RAILROAD COMPANY,**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1867.**

*Filed February 25th, 1868.*

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**Date of Incorporation—September 15th, 1857. Length of line,**  
**4 miles. Length of line open for use—not reported.**

**TERMINI: LAWTON—PAW PAW.**

**Tax—One per cent. on paid in Capital, expended on portion**  
**of road open for use.**

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<b>NAMES.</b>	<b>OFFICES.</b>	<b>P. O. ADDRESS.</b>
<b>HENRY ISMON,</b>	<b>President,</b>	<b>Paw Paw, Mich.</b>
<b>THOS. H. STEPHENSON,</b>	<b>Secretary,</b>	<b>Paw Paw, Mich.</b>
<b>JOHN IHLLING,</b>	<b>Superintendent,</b>	<b>Lawton, Mich.</b>

## REPORT.

OFFICE OF PAW PAW RAILROAD COMPANY, }  
Paw Paw, February 15, 1868. }

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan:*

The following Annual Report of the Paw Paw Railroad Company, for the year ending December 31, 1867, is respectfully submitted:

1. Capital Stock of the Company,.....	\$15,000 00
Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,....	15,000 00
"        "        "        expended on road	
opened for use,.....	15,000 00
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands,.....	2,665 00
"        "        construction of road,.....	56,500 00
"        "        buildings,.....	878 00
"        "        engines and cars.	
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness; on contract,	2,500 00
Amount due the corporation,.....	5,000 00
4. Amount received for transportation of passengers,	990 00
"        "        "        property,..	369 73
"        "        "        mails,	
"        "        from other sources, express, etc.,	140 00
5. Amount of freight:	
products of the forest, tons,.....	224 9-10
animals, tons, .....	34 1-6
vegetable food and other agr'l products, tons,...	24½
manufactures, tons,.....	32¾
merchandise, tons,.....	47
other articles, tons,.....	22 2-5
6. Amount paid for repairs,	
"        "        engines and cars,	



- Amount paid for buildings, ..... \$ 878 00  
 " " salaries, ..... 996 00
7. Number and amount of dividends; none.  
 When paid.
8. Number of engine houses,..... 1  
 " shops,  
 Number and character of engines: one locomotive engine.  
 Number and character of cars:  
 Passenger coaches,..... 1  
 Baggage cars,..... 1
9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,..... 1,104  
 " " freight and passen'r (mixed) 352  
 " " other trains.
10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:  
 Superintendent, ..... 1  
 Engineer, ..... 1  
 Conductor, ..... 1  
 Fireman, ..... 1  
 Freight agent,..... 1  
 Track repairers,..... 3
11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of  
 such injury, viz :  
 One man, (fireman) killed by his own carelessness in  
 coupling cars.  
 No other accident of any description.
12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or  
 negligence of any person in the employment of the cor-  
 poration—None.  
 Whether such persons are retained in the service of the  
 corporation.  
 Length of main line, 4 miles.  
 " branches,  
 Termini: connects with Michigan Central Railroad at Law-  
 ton, and terminates at Paw Paw.  
 When open for use, November 11th, 1867.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF VAN BUREN, } ss.

Henry Ismon, being duly sworn, says that he is President of the Paw Paw Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HENRY ISMON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 22d day of February, 1868.

THOS. H. STEPHENSON,  
*Notary Public.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF VAN BUREN, } ss.

Henry Fitch, being duly sworn, says that he is Acting Superintendent of the Paw Paw Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HENRY FITCH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, this 22d day of February, 1868.

THOS. H. STEPHENSON,  
*Notary Public.*

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY,**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1867.**

*Filed January 22, 1868.*

Date of Incorporation—Sept. 15th, 1863. Length of line, 45  
miles. No road completed.

**TERMINI: BATTLE CREEK—LANSING.**

**OFFICERS:**

<b>NAMES.</b>	<b>OFFICES.</b>	<b>P. O. ADDRESSES.</b>
<b>L. D. DIBBLE,</b>	President and Gen'l Sup't,	Battle Creek, Mich.
<b>C. W. CLISBEE,</b>	Secretary,	Cassopolis, "
<b>CLEMENT WAKELEE,</b>	Treasurer,	Battle Creek "
<b>CLEMENT F. MILLER,</b>	Chief Engineer,	" " "
<b>MARTIN S. BRACKETT,</b>	Attorney,	Bellevue, "

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

Joseph Musgrave, Charlotte, Mich.; Martin S. Brackett, Bellevue, Mich.; Wm. Wallace, Battle Creek, Mich.; Leonidas D. Dibble, Battle Creek, Mich.; Stephen Eldred, Climax, Mich.; Frederick Dale, Schoolcraft, Mich.; Joseph Smith, Cassopolis, Mich.; George B. Turner, Jefferson, Mich.; Alonzo Noble, Battle Creek, Mich.

## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, }  
*Battle Creek, Mich., January 15, 1868.* }

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan :*

The following Annual Report of the Peninsular Railway Company, for the year ending December 31st, 1867, is respectfully submitted:

1. Capital Stock of the Company, .....	\$500,000 00
Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in, ....	60,541 16
"        "        "    expended on road opened for use.	
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands, in- cluding right of way, .....	12,798 33
Amount expended for construction of road, including ties, .....	85,166 12
Amount expended for buildings, "        "        engines and cars.	
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness:	
For construction of road bed, bridges, cul- verts, &c., right of way, salaries, engineer department, ties, and materials, .....	17,943 72
Amount due the corporation, .....	40,658 84
4. Amount received for transportation of passengers,	
"        "        "        property,	
"        "        "        mails,	
"        "        from other sources, including amount received on subscriptions to stock, and on sale of municipal bonds, .....	95,015 68
5. Amount of freight—products of the forest, "        "        animals,	

Amount of freight—vegetable food,  
 “ “ other agricultural products,  
 “ “ manufactures,  
 “ “ merchandise,  
 “ “ other articles.

6. Amount paid for repairs,  
 “ “ engines,  
 “ “ cars,  
 “ “ buildings,  
 “ “ salaries,.....\$10,702 41

7. Number and amount of dividends:  
 When paid.

8. Number of engine houses,  
 “ shops,  
 “ and character of engines:  
 “ “ cars.

9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,  
 “ “ freight “  
 “ “ other “

10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz :  
 Contractors, for construction of road bed, &c.,..... 2  
 Collectors, ..... 3  
 President, ..... 1  
 Secretary, ..... 1  
 Treasurer, ..... 1  
 Chief Engineer,..... 1  
 Assistant Engineer,..... 1  
 Draftsman, ..... 1  
 Others, at different times during the year, in the  
 Engineer corps, ..... 26

11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of  
 such injury, viz:  
 Charles Griffin was killed by the falling of a bank of frozen  
 earth, while grading.

William Durance had a fracture of the right fibula at the same time.

The accident happened, December 4th, 1867.

12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the corporation; not any.

Whether such person is retained in the service of the corporation,

Length of main line, 45 miles.

" branches,

Termini: City of Battle Creek and City of Lansing, Mich.

#### REMARKS.

This report is made as accurately as is practicable, while our work is progressing, and as yet unfinished. The final estimates having been made upon but a small portion of our line, all accounts are necessarily open, making it quite difficult to give more than approximate statements, but yet substantially correct.

L. D. DIBBLE,

*President and General Superintendent.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF CALHOUN, } ss.

Leonidas D. Dibble, being duly sworn, says that he is President and Acting Superintendent of the Peninsular Railway Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

LEONIDAS D. DIBBLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 20th day of January, 1868.

HENRY. H. BROWN,

*Notary Public.*

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SCHOOLCRAFT AND THREE RIVERS RAILROAD COM-**  
**PANY,**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1867.**

*Filed September 28th, 1868.*

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**Date of Incorporation—June 6th, 1855. Length of Line—not**  
**given. Length of road open for use—not reported.**

**Termini—not given.**

**Tax—One per cent. on paid in Capital, expended on portion of**  
**road open for use.**

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**OFFICERS:**

**NAME.**  
**E. LAKIN BROWN,**  
**RANSOM GARDNER,**

**OFFICE.**  
President,  
Superintendent,

**P. O. ADDRESS.**  
Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Kalamazoo, Mich.

## REPORT.

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### OFFICE OF SCHOOLCRAFT AND THREE RIVERS RAILROAD CO.

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan:*

The following Annual Report of the Schoolcraft and Three Rivers Railroad Company, for the year ending December 31st, 1867, is respectfully submitted:

1. Capital Stock of the Company,.....	\$130,000 00
Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,	90,000 00
Amount of Capital Stock expended on road opened for use,.....	90,000 00
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands; inclu- ded in cost of construction.	
Amount expended for construction of road,..	180,000 00
"        "        buildings; included in cost of construction.	
Amount expended for engines and cars; none.	
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness:	
Bonds of the Company,.....	96,000 00
Amount due the corporation.	
4. Amount received for transportation of passengers,	
"        "        property,	
"        "        mails,	
"        "        from other sources.	
5. Amount of freight—products of the forest,	
"        "        animals,	
"        "        vegetable food,	
"        "        other agricultural products,	
"        "        manufactures,	
"        "        merchandise,	
"        "        other articles.	



6. Amount paid for repairs,
- |   |   |               |            |
|---|---|---------------|------------|
| " | " | engines,..... | \$6,000 00 |
| " | " | cars,         |            |
| " | " | buildings,    |            |
| " | " | salaries.     |            |
7. Number and amount of dividends: .  
When paid.
8. Number of engine houses,  
" shops,  
" and character of engines,  
" " cars.
9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,  
" " " freight "  
" " " other "
10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:
11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of such injury, viz:
12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the corporation,  
Whether such person is retained in the service of the corporation,  
Length of main line,  
" branches,  
Termini.

## REMARKS:

The Railroad of this Company is operated by the St. Joseph Valley Railroad Company.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF KALAMAZOO, } ss.

E. Lakin Brown, being duly sworn, says that he is President of the Schoolcraft and Three Rivers Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

E. LAKIN BROWN,  
*President.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, this 27th day of February, 1868.

M. R. COBB,  
*Notary Public.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF KALAMAZOO, } ss.

Ransom Gardner, being duly sworn, says that he is Acting Superintendent of the Schoolcraft and Three Rivers Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

RANSOM GARDNER,  
*Superintendent.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, this 27th day of February, 1868.

M. R. COBB,  
*Notary Public.*

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**ST. JOSEPH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1867.**

*Filed September 28th, 1868.*

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**Date of Charter—April 3d, 1848. Length of line, 8 miles,**  
**(37 miles operated by Company). Length of road**  
**open for use—8 miles.**

**TERMINI: CONSTANTINE—THREE RIVERS.**

**Tax—One per cent. on paid in Capital, including all Loans made**  
**to Company.**

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**OFFICERS:**

**NAMES.**  
**E. S. MOORE,**  
**RANSOM GARDNER,**

**OFFICES.**  
**President,**  
**Superintendent,**

**P. O. ADDRESS.**  
**Three Rivers, Mich.**  
**Kalamazoo, Mich.**

## REPORT.

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### OFFICE OF ST. JOSEPH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan:*

The following Annual Report of the St. Joseph Valley Railroad Company, for the year ending December 31, 1867, is respectfully submitted :

1. Capital Stock of the Company,.....	\$1,000,000 00
Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in,....	60,900 00
"        "        "    expended on road	
opened for use,.....	60,900 00
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands; inclu-	
ded in cost of construction.	
Amount expended for construction of road,...	140,900 00
"        "        buildings; included in	
cost of construction.	
Amount expended for engines and cars,.....	30,000 00
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness:	
Amount owing for rebuilding the entire road,	
and for rolling stock,.....	110,000 00
Amount due the corporation.	
4. Amount received for transportation of passen-	
gers,.....	31,175 89
Amount received for transportation of property,	44,200 54
"        "        "        mails,..	1,733 28
"        "        from other sources.	
5. Amount of freight—products of the forest, tons,	2,375
"        "        animals, tons,.....	968
"        "        vegetable food, tons,.....	1,834
"        "        other agric'l products, tons,	2,806
"        "        manufactures, tons,.....	2,026
"        "        merchandise, tons,.....	1,972
"        "        other articles, tons,.....	1,094

6. Amount paid for repairs,.....	\$8,500 00
"    "    engines,.....	2,320 50
"    "    cars,.....	278 82
"    "    buildings,.....	5,600 00
"    "    salaries,.....	3,848 90

## 7. Number and amount of dividends; none.

When paid.

8. Number of engine houses,.....	1
"    "    shops.	

Number and character of engines:

passenger engines,.....	2
freight engine,.....	1
construction engine,.....	1

Number and character of cars:

passenger cars,.....	3
baggage cars,.....	2
freight cars,.....	4

9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,.....	24,300
"    "    freight    "    .....	10,800
"    "    other    "    .....	10,310

## 10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:

Agents,.....	6
Clerk,.....	1
Conductors,.....	2
Engineers,.....	3
Firemen,.....	3
Baggagemen,.....	2
Brakeman,.....	1
Watchmen,.....	2
Laborers,.....	3
Repairers,.....	15

## 11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of such injury, viz: none.

## 12. Whether accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the corporation; none.

Whether such person is retained in the service of the corporation,

Length of main line—8 miles—37 miles operated by Company,

Length of branches,

Termini: Constantine—Three Rivers.

REMARKS:

Four miles of the 37 leased of Michigan Southern Railroad. Freight cars furnished by Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and returned by them.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF ST. JOSEPH, } ss.

E. S. Moore, being duly sworn, says that he is President of the St. Joseph Valley Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

E. S. MOORE,  
*President.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, this 27th day of February, 1868.

E. H. LOTHROP,  
*Justice of the Peace.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF KALAMAZOO, } ss.

Ransom Gardner, being duly sworn, says that he is Acting Superintendent of the St. Joseph Valley Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

RANSOM GARDNER,  
*Superintendent.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, this 27th day of February, 1868.

JOHN McKIBBEN,  
*Notary Public, Kalamazoo County, Mich.*

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND SAGINAW RAILROAD**  
**COMPANY,**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1867.**

*Filed January 6th, 1868.*

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**Date of Incorporation—August 15th, 1866.**

**Tax—One per cent. on paid in Capital, expended on road  
open for use.**

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**OFFICERS.**

<b>NAMES.</b>	<b>OFFICES.</b>	<b>P. O. ADDRESS.</b>
<b>D. L. LATOURETTE,</b>	<b>President,</b>	<b>Fenton, Mich.</b>
<b>CHAS. H. RICHMOND,</b>	<b>Secretary and Treasurer,</b>	<b>Ann Arbor, “</b>

## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND SAGINAW RAILROAD CO., }  
 January 2, 1868. }

*To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan:*

The following Annual Report of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Saginaw Railroad Company, for the year ending December 31st, 1867, is respectfully submitted:

1. Capital Stock of the Company, ..... \$1,000,000 00  
     Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in, ..       5,000 00  
         "       "       "       expended on road  
             opened for use.
2. Amount expended for purchase of lands,  
     "       "       construction of road,  
     "       "       buildings,  
     "       "       engines and cars.
3. Amount and nature of indebtedness:  
     Amount due the corporation.
4. Amount received for transportation of passengers,  
     "       "       "       property,  
     "       "       "       mails,  
     "       "       from other sources.
5. Amount of freight—products of the forest,  
     "       "       animals,  
     "       "       vegetable food,  
     "       "       other agricultural products,  
     "       "       manufactures,  
     "       "       merchandise,  
     "       "       other articles.
6. Amount paid for repairs,  
     "       "       engines,  
     "       "       cars,



Amount paid for buildings,

“ “ salaries.

7. Number of dividends,

When paid.

8. Number of engine houses,

“ shops,

“ and character of engines,

“ “ “ cars.

9. Number of miles run by passenger trains,

“ “ “ freight “

“ “ “ other “

10. Number of men employed, and their occupation, viz:

11. Number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of such injury, viz:

12. Whether any accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any person in the employment of the corporation,

Whether such person is retained in the service of the corporation,

Length of main line,

“ branches,

Termini:

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, } ss.

Charles H. Richmond, being duly sworn, says that he is Treasurer of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Saginaw Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

CHARLES H. RICHMOND.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 2d day of January, 1868.

E. B. POND,

*Notary Public, Washtenaw Co., Mich.*



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**STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES.**

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TABLE M.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	MILES.	Cost of Construction.	Am't of Money Expended.	CAPITAL STOCK.		
	Length of Railway Completed.			Amount of.	Amount of, paid in.	Am't of, Expended.
Bay City & Portsmouth,	2½	\$27,096 25	.....	\$24,000 00	\$24,000 00	\$24,000 00
Corlies & Thunder Bay,	7 10-320	10,000 00	\$869 04	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Detroit City,.....	71811-5280	155,835 61	89,055 92	121,600 00	42,985 26	.....
East Saginaw City,....	3	57,155 48	13,680 27	60,000 00	600 00	600 00
Ft. Street & Elmwood,.	5¼	82,105 30	124,562 31	100,000 00	100,000 00	100,000 00
Grand Rapids,.....	2½	47,150 00	.....	60,000 00	15,300 00	15,300 00
Port Huron & Gratiot,.	11300-1760	13,517 24	17,550 00	30,200 00	17,550 00	17,550 00
Saginaw,.....	2½	36,000 00	20,533 10	50,000 00	5,000 00	.....

TABLE M.

Amount of Earnings Expended on Road.	RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.		Amount of Dividends During the Year.	Amount set apart for Repairs during the Year.	INDEBTEDNESS.	
	For Tolls.	All other Sources.			Bonded.	Floating.
\$3,106 85	\$3,106 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,142 91
889 04	1,281 03	\$3,700 00	.....	\$411 30	.....	.....
.....	94,636 63	.....	.....	.....	\$100,000 00	3,511 29
536 23	20,736 03	.....	.....	.....	50,000 00	20,846 75
19,542 51	55,292 51	478 37	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00
671 30	8,292 60	.....	.....	671 30	35,000 00	.....
3,075 04	6,295 04	.....	\$3,190 00	.....	.....	.....
20,538 10	19,488 07	1,377 23	.....	.....	36,000 00	4,960 00



## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF BAY CITY AND PORTSMOUTH STREET R. R. CO., {  
*Bay City, Mich., December 31, 1867.* }

*To the Honorable Secretary of State of Michigan :*

The Directors of the Bay City and Portsmouth Street Railroad Company, in compliance with an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Construction of Train Railways," approved February 13th, 1855, and the Acts amendatory thereof, respectfully submit the following Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1867:

The length of Railway completed is.....	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles.
The cost of constructing the same is.....	\$27,096 25
The amount of all moneys expended is.....	
The amount of capital is.....	24,000 00
The amount of capital paid in is.....	24,000 00
The amount of capital expended is.....	24,000 00
The whole amount of tolls or earnings expended on the said road, is.....	8,105 85
The amount received during the year for tolls, is...	8,105 85
The amount received during the year from all other sources, (stating each separately,) is as fol- lows: .....	Nothing.
The amount of dividends made during the year is.	None.
The amount set apart for repairs during the year is	None.
The amount of indebtedness, (specifying the object for which such indebtedness accrued,) is as follows:	
For construction, labor, running expenses and material, .....	\$8,142 91

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF BAY, } ss.

N. B. Bradley and William McEwan, being duly sworn, do, and each for himself doth, depose and say, that they are Directors in the Bay City and Portsmouth Street Railroad Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

NATHAN B. BRADLEY, }  
WILLIAM McEWAN, } *Two of the Directors.*

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 7th day of January, 1868.

P. J. CARNEY,  
*Notary Public for Bay County, Mich.*



## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF CORLIES AND THUNDER BAY TRAIN RAILWAY CO., }  
*Detroit, Mich., January 6, 1868.* }

*To the Honorable Secretary of State of Michigan :*

The Directors of the Corlies and Thunder Bay Train Railway Company, in compliance with an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of Train Railways," approved February 13th, 1855, and the Acts amendatory thereof, respectfully submit the following Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1867:

The length of Railway completed is..... 7 10-320 miles.

The cost of constructing the same is..... \$10,000 00

The amount of all moneys expended during last

year, is..... 869 04

The amount of capital is..... 10,000 00

The amount of capital paid in is..... 10,000 00

The amount of capital expended is..... 10,000 00

The whole amount of tolls or earnings expended on

the said road during last year, is..... 869 04

The amount received during the year for tolls, is.. 1,281 03

The amount received during the year from all other

sources, (stating each separately,) is as follows:

From tolls..... \$1,281 03

Sale of rolling stock..... 3,700 00

4,981 03

The amount of dividends made during the year is Nothing.

The amount set apart for repairs during the year is \$411 99

The amount of indebtedness, (specifying the object for which such indebtedness accrued,) is as follows: .....

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
COUNTY OF WAYNE, }

Hubbard Trowbridge and Smith Trowbridge, being duly sworn, do, and each for himself doth, depose and say, that they are Directors in the Corlies and Thunder Bay Train Railway Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

HUBBARD TROWBRIDGE, }  
SMITH TROWBRIDGE, } *Two of the Directors.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 6th day of January, 1868.

RALPH C. SMITH,  
*Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich.*

## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE DETROIT CITY RAILWAY COMPANY, }  
*Detroit, Michigan, May 20, 1867.* }

*To the Honorable Secretary of State of Michigan :*

The Directors of the Detroit City Railway Company, in compliance with an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of Train Railways," approved February 13th, 1855, and the Acts amendatory thereof, respectfully submit the following Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1866:

The length of Railway completed is.....	7 1811-5280 miles.
The cost of constructing the same is.....	\$155,835 61
The amount of all moneys expended is.....	89,055 92
The amount' of capital is.....	121,000 00
The amount of capital paid in is.....	42,985 26
The amount of capital expended is.....	
The whole amount of tolls or earnings expended on the said road is.....	
The amount received during the year for tolls is ..	94,328 63
The amount received during the year from all other sources, (stating each separately,) is as follows:	
The amount of dividends made during the year is	
The amount set apart for repairs during the year is	
The amount of indebtedness, (specifying the object for which such indebtedness accrued,) is as follows:	
Bonded debt,.....	100,000 00
Bills payable,.....	2,650 00
Floating debt, about.....	661 29

GEO. V. N. LOTHROP, }  
 E. N. WILLCOX, } *Directors.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
WAYNE COUNTY, } ss.

Geo. V. N. Lothrop and Eber N. Willcox, both of said county, Directors of the Detroit City Railway Company, being sworn, depose and say that the above return is made up from the books of said Company, and that the facts therein stated are true, as they verily believe.

GEO. V. N. LOTHROP,  
E. N. WILLCOX.

Sworn and subscribed to this 20th day of May, A. D. 1867,  
before me,

J. W. A. S. CULLEN,  
*Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich.*

## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE EAST SAGINAW CITY RAILWAY Co., }  
*East Saginaw, Michigan, January 4, 1868.* }

*To the Honorable Secretary of State of Michigan :*

The Directors of the East Saginaw City Railway Company, in compliance with an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of Train Railways," approved February 13th, 1855, and the Acts amendatory thereof, respectfully submit the following Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1867:

The length of Railway completed is.....	3 miles.
The cost of constructing the same is.....	\$57,155 48
The amount of all other moneys expended is.....	13,650 27
The amount of capital is.....	60,000 00
The amount of capital paid in is.....	600 00
The amount of capital expended is.....	600 00
The whole amount of tolls or earnings expended on the said road during the past year is.....	536 93
The amount received during the year for tolls is...	
The amount received during the year from all other sources, (stating each separately,) is as fol- lows: for carrying passengers and baggage,..	20,736 68
The amount of dividends made during the year is.	
The amount set apart for repairs during the year is	
The amount of indebtedness, (specifying the object for which such indebtedness accrued,) is as fol- lows:	
Mortgage debt,.....	50,000 00
Floating debt,.....	20,848 75
Said indebtedness being for cost of construction, and interest upon same.	

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF SAGINAW, } ss.

James F. Brown and Moses B. Hess, being duly sworn, do, and each for himself doth, depose and say that they are Directors in the East Saginaw City Railway Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

JAMES F. BROWN, }  
M. B. HESS, } *Two of the Directors.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 15th day of January, 1868.

T. E. MORRIS,  
*Notary Public, Saginaw County, Mich.*

## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE FORT STREET AND ELMWOOD RAILWAY CO., }  
*Detroit, Mich., December, 31, 1867.* }

*To the Honorable Secretary of State of Michigan:*

The Directors of the Fort Street and Elmwood Railway Company, in compliance with an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of Train Railways," approved February 13th, 1855, and the Acts amendatory thereof, respectfully submit the following Annual Report, for the year ending December 31st, 1867:

The length of Railway completed is.....	5½ miles.
The cost of constructing the same is.....	\$ 82,105 30
The amount of all moneys expended is.....	124,562 31
The amount of capital is.....	100,000 00
The amount of capital paid in is.....	100,000 00
The amount of capital expended is.....	100,000 00
The whole amount of tolls or earnings expended on the said road is.....	19,562 31
The amount received during the year for tolls is..	55,392 51
The amount received during the year from all other sources, (stating each separately,) is as follows:	
For manure,.....	215 40
Advertising spaces, .....	110 00
Dockages, .....	30 00
Premiums,.....	49 40
Scales,.....	73 57
The amount of dividends made during the year is.	None.
The amount set apart for repairs during the year is	None.

The amount of indebtedness, (specifying the object  
for which such indebtedness accrued,) is as  
follows:

For equipments,..... \$5,000 00

F. BUHL,  
I. N. SWAIN, } *Two of the Directors.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF WAYNE, } ss.

F. Buhl and I. N. Swain, being duly sworn, do, and each for  
himself doth, depose and say, that they are Directors of the  
Fort Street and Elmwood Railway Company, and that the fore-  
going report is true and correct, according to the best of their  
knowledge and belief.

F. BUHL,  
I. N. SWAIN, } *Two of the Directors.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and  
for said County, this 9th day of January, 1868.

RALPH C. SMITH,  
*Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich.*



## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE GRAND RAPIDS STREET RAILWAY CO., }  
*Grand Rapids, Mich., March 4, 1867.* }

*To the Honorable Secretary of State of Michigan:*

The Directors of the Grand Rapids Street Railway Company, in compliance with an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of Train Railways," approved February 13th, 1855, and the Acts amendatory thereof, respectfully submit the following Annual Report, for the year ending December 31st, 1866:

The length of Railway completed is .....	2½ miles.
The cost of constructing the same is.....	\$47,150 00
The amount of all moneys expended is.....	
The amount of capital is.....	60,000 00
The amount of capital paid in is.....	15,300 00
The amount of capital expended is.....	15,300 00
The whole amount of tolls or earnings expended on the said road is.....	671 39
The amount received for tolls from date of organi- zation to Dec. 31st, 1866, is.....	16,161 96
The am't received for tolls during the year 1866, is	8,392 60
The amount received during the year from all other sources, (stating each separately,) is as follows:	
The amount of dividends made during the year is	
The amount set apart for repairs during the year is	
The amount of indebtedness, (specifying the object for which such indebtedness accrued,) is as follows:	
Construction and equipment of road,.....	35,000 00

THOS. S. SPRAGUE, }  
A. D. DICKINSON, } *Directors.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF WAYNE, } ss.

Thomas S. Sprague and Asa D. Dickinson, being by me duly sworn, say that they have read the foregoing statement, by them subscribed, and know the contents thereof, and that the same is true and correct, of their own knowledge.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of March,  
A. D. 1867.

L. S. HODGES,  
*Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich.*

## REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE PORT HURON AND GRATIOT ST. RAILWAY CO., }  
*Port Huron, Michigan, December 31st, 1867.* }

*To the Honorable Secretary of State of Michigan:*

The Directors of the Port Huron and Gratiot Street Railway Company, in compliance with an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of Train Railways," approved February 13th, 1855, and the Acts amendatory thereof, respectfully submit the following Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1867:

The length of Railway completed is.....	1 1300-1760 miles.
The cost of constructing the same is.....	\$13,517 24
The amount of all moneys expended is.....	17,550 00
The amount of capital is.....	30,200 00
The amount of capital paid in is.....	17,550 00
The amount of capital expended is.....	17,550 00
The whole amount of tolls or earnings expended on the said road is.....	3,075 04
The amount received during the year for tolls is...	6,265 04
The amount received during the year from all other sources, (stating each separately,) is as follows:	
The amount of dividends made during the year is.	3,190 00
The amount set apart for repairs during the year is	Nothing.
The amount of indebtedness, (specifying the object for which such indebtedness accrued,) is as follows: Nothing.	

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
 COUNTY OF ST. CLAIR, } ss.

W. P. Edison and Erwin M. Carrington, being duly sworn, do, and each for himself doth, depose and say, that they are Directors in the Port Huron and Gratiot Street Railway Company,

and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

W. P. EDISON,  
E. M. CARRINGTON, } *Two of the Directors.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 31st day of December, 1867.

CYRUS MILES,  
*Notary Public, St. Clair County, Mich.*

## REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, }  
*Saginaw, Michigan, January 1st, 1868.* }

*To the Honorable Secretary of State of Michigan :*

The Directors of the Saginaw Street Railway Company, in compliance with an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of Train Railways," approved February 13th, 1855, and the Acts amendatory thereof, respectfully submit the following Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1867:

The length of Railway completed is.....	2½ miles.
The cost of constructing the same is about.....	\$36,000 00
The amount of all moneys expended is (for year 1867,) .....	20,533 10
The amount of capital is.....	50,000 00
The amount of capital paid in is.....	5,000 00
The amount of capital expended is.....	
The whole amount of tolls or earnings expended on the said road is, for 1867,.....	20,533 10
The amount received during the year for tolls is...	19,488 07
The amount received during the year from all other sources, (stating each separately,) is as follows:	
Oats sold, .....	13 50
Boarding horses,.....	175 75
Horse sold, .....	100 00
Tickets, .....	414 20
Contract tickets, .....	175 00
Mails, .....	125 00
Baggage,.....	234 49
Miscellaneous receipts,.....	115 94
Profit and loss, credit balance,.....	23 35
The amount of dividends made during the year is..	None.

The amount set apart for repairs during the year is           None.  
 The amount of indebtedness, (specifying the object  
 for which such indebtedness accrued,) is as  
 follows:

Bonds dated September 1st, 1864, 8 per cent. interest, .....	\$36,000 09
Interest on same from date of issue, .....	
Notes given for barn lots, dated Jan'y 3, '67, ....	4,950 00
Interest from date, at 7 per cent., .....	

## REMARKS.

There are bills for supplies, services, etc., for the Company, which are not adjusted, and therefore cannot be stated. The items of cost of road and amount of capital paid in are given from the statements of the former officers of the Company.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
                                   COUNTY OF SAGINAW, } ss.

David H. Jerome and George L. Burrows, being duly sworn, do, and each for himself doth, depose and say, that they are Directors in the Saginaw Street Railway Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

D. H. JEROME, }  
 GEO. L. BURROWS, } *Two of the Directors.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, this 13th day of January, 1868.

A. A. DAY,  
*Notary Public, Saginaw County, Mich.*







OF THE

# STATE LIBRARIAN

OF THE

## STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEARS 1867 AND 1868.



~~~~~

**BY AUTHORITY.**

~~~~~

LANSING:  
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1868.

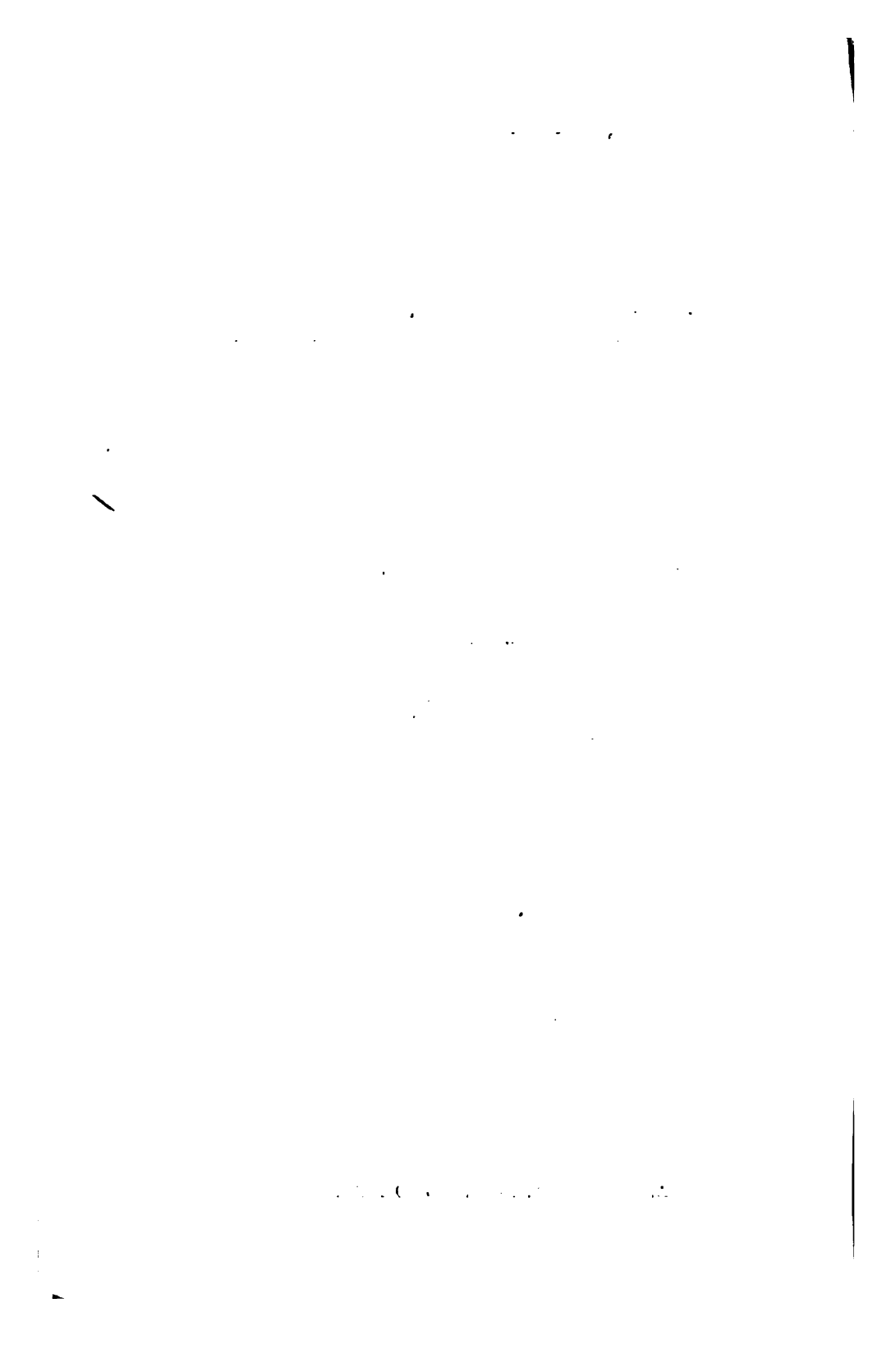


REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE LIBRARIAN  
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JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1868.



# REPORT.

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STATE LIBRARY,  
Lansing, Dec. 1, 1868. }

*To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:*

In pursuance of law, I submit, very respectfully, for the consideration of your Honorable body, the following, as my official report:

This report embraces a period of two years, commencing with Dec. 1, 1866.

During this period there has been received into this Library, from all sources, (including duplicates and pamphlets,) 8,853 books.

Total number of volumes purchased,.....	149
Received by exchanges,.....	527
“ “ donations,.....	3,197
Total number sold and sent out for exchanges,.....	319
Total number of books in the Library, including duplicates and unbound books and pamphlets,.....	24,967

Of this number, at least one-half are duplicates of books published by State and Federal Authorities.

Reference may be had to the appendix to this report, for lists of books received from all sources.

Our acknowledgments are due to individuals named in the lists, for their valuable and timely donations. Gifts of books, relics, maps, charts, portraits, tattered ensigns and flags, specimens of the minerals, woods and flowers of the country, will be received with much pleasure and gratitude in this Library.

By authority of Act No. 204, Session Laws 1865, I have sold

a limited number of duplicates, receiving for the same the sum of \$35 20, which amount has been paid into the State Treasury.

Act No. 106, Session Laws 1867, appropriated the sum of \$400 for the purpose of purchasing books for this Library. That amount has been entirely disbursed, and the vouchers for its expenditure are on file in this office.

We have a series of books and valuable publications, that has been in operation several years, and it is very desirable and almost an *absolute necessity* that this series should be continued without interruption.

In order to secure this desirable end, I would respectfully ask from your Honorable body an appropriation of the modest sum of \$500, to be expended under the direction of the Governor and State Librarian, in the purchase of books for the Library. Some of the States expend four times this amount for the purchase of books for their respective State Libraries, but it would be unwise to expend any such amount *here*, for our present space would not accommodate the books that might be purchased.

Our shelves and alcoves are crammed with, and our tables overloaded with books. We have no proper room for the display of maps and charts; no reception room, to be used for common consultation among the members of the Legislature, and their friends who may visit them, to counsel for the best interests of our great and growing Commonwealth; no private office for the Librarian.

There are many books in this Library of rare value; their loss could not be repaired. We have one of the most valuable law libraries in the Northwest, and almost daily additions are being made to it by our system of inter-State exchanges. An amount of \$500 per annum is now being expended for an insurance on the books in the Library rooms.

The spirit of true economy would seem to suggest to the Legislature the importance of taking measures for the immediate erection and completion of a FIRE-PROOF edifice, for the accommodation of the Library.

Such an edifice could be built in this Capitol Square, and at a safe distance from the State House, without a very large outlay, and when the State shall have built and completed, in the series of coming years, a new Capitol building that shall be an ornament and a source of pride to the beautiful Peninsula, then the Library edifice could be disposed of at a trifling discount from its first cost.

All appropriations for the insurance of the books have been exhausted. The Board of State Auditors have deemed it the part of wisdom and economy to keep the books insured, and have accordingly procured an insurance of \$25,000 on the same for the past two years. The insurance is obtained at the reasonable rate of two per cent. premium per annum, and is divided among seven first class companies. The present insurance of \$25,000 expires in May next. An appropriation of \$1,000 would seem to be desirable, in order to continue the insurance for the two years ensuing.

There are several acts upon our statute books, pertaining to the State Library, enacted *prior* to the adoption of our present Constitution, that need revision; in their present form they are inoperative and cannot be complied with, without amendments or modifications.

In a majority of our sister States the system of inter-State exchanges is conducted by the State Librarians. In order to enlarge *our* Library, without expense to us, (save in the value of our State publications sent out for exchanges,) this system would seem to be desirable *here*.

The present compensation of the State Librarian is one dollar and thirty-eight cents per day.

In compliance with law, I have published a catalogue of the Library, which, with this report, is respectfully submitted to the charitable consideration of the Legislature.

J. EUGENE TENNEY,

*State Librarian.*





## APPENDIX.

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The following lists embrace the volumes of new books received from all sources since Nov. 30, 1866:

### LIST OF EXCHANGES.

#### ALABAMA.

	No. of Vols.
Laws of Alabama, 1866-7, 2 copies,.....	2
Revised Code of Alabama, 1867,.....	1
Supreme Court Reports of Alabama, Vols. 38, 40, New Series,.....	2

#### ARKANSAS.

Constitution of Arkansas, accepted Feb. 11, 1868,.....	1
Message of Gov. Humphry, 1868, 2 copies,.....	2
Message of Gov. Powell Clayton, 1868, pamphlet,.....	1
Laws of Arkansas, 1864-5,.....	1
Supreme Court Reports of Arkansas, Vols. 24, 32, 33,....	3

#### ARIZONA.

Acts of Arizona, 1865,.....	1
Journal of the 2d Legislature of Arizona, 1866,.....	1
“ “ “ 4th “ “ “ “ .....	1
Laws of Arizona, 1865-6,.....	2

#### CALIFORNIA.

Appendix to Journal of the Assembly and Senate of California, 17th Session, Vols. 1, 2, 3. Duplicates,.....	6
Statutes of California, 1867-8,.....	2
Supreme Court Reports of California, Vols. 30, 31, 32, 33,	4

## CANADA.

	No. of Vols
Essias Poetiqués, Leon Pamphile Lervay,.....	1
General Report of the Com'r of Public Works, 1866,.....	1
Geology of Canada, 1863-1866,.....	2
Journals of Legislative Council and Assembly, Vol. 26, 1866,.....	2
Miscellaneous Statistics of Canada, 1866,.....	1
Principles of Surgery—Canniff,.....	1
Public Accounts of Canada, 1866,.....	1
Report of the Minister of Agriculture, 1865-6,.....	2
Report on Agriculture, Immigration and Colonization,....	1
Sessional Papers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1866,.....	4
Statutes of Canada, 1866,.....	1
“ “ Ontario, Canada, 1867-8,.....	1
Tables of Trade and Navigation of Canada, 1866-7,.....	2
The Year Book of Canada, 1867,.....	1
“ “ “ and Almanac of British North America, 1867,.....	1
The Contemporary—F. H. Gamean, Par. L. Abbe, H. R. Gasgram,.....	1
Queen's Bench Reports, U. C., Vol. 25,.....	1

## COLORADO.

Revised Statutes, Cole, Vol. 1,.....	1
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## CONNECTICUT.

Journals of the House and Senate, 1866-7,.....	4
Laws of Conn., May Session, 1867,.....	2
Legislative Documents, 1866-7,.....	2
Legislative Manual, 1866,.....	1
Message of Gov. English, 1868,.....	1
Private Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of Conn., May Session, 1866,.....	2
Public Laws of Conn., May Session, 1865,.....	3
Session Laws of Conn., May Session, 1867,.....	2
Supreme Court Reports of Conn., Vols. 32, 33,.....	2

## DAKOTA.

	No. of Vols.
Council Journal, 6th Session, 1866-7,.....	1
House " " 1866-7,.....	1
Laws of Dakota, 1866-7,.....	1

## DELAWARE.

Annual Report of the Wilmington Institute, April 1, 1868, P.,.....	1
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## GEORGIA.

Laws of Georgia, 1866,.....	1
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## HALIFAX.

Third Annual Agricultural Report, p.,.....	1
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## IDAHO.

Journal of the Council and House of Reps., 4th Sess., 1868,	1
" " 1st Session of the Council of Idaho, 1864,...	2
Laws of the Territory of Idaho, 1st Session, 1863, and ad- journd Session, 1864,.....	1
Laws of the Territory of Idaho, 4th Session of the Legisla- ture, 1865-7,.....	1

## ILLINOIS.

Adjutant General's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,....	8
Convention Journal of Illinois, 1847, 1862,.....	2
Geological Survey of Illinois, Vols. 1, 2,.....	2
House Journal of Illinois, Vols. 1, 2,.....	2
Manual of Illinois Legislature, 1867,.....	1
Public Laws of Illinois, 1867,.....	2
Public and Private Laws of Illinois, June 11 and 14, 1869,	2
Supreme Court Reports of Illinois, Freeman, Vols. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, .....	6
Senate Journal of Illinois, 1867,.....	2
Senate and House Journal of Illinois, 2d and 3d Sessions, 1867,.....	2

## INDIANA.

Supreme Court Reports of Indiana, Vols. 25, 26, 27,.....	3
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## IOWA.

	No. of Vols.
Adjutant General's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 1867,.....	2
"        "        "                    1868,.....	1
Debates in the Constitutional Convention of Iowa, 1857, Vols. 1, 2,.....	2
Journal of the Constitutional Convention of Iowa, 1857,..	1
Laws of Iowa, 1868,.....	3
Legislative Documents of Iowa, Vols. 1, 2, 1868,.....	2
Supreme Court Reports of Iowa, Vols. 19, 20,—Withrow,..	2
"        "        "            "        "        21, 22,—Stiles,.....	2

## KENTUCKY.

Debates in the Kentucky Convention, 1849,.....	1
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## LOUISIANA.

Acts of the Legislature of La., 4th Oct. 1864, 1st and 2d Sessions,.....	2
Acts of the Extra Session, 1865,.....	1
"        "        Legislature of La., 1866,.....	1
"        "        "            "        Jan. Session, 1867,.....	1
Documents of the Legislature of La., 1866,.....	1
"        "        2d Session of the 2d Legislature, 1867,	1
Journals of the La. Senate and House, 1864,.....	2
"        "        "        "        "        "        Extra Session, 1865,	2
Journals of the Senate and House of La., 1866, in French and English. Duplicates,.....	4
Journal of the Senate and House of La., Jan. Session, 1867,	2
Supreme Court Reports of La., S. F. Glenn, Vols. 17, 18,	2

## MAINE.

Laws of Maine, 1867,.....	1
Message of Gov. Chamberlain, Jan., 1868, p.,.....	1
Supreme Court Reports of Maine, Vols. 52, 53,.....	2

## MARYLAND.

Constitution of Md., 1867,.....	1
House Journal and Documents of Md., 1867,.....	1

	No. of Vols.
Journal of the Senate of Md., 1868,.....	1
“ “ House of Delegates of Md., 1868,.....	1
Laws of Md., 1867-8,.....	2
Message of Gov. Swann, of Md., Jan., 1868, p.,.....	1
Senate Journal and Docs. of Md., 1867,.....	1
Senate and House Docs. of Md., 1868,.....	1
Supreme Court Reports of Md., Vols. 21, 22, 23, 24,.....	4
Proceedings of the Md. State Convention, 1867,.....	1

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Census of Mass., 1865,.....	1
History of Mass. in the Civil War, Schouler,.....	1
Journal of the Convention of Mass., Vols. 1, 2, 3, 1853,...	3
Laws of Mass., 1867-8,.....	4
Legislative Manual, 1866,.....	1
Manual of the General Court of Mass., 1866,.....	1
Message of the Gov. of Mass., Jan. 31st, 1868, p.,.....	1
Pub. Docs. of Mass., 1866, Nos. 1 to 4, 5 to 9, 9 to 17, 18 to 37,.....	4
Pub. Docs. of Mass., 1867,.....	4
Supreme Court Reports, Vol. 1, Browne, being 97 Mass.,..	1
“ “ “ 11, 12, 13, Allen, .....	3

## MINNESOTA.

Ex. Docs. of Min., 1866,.....	1
Gen. Laws of Min., 1867,.....	1
Journal of the Senate and House of Min., 1867,.....	2
Message of Gov. Marshall, 1868, p.,.....	1
Supreme Court Reports of Min., Spencer, Vol. 11, .....	1

## MISSISSIPPI.

Laws of Miss., Oct., 1866, and Jan. and Feb., 1867,.....	2
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## MISSOURI.

Laws of Missouri, 1867-8. Duplicates,.....	6
Reports Board of Emigration and Com. of Statistics of Missouri, 1867,.....	1

	No. of Vols
Supreme Court Reports of Missouri, Vols. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, being 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 of Whittlesey,.....	5

## NEBRASKA.

House Journal of the Legislature of Nebraska, 1st, 2d and 3d Sessions,.....	1
Message of Gov. Butler, May, 1867, p.,.....	1
Laws of Nebraska, 1867,.....	2
Senate Journal of the Legislature of Nebraska, 1st, 2d and 3d Sessions,.....	1

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

General Statistics of New Hampshire, 1867,.....	1
Journals of the Senate and House of N. H., 1866-7,.....	4
Laws of New Hampshire, 1867,.....	1
Message of Gov. Harriman, June Session, 1867, p.,.....	1
Report of the Wardens of the N. H. State Prison, June, 1867, p.,.....	1
Session Laws of New Hampshire, June Session, 1866,....	2
Supreme Court Reports of New Hampshire, Vols. 45, 46, being 1st and 2d of Hadley,.....	2
20th and 21st Annual Reports of Common Schools, 1866-7,	2

## NEW JERSEY.

Equity Reports of N. J., Vols. 15, 16, 17, 18, being 2d Mc- Carter, and 1st, 2d, 3d, of C. E. Greene,.....	4
Laws of N. J., 1866-7-8,.....	3
Law Reports, Vols. 30, 31, being 1st and 2d of Vroom,...	2
Legislative Documents of N. J., 1865-8,.....	2
Message of Gov. Marcus S. Ward, 1867, p.,.....	1
Minutes of the Assembly, 1867-8,.....	2
New Jersey and the Rebellion,—Foster,.....	1
Senate Journals of N. J., 1867-8,.....	2

## NEVADA.

Assembly Journal of Nevada, 3d Session, 1867,.....	2
Laws of Nevada, 1867,.....	2

No. of Vols.

Nevada Constitutional Debates and Proceedings, 1864,—	
Andrew J. Marsh, Official Reporter,.....	1
Senate Journal of Nevada, 3d Session, 1867,.....	2
Supreme Court Reports of Nevada, Vols. 2, 3,—Helms,...	3

## NEW YORK.

Assembly Documents, 1866, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,	10
“ “ 1867, “ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,	
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,.....	18
Assembly Journal, 1866, Vols. 1, 2; 1867, 1, 2,.....	4
Census of N. Y., 1865,.....	1
Cornell University, first general announcement,.....	1
Court of Appeals of N. Y., Vols. 34, 35, 36,—being 7, 8, 9,	
Tiffany,.....	3
Digest of N. Y. Court of Appeals, from 1st Comstock, be-	
ing 1st of N. Y. Reports to Vol. 27,.....	1
Inspector General's Report of N. Y., 1866,.....	1
Laws of N. Y., 1866, Vols. 1, 2; 1867, Vols. 1, 2; 1868, Vols.	
1, 2,.....	6
Manual of N. Y., 1866-8,.....	2
Message of the Gov. of N. Y., Jan. 7, 1868, p.,.....	1
Report of Canal Management, 1868,.....	1
Report of the Commissioners of Emigration, 1867, p.,....	1
Regents' Report, 1866-7-8,.....	3
Report of the Trustees of the N. Y. State Library, 1866-7,	2
Report of the Regents of the University of N. Y. on the	
condition of the State Cabinet of Nat. History, 1866-7,.	2
Senate Documents of N. Y., 1866, Vols. 1, 2; 1867, Vols. 1,	
2, 3,.....	5
Senate Journal of N. Y., 1866-7,.....	2
Supreme Court Reports of N. Y., Vols. 45, 46, 47, 48, 49,	
50—Barbour,.....	6
Transactions of the N. Y. Agricultural Society, 1865,.....	1
23d Annual Report of the Executive Com. of the Prison	
Association of N. Y., 1867,.....	1

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Laws of N. C., 1866-7,.....	1
Supreme Court Reports, Law, Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 3, 4,.....	3
“ “ “ Equity, Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 3, 4,.....	3

## OHIO.

Auditor's Report, 1866-7,.....	3
Debates in the Ohio Constitutional Convention, Vol. 1, 2, 1850,.....	2
Executive Documents, parts 1, 2, 1866, and 1, 2, 1867,....	4
House Journals, 1865-6-7,.....	3
Inaugural Message of Gov. R. B. Hayes, Jan. 13, 1866, p.,	1
Laws of Ohio, Vols. 64, 65, 1867-8,.....	2
Messages of Gov. of Ohio, 1867-8, p.,.....	2
Report of Sec. of State 1866-7, p.,.....	3
“ Com. Ohio State Library, 1866-7, p.,.....	2
“ Special Com. on Railroads and Telegraphs of Ohio, 1867, p.,.....	1
Report of Board of Trustees and Officers of Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, 1866-7, p.,.....	2
Report of Board of Trustees and Officers of Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, 1866-7, p.,.....	2
Report of Board of Trustees and Officers of Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, 1866-7, p.,.....	2
Report of the Board of Directors and Officers of the Long-view Asylum, 1867, p.,.....	2
Report of Trustees and Supt. of the Ohio State Asylum for the Education of Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, 1866-7, P.,.....	2
Report of Wardens and Directors of Ohio Penitentiary, 1866-7, p.,.....	2
Report of Board of Commissioners for Reform Schools of Ohio, 1866-7, p.,.....	2
Report of Commissioners of Common Schools of Ohio, 1866-7, p.,.....	2



	No. of Vols.
Report of Adjutant General, 1862, 2d Series, p.,.....	1
“ “ “ 1866-7, p.,.....	2
“ Attorney General, 1866, p.,.....	1
“ Insurance Department, 1867, p.,.....	1
“ Ohio Railway, 1867, p.,.....	1
“ Board of Public Works of Ohio, 1866, p.,.....	1
“ Q. M. General of Ohio, 1866, p.,.....	1
“ Comptroller of the Treasury of Ohio, 1866, p.,	1
Senate Journals, 1865-6-7,.....	3
Statistics of Ohio, 1866-7,.....	2
Supreme Court Reports of Ohio, Vols. 16, 17,—Critchfield,	2
13th Annual Report of Board of Trustees and Officers of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind, 1866, p.,.....	1
40th Annual Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Ohio Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, 1866, p.,.....	1
31st Annual Report of Board of Trustees and Officers of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, 1867, p.,.....	1

## OREGON.

Laws of Oregon, Regular Session, 1861-6; Special Session 1865; Decisions of Supreme Court of Oregon, all in one Vol.,.....	1
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## PENNSYLVANIA.

Auditor General's Report on Railroads, 1866-7,.....	1
Adjutant General's Report, 1866,.....	1
Election Laws of Pennsylvania,.....	1
Executive Documents, Vols. 1, 2, 1867,.....	2
“ “ 1868,.....	1
House Journals, 1867-8,.....	2
Laws of Pa., 1867-8,.....	2
Legislative Documents, 1867, Vols. 1, 2,.....	2
“ “ 1868,.....	1

	No. of Vols.
Manual of Legislature, 1866,.....	1
Proceedings Incidental to the Inauguration of the Pennsylvania State Library, p.,.....	1
Report of Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, 1867, p.,.....	1
Report of Board of Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, 1867, p.,.....	1
Report of Board of Managers of the Institution for the Blind, 1866-7, p.,.....	2
Senate Journals, 1867-8,.....	2
School Reports, 1866-7,.....	2
Soldiers' National Cemetery,.....	1
Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55,.....	5

## RHODE ISLAND.

Acts and Resolves of Rhode Island, May, 1867, Jan., 1868,	1
Census of Rhode Island, 1865,.....	1
Public Laws of Rhode Island, 1867 to 1868,.....	1

## TENNESSEE.

Acts of Tennessee, 1866-7,.....	2
House Journal, 1866,.....	1
Laws of Tennessee, 1865,.....	1
Senate Journal, 1866,.....	1
Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3—Cadwell,.....	3
Message of Gov. Brownlow, Oct. 8th, 1867, p.,.....	1

## TEXAS.

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**Inspectors of the State Prison**

**OF THE**

**STATE OF MICHIGAN,**

**FOR THE YEAR 1868.**

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**BY AUTHORITY.**

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# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable Secretary of State of the State of Michigan:*

SIR—Pursuant to the provisions of law, we have the honor to present the following report upon the administration of the State Prison, for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1868, with the statistical information required by the statute:

It affords us great satisfaction to be enabled to make at this time a very favorable report upon the condition and prospects of the institution, which has at last arrived at the long desired position, where its earnings more than equal the cost of maintaining it. The Prison reached this point in October of the present year; and it can be safely estimated that the ensuing year will yield a considerable surplus over its current expenses. In congratulating ourselves upon this result, however, we must bear in mind that profit in this direction is not the first object of a penitentiary. Criminals are sent there to be confined, for the safety of society, as a punishment for their misdeeds, and in the hope of their reformation. If, consistently with these designs, and such humane treatment as all men, however degraded, are entitled to, convicts can be made to support themselves, it is right they should do so. Still, the former is the primary purpose of the Prison, and must be carried on at whatever cost. The latter is secondary and incidental, depending mainly upon a wise and economical administration of the affairs of the Institution.

It would be barbarous and inhuman to severely overtask the physical powers and endurance of convicts, merely that the State might make money of their slavery. It would be no

better to under-feed and half-clothe them for the mere purpose of saving to the State the cost of supplying them with a sufficiency. And, other things being equal, the degree of discipline maintained among a large body of convicts greatly affects the value of their labor to contractors, when it is placed in the market for competition. To induce a contractor to bid high for such labor, he must not only have present good discipline, but a reasonable expectation that it will be so maintained through the life of his contract. In the absence of such assurance, the market value of the labor cannot but be seriously depreciated, and the State suffer permanently in her interests accordingly.

Let us consider for a moment those three propositions, in their relation to the present circumstances of this Institution. The uncommonly favorable sanitary condition of the convicts throughout the year, as shown by the report of the Prison Physician, hereto annexed, and the hospital statistics, with the general physical appearance of the men, are evidence in themselves that the convicts cannot have been over-worked, badly-fed, nor under-clad, with a view to enable either contractors or State to exhibit favorable financial results. Reference has also been made in previous reports of this Board and of the Agent, to the enhanced prices which we have been able to obtain for the labor of convicts, upon the recent expiration of the old contracts and letting of new ones. From this we discover that there is policy and profit, as well as humanity, in good treatment. In the increased value of the labor, we further find strong evidence of the excellence of the discipline—more particularly, because in most cases it has been re-let to the previous contractors, who were, of course, familiar with the nature and workings of the internal police arrangements.

The corollary of these circumstances, to those who have not the opportunity to observe for themselves, is, that the convicts here must be well treated and the discipline must be good. Indeed, we maintain that, were it otherwise, the condition of things existing *could not* be produced. Add to this the fact that since it came under the charge of the present Agent, Henry



H. Bingham, Esq., the Prison has been raised from having been a heavy burden upon the State treasury for current expenses, to become a self-sustaining institution in that regard, and it would be less than justice to the management of that gentleman, to omit here an acknowledgment of his zeal, ability, and devotion to the interests of the institution. His admirable qualifications for the position of Agent of the State Prison—an office, the multifarious and onerous duties and responsibilities of which few persons realize—are attested by the improved condition of its affairs that we have been considering, and to which his efforts and judgment have largely contributed.

The number of convicts in the Prison at this date, is....	622
Number in the Prison on November 30, 1867,.....	582
Increase this year over last,.....	<u>40</u>
Number on November 30, 1867,.....	582
"      "      "      "      1866,.....	502
Increase in 1867 over 1866,.....	<u>80</u>
Number on November 30, 1866, ....	502
"      "      "      "      1865,.....	315
Increase in 1866 over 1865,.....	<u>187</u>

From these figures it will be seen that, though the ratio of annual increase has diminished, the whole number continues yearly to augment. The entire number of cells, including those in the solitary wing, is 672, so that a further addition of fifty convicts will fill the Prison to its full capacity.

For details of the receipts and expenditures of the Prison, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, we respectfully refer you to the accompanying statements, and to the Agent's Report.

The total receipts from all sources during the year, were.....	\$105,161 88
Total expenditures,.....	94,096 57
Balance, cash on hand,.....	<u>\$ 11,125 31</u>

The earnings of the Prison in 1868, were.....	\$ 85,238 69
“ “ “ “ 1867, “ .....	57,856 58
“ “ “ “ 1866, “ .....	40,519 80

Having more than doubled in two years.

Number of convicts at close of 1868,.....	622
“ “ “ “ 1867,.....	582
“ “ “ “ 1866,.....	502

It will be seen that the earnings, for reasons already explained, have increased in a much greater ratio than the increase in the number of prisoners.

The disbursements in 1868, (including salaries, rations, clothing, repairs, fuel, &c.,) for an average daily number of convicts of 609.7, were.....	\$94,066 57
Same for an average daily number of 531.1, in 1867,	80,268 29
Same for an average daily number of 412.2, in 1866,	<u>105,919 19</u>

Expense per week of rations, per convict, for 1868, (see note at foot of Table II,).....	\$1 12½
Same for 1867,.....	1 27½
Same for 1866,.....	<u>1 42½</u>

There can be no doubt that the superior discipline, and the present comparatively cheerful satisfaction with which the mass of the convicts perform their allotted work, have been greatly assisted by the course adopted and maintained by the present Executive of the State, in relation to pardons; though, it is also a truth they are quite free to express, that *therefor*, very few of them would vote for Governor Crapo for any office, did they

have the opportunity. The pardoning of criminals is a subject which has engaged, very generally, the attention of prison authorities. The Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania say:

"The great obstacle we meet in accomplishing this purpose, (reformation,) lies in the fact that the prisoner does not feel the rule of punishment, and the sentence of condemnation, in his case, to be certain and inflexible. He hardly enters the prison doors, until he becomes absorbed in the one idea of securing a pardon. He expects it confidently, and looks upon his release simply as a question of time. This condition of mind renders him restive, and unfits him for engaging heartily in his allotted task of work or study."

\* \* \* \* \*

"It will always be consistent with that spirit of philanthropy which distinguishes the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to keep in view and employ all the practicable means for the reform of public offenders. Yet we cannot but believe and recommend that *certainly* in the punishment is, above all others, the primary object in reforming the criminal, and the one most likely to be the salutary means of deterring others from the commission of crime. The frequent exercise of the pardoning power destroys the certainty as well as the just severity of punishment. We observe, that, in almost every case, the bars of the cell are scarcely closed upon the culprit when he begins to talk of pardon, and his friends and associates out of doors commence the work of importuning the Governor, and pleading to all the finer feelings of his nature, for a remission of the punishment."

The warden of the same prison says:

"I have, on several occasions, referred to the unhappy influence on the mind of the prisoner, by the constant hope of pardon. Before I came here, it was understood that no correspondence was allowed on the subject of pardon, and for a time nothing was said in the letters passing through my hands. Since that, by indulgence of the Board, such correspondence has not been suppressed, and consequently there is scarcely a

letter goes out that does not contain an urgent appeal to friends to exert themselves for pardon, and in many cases reproaching them for not doing something effectively. In reply, the friends, unwilling to speak candidly, hold out hope of speedy release. Disappointment follows, and consequently impatience and restiveness, and unwillingness to settle down contentedly to work. If each prisoner could realize that there was little or no hope of pardon, and that he must make up his mind to expiate his crime by fulfilling the sentence of the law, there would be less trouble in discipline, and more hope of reformation. It is somewhat remarkable, that some of the worst offenders have been the soonest pardoned. A man guilty of an unprovoked murder on the street, in daylight, was sentenced for twelve years, and served only ten months. Another, guilty of manslaughter, sentenced for nine years and six months, served only six months and a few days. Their subsequent conduct proved them unworthy of executive clemency. These, and similar cases, besides defeating the ends of justice, have a very pernicious influence upon those that remain, who have neither *friends nor money* to push their suit."

The Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison says:

"I doubt if I can add anything to what I have said in previous reports upon this subject. Experience has confirmed the opinion heretofore expressed, that it is the most important principle connected with prison discipline. The facilities for obtaining pardons in our country are so great, that it has become the all engrossing thought of the convicts; the probability and expectation is frequently discussed on their way to the prison; it is the theme of nine-tenths of the letters written, and of the personal interviews with their friends; it preys upon them day and night. 'Hope deferred maketh the heart sick!'"

A more truthful illustration of the proverb cannot be found, than in the situation of a prisoner whose case is before the Executive for consideration. It frequently unfits them for everything, destroying the appetite, rendering them unable

to sleep or labor, and in some instances, when unsuccessful, the loss of reason, or death, has been the consequence.

One great objection to it, is the liability of making mistakes. The chance of success of the few who can command money and influential friends, is certainly better than the large majority of our numbers, who are entirely destitute of those advantages. That A. or B. may be pardoned is of little consequence to the outside world, but its effect is quite another thing here; especially if they chance to leave behind them C. and D., who have served longer, for a less offense than theirs. The effect upon the discipline, in such cases, cannot be otherwise than deleterious. They have the impression that the authorities of the prison have more or less to do with every pardon; at least, that their assent or approval is necessary. Distrust and dissatisfaction is engendered in consequence."

The Physician of the Albany (N. Y.) Penitentiary says:

"One of the most troublesome duties I have to perform, is attending and examining such as feign disease, especially those whose friends are endeavoring to obtain *pardons*. Some of these are old experts in this sort of imposition, and possess great talent for deception."

The reports of State Prison officers throughout the country abound in such expressions as those we have quoted. We select the foregoing because of their applicability to our own Institution, which, by reason of freedom from the exciting cause, has ceased to exhibit the effects described. All our observation and experience tend to satisfy us of the correctness of these views; and that the health, contentment and enjoyment of the prisoners themselves, is immeasurably promoted by the conviction that it is useless to spend money, time, effort or anxiety, in the endeavor to get pardoned out for light or insufficient reasons.

Another subject which has tested the highest deliberative thought of man, is, to discover the best means for the management and punishment of refractory convicts. The criminal history of every State has proved the embarrassments and

difficulties which surround this branch of prison discipline. Perhaps nothing connected with the treatment of criminals has excited so much attention, as the punishments too often necessary to be inflicted in order to preserve discipline and enforce obedience to prison rules—without a strict observance of which, disorder, insubordination, and finally forcible resistance to prison authorities, are pretty certain to be in close proximity to permitted laxity. These punishments have awakened the interest of philanthropists, and taxed the wisdom of legislators. While the discovery of the most efficient system is a problem far from being yet solved, the tendency of the practice is towards an abatement of the severity in former days deemed indispensable in such institutions. The law sentences all convicts in the State Prison to hard labor for the term of their confinement. To a large extent these convicts are not laborers, but averse to labor. It is this aversion to honest work which has probably brought them to prison. Gamblers, burglars, horse-thieves, criminals of all grades, are naturally—as a rule—opposed to moral and legal restraints. To be obliged to work steadily, and compelled to obey strict regulations, has for them an irksomeness and repugnancy unknown to the law-abiding citizen. Hence—independent of the natural desire to be free—a large body of such men are greatly more difficult to govern than a similar number in any other class of society. To preserve order, it is essential they should understand that punishment will follow insubordination, and that it shall be certain, too. In the midst of such elements, then, punishment of some kind is found to be unavoidable. The great and undetermined question is, what it shall be? The lash is viewed with such extreme dislike, that in some prisons its use has been abolished by law. But experience seems to have established, that some of the substitutes adopted—as the shower-bath, in New York—are even more inhuman and injurious than the flogging used to be. It will be a source of satisfaction to all benevolent minds to know, as the Agent observes in his report, that in the Michigan State Prison—“Discipline is enforced with much less

trouble than formerly, and punishment for disobedience less frequently inflicted." While this question of the nature of the punishment to be inflicted continues an open one, let us endeavor to meet its worst features, by placing and keeping in authority over the convicts, men of kind and humane disposition, yet of firm will; men capable of governing as much by the intellect as by the muscle.

And this consideration leads us to the subject of salaries, and the difficulty of obtaining the class of men who alone should be employed as the subordinate officers of a prison, at the meagre compensation fixed by law in this State. The convicts should be surrounded by every good influence possible. They are quick to discover and take advantage of the failings of an officer; therefore, none should be allowed to come in contact with them in that capacity, but true men, firm and faithful to duty, who can be gentlemanly and sympathizing, without any familiarity. It is patent that every man who is honest and intelligent may not be fit for a penitentiary officer; and it is matter for much regret, that some of our best officers are leaving us, on account of the insufficiency of their pay. Act No. 107, approved March 26th, 1867, provided temporary increased compensation to some of the officers of this Prison, commencing from the passage of the act. That increase ceases to operate on the 30th of November, 1868. We would respectfully, but strongly, urge upon the Legislature, the policy, the justice, nay, the necessity, for the true economy of the Institution, of further legislation in the same direction, to take effect from the 1st of December, 1868.

Under the operation of Act No. 181, approved March 27, 1867, the number of females in the State Prison has been reduced to twelve; which number will be further diminished as sentences expire, until none shall remain except those convicted of murder—now amounting to four. So long as any females are confined here, the services of a Matron, and the maintenance of a separate prison, attendants, &c., cannot be dispensed with. As double the number of those now confined could be

provided for with the existing accommodations, and their work made profitable to the State; while keeping a very small number, will cause but little diminution in the cost of support, we would recommend, as a matter of economy to the State, either that *all* the females be removed from this prison, or that the law be so amended that those convicted of other serious crimes, as well as murder, may be confined here. By section 7, of the act in question, the Governor is empowered—in his discretion—at any time after two years from the passage of the act, to terminate its operation upon some of the points referred to.

Rev. H. Hodakias resigned his position as Chaplain of the prison, from 31st of August last, and we have appointed in his place, Rev. C. E. B. Armstrong. As will be learned from a perusal of his report, the new Chaplain has entered upon his duties, with a zealous hopefulness of doing much good among the convicts, and an active energy entitled to all praise. Notwithstanding the scanty salary now attached to the office, Mr. Armstrong is devoting his whole time and talents to the spiritual and moral benefit of his unfortunate flock. To assist him to carry on the reformatory work he has engaged in, we must again appeal to the Legislature for means to overcome the sad deficiencies we labor under, in all attempts to awaken and nurture the spiritual nature of the inmates of this Prison. The Chapel (so called) is the most dreary, dilapidated, repulsive looking apartment in the whole Prison. If the growth of Christian grace in the heart of a newly awakened sinner could be influenced by surrounding adjuncts, this "Chapel" is dismal and discouraging enough to quench the kindling spark of religion in his soul. Years ago, it has been commented upon by foreign journalists visiting the Prison, in terms far from complimentary to the great State of Michigan. This is no unimportant matter. It is no topic that can be justifiably thrust aside, because unpleasant to contemplate. Outside the walls of the Prison, through the length and breadth of the land, society busies herself and prides herself in building up temples for the worship of God, worthy of His acceptance. On account of



the very reasons for which the prisoner is withdrawn and immured from the power to avail himself of the religious facilities outside, should society supply him all the more, with encouragements and facilities not beyond his reach. We believe, with our Chaplain, that if any influence shall ever reform the criminal, it must be the religious influence.

In our last annual report, we referred to the disposition being made of the appropriation of \$28,000 for improvements, provided at the legislative session of 1867. Since the date of that report, the flagging of the east and west wings has been completed, and the prison for insane convicts, well advanced. It has been our aim, that all the work done under the appropriation should be performed in the most solid and durable manner, and within the limits of the appropriation in cost. The erection of the new shop, and the rebuilding of the defective portion of the prison wall, were described in the last report. Those who remember the old, decayed wooden flooring of the wings—the populous abode of rats and smaller vermin, and the nestling-place for miasmatic disease—would hardly recognize the place, on viewing the clean, lasting, comfortable appearance which the new flagging has produced; conducing, we have no doubt, in a large degree, to the uncommon good health of the prisoners during the past year, in the halls where they are compelled to spend a large portion of their time. For a full description of the building for the insane, we would respectfully refer you to the Agent's accompanying report.

It further becomes our duty to bring under your notice the necessity for other improvements. The Chapel has been already spoken of. Another of the most important matters connected with the plan of an institution of this kind—where so many persons are crowded together in a small area—is the system of sewerage. The sewerage here is very inefficient, and constantly growing worse. It imperatively calls for renewal. The Reception-room for visitors to the Prison, (from whom a considerable revenue is derived,) should be made decent—which now it is not. The front building of the Prison needs new

roofing and other repairs. The failing wooden-floor of the dining hall should be taken up and replaced with stone flagging. Property of the State is lost every year for want of any store-room in the Institution for provisions. When over 600 men are held at compulsory labor—much of it of an uncleanly nature—it is astonishing the prison should remain to this day destitute of a bath-room, where they might have suitable facilities for cleansing their persons. Yet such is the case. We recommend for consideration, the plan of a building described in the Agent's report, combining a store-house, State work-shop, and chapel, which it is estimated would cost \$15,000. The expense of all the improvements suggested, including the chapel, State-shop, bath-room, and store-room, is estimated at \$27,500, as respectively set forth by the Agent; and we would recommend to the Legislature, the appropriation of that amount for the purposes designated.

The provisions of Chapter 202, Compiled Laws, "of the State Prison and the government and discipline thereof," were framed when the Legislature met in annual session, and adopted accordingly. Compliance with some of them, on account of the change to biennial sessions, is impracticable. Others, the growth of the Institution and altered circumstances have rendered obsolete; while some provisions that the law ought to contain are wanting. Its inception dates so far back as 1838-'40, before experience had suggested the modifications in practice, which from time to time expediency has sanctioned. It has many defects which ought to be remedied, to harmonize the statute with existing conditions; and we would respectfully recommend a general revision of the provisions of said chapter.

Having already spoken incidentally of the qualifications of the Agent and of the Chaplain, it is due to the Deputy Keeper, Mr. J. R. Martin; to the Clerk, Mr. J. W. Hulin; to the Physician, Dr. Cyrus Smith; to the Matron, Miss Williams; and to the other subordinate officers of the Institution, that we should express our sense of the fidelity and efficiency with which they

have performed their respective duties. The best evidence of this is in the very favorable report we have been enabled to make on this occasion, of the disciplinary, sanitary, and financial condition of the Prison.

For more detailed information, we refer to the accompanying tables and reports.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS F. MOORE,  
F. H. RANKIN,  
WM. PAGE,

*Inspectors.*

JACKSON, November 30, 1868.

TABLE I.

*STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts in the Michigan State Prison, at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the number received, and the average in the Prison for the year.*

YEARS	No. at beginning.	Average No.	No. Received.
1846,.....	119	120.0	40
1847,.....	122	120.0	40
1848,.....	119	124.5	33
1849,.....	128	117.0	31
1850,.....	110	119.5	50
1851,.....	131	141.0	84
1852,.....	176	186.5	87
1853,.....	209	210.0	71
1854,.....	205	219.1	103
1855,.....	246	278.3	141
1856,.....	304	316.5	136
1857,.....	349	378.8	170
1858,.....	411	443.6	195
1859,.....	473	484.8	212
1860,.....	535	597.5	272
1861,.....	621	578.6	140
1862,.....	531	459.6	110
1863,.....	410	358.2	104
1864,.....	333	319.15	105
1865,.....	292	280.2	161
1866,.....	315	412.2	305
1867,.....	502	531.1	254
1868,.....	583	609.7	256
1869,.....	622	Nov. 30, '68.	

*e fiscal years ending November 30, from 1853 to 1868.*

1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
\$13,272 39	\$11,859 03	\$14,467 71	\$18,312 22	\$15,359 30	\$19,185 56
5,978 96	5,771 61	5,274 04	5,995 98	7,003 04	7,088 14
13,697 07	13,861 06	18,156 73	30,564 12	35,232 22	42,499 06
5,411 85	6,300 33	8,618 01	20,676 22	4,025 79	3,842 68
2,928 04	1,517 26	19,265 71	14,563 55	9,231 86	11,919 72
1,880 55	3,409 23	4,168 60	6,736 38	2,708 90	3,272 99
282 21	254 62	551 47	1,399 26	220 82	395 95
1,027 35	984 29	688 25	1,406 93	1,120 57	1,037 28
376 09	448 60	960 42	2,323 84	1,187 76	895 42
401 83	460 14	276 39	336 78	803 76	735 21
100 00	226 45	32 71	297 99	21 00	299 66
797 50	785 00	632 50	478 55	793 25	942 00
128 11	888 61	1,586 75	412 45	134 90	83 90
252 35	125 00	241 50	158 12	704 26	462 85
45 40	72 56	26 90	175 30	77 15	27 25
.....	.....	147 45	210 75	33 70	126 89
42 38	66 25	66 90	567 41	719 55	251 83
102 83	54 23	228 68	279 45	343 18	.....
46 78	80 57	51 92	53 49	103 33	96 11
79 87	107 45	132 30	70 53	201 60	130 85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63 50	28 00	67 35	66 95	132 10	90 89
92 20	65 00	200 27	833 07	110 25	427 34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224 29
46,107 26	\$47,335 28	\$75,842 55	\$105,919 19	\$80,268 29	\$94,036 57



TABLE II.

*STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for Rations during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the average expense for the Provisions of each Convict, during each year, and for each week in the year.*

YEARS.	Aggregate Am't.	EXPENSES OF EACH CONVICT.	
		Annually.	Weekly.
1846, .....	\$ 2,818 85	\$28 50	\$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
1847, .....	2,951 41	22 71	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
1848, .....	2,885 55	23 17	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
1849, .....	2,858 46	24 43	47
1850, .....	2,970 83	24 86	48
1851, .....	3,484 17	24 71	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
1852, .....	4,635 64	34 85	48
1853, .....	7,151 05	34 05	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
1854, .....	8,731 69	39 85	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
1855, .....	11,128 16	39 98	76 $\frac{3}{4}$
1856, .....	12,911 01	40 79	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
1857, .....	16,328 35	43 10	82 $\frac{3}{4}$
1858, .....	17,324 89	39 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
1859, .....	17,180 80	35 44	68
1860, .....	18,333 70	30 68	59
1861, .....	19,620 11	33 90	65
1862, .....	15,071 91	32 79	63
1863, .....	13,697 07	36 26	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
1864, .....	13,861 06	43 43	80
1865, .....	18,156 73	64 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 22 $\frac{3}{4}$
1866, .....	30,564 12	74 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
1867, .....	35,232 22	66 35	1 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
1868, .....	42,499 06	*58 68 $\frac{3}{4}$	*1 12 $\frac{3}{4}$

\*The aggregate disbursements, as shown in the first column, would amount to a little more than the annual and weekly amounts given. This is the actual cost, as \$6,700 of the aggregate amount was not consumed by convicts this year; \$3,500 being "property sold;" \$2,000 paid on last year's account, and \$1,200 worth of supplies on hand.

TABLE III.

*STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for the Prison during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, for all purposes except for Building and Repairs, the average amount for each Convict, and the Amount expended for Building and Repairs.*

YEARS,	Except for Building and Rep.	To each Convict Annually.	For Building and Repairs.
1846,.....	\$ 9,602 53	\$ 80 02	\$ 4,385 86
1847,.....	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848,.....	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 98
1849,.....	16,447 62	140 57	4,387 52
1850,.....	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 61
1851,.....	16,927 21	120 05	1,594 33
1852,.....	17,635 97	96 17	6,303 87
1853,.....	20,444 72	97 35	4,597 35
1854,.....	25,229 69	115 15	3,502 84
1855,.....	34,612 97	124 37	2,804 53
1856,.....	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857,.....	45,693 22	120 62	3,206 24
1858,.....	49,665 89	111 96	4,695 77
1859,.....	42,283 04	87 29	4,611 77
1860,.....	47,684 50	79 81	1 849 36
1861,.....	48,283 04	83 44	1,456 62
1862,.....	46,056 69	100 21	5,439 27
1863,.....	41,979 79	117 26	2,928 04
1864,.....	45,818 02	143 62	1,517 26
1865,.....	56,616 81	202 20	19,265 71
1866,.....	91,355 64	221 73	14,563 55
1867,.....	76,242 50	143 60	4,025 79
1868,.....	90,293 89	148 02	3,842 68



## ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

## DECEMBER, 1867.

Cash on hand, Nov. 30, brought forward,.....	\$2,166 57
received for convict labor,.....	\$1,413 95
"        "    deposits,.....	9 62
"        for Inspectors' certificates, 10,000 00	
"        "    rent, .....	19 50
"        "    property sold,.....	185 40
"        from United States,.....	433 17
"        "    visitors, .....	77 75
	<hr/>
	12,189 39

Total cash received,..... \$14,305 96

## CASH EXPENDED

For salary of officers,.....	\$2,292 90
pay of guards,.....	389 47
rations, .....	9,864 52
clothing and bedding,.....	580 94
building and repairs,.....	371 60
discharged convicts,.....	90 00
convict deposits,.....	6 00
hospital,.....	9 00
forage, .....	124 29
fuel, .....	12 37
oil, candles, and gas,.....	372 94
printing, .....	13 50
	<hr/>
Total cash expended,.....	\$14,127 53
Balance cash on hand,.....	178 43
	<hr/>
	<u>\$14,305 96</u>

## JANUARY, 1868.

Cash on hand Dec. 31, brought forward, .....	\$178 43
received for convict labor, .....	\$5,348 06
“ “ deposits, .....	23 36
“ for Inspectors' certificates, .....	2,109 99
“ “ rent, .....	1 93
“ “ property sold, .....	962 02
“ from United States, .....	870 17
“ “ visitors, .....	83 75
	<hr/>
	9,399 28
Total cash received, .....	<hr/> \$9,577 71

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers, .....	\$1,662 95
pay of guards, .....	766 76
rations, .....	5,450 72
clothing and bedding, .....	478 31
building and repairs, .....	292 73
discharged convicts, .....	57 00
fugitive “ .....	1 25
education, .....	30 40
printing, .....	25 25
stationery, .....	35 60
postage, .....	26 00
hospital, .....	164 36
oil, candles, and gas, .....	31 45
forage, .....	22 92
fuel, .....	244 00
swine, .....	14 49
miscellaneous expenses, .....	1 05
Agent's traveling expenses, .....	5 85
	<hr/>
Total cash expended, .....	\$9,261 09
Balance cash on hand, .....	316 62
	<hr/>
	<u><u>\$9,577 71</u></u>

## FEBRUARY, 1868.

Cash on hand Jan. 31, brought forward,.....	\$316 62
received for convict labor,.....	\$5,654 51
“ “ deposits,.....	64 80
“ for Inspectors' certificates,.....	3,000 00
“ “ property sold,.....	504 20
“ from visitors,.....	103 25
	<hr/>
	\$9,325 76
Excess of expenditure paid by Agent,.....	1,778 55
	<hr/>
	11,104 31
	<hr/>
Total cash received,.....	\$11,420 93

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$ 452 64
pay of guards,.....	600 80
convicts' deposits,.....	14 50
discharged convicts,.....	80 00
rations,.....	6,646 73
clothing and bedding,.....	2,434 55
building and repairs,.....	491 15
forage,.....	27 99
fuel,.....	408 62
oil, candles, and gas,.....	210 00
printing,.....	21 00
swine,.....	32 45
miscellaneous expenses,.....	50
	<hr/>
Total expenditure,.....	<u>\$11,420 93</u>

## MARCH, 1868.

Cash received for convict labor,.....	\$6,132 98
"      "      "      deposits, .....	3 30
"      for Inspectors' certificates, .....	7,000 00
"      "      property sold,.....	756 01
"      "      rent, .....	16 43
"      from United States,.....	875 50
"      "      visitors,.....	69 50
<hr/>	
Total cash received,.....	\$14,853 72

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$4,557 42
pay of guards,.....	670 86
rations, .....	3,769 27
clothing and bedding,.....	2,043 40
building and repairs,.....	127 51
discharged convicts,.....	71 00
fugitive      "      .....	63 00
convicts' deposits,.....	8 40
forage, .....	141 50
fuel, .....	1,170 63
oil, candles, and gas,.....	30 45
printing, .....	15 00
swine,.....	26 34
tobacco, .....	226 62
Agent's traveling expenses.....	7 10
miscellaneous      "      .....	18 71
<hr/>	
Total expenditure,.....	\$12,947 21
Excess of expenditure by Agent in	
February, paid,.....	1,778 55
Balance cash on hand,.....	127 96
<hr/>	
	<u>\$14,853 72</u>

## APRIL, 1868.

Cash on hand March 31, brought forward,.....	\$127 96
received for convict labor,.....	\$4,700 71
"        "        deposits,.....	23 80
"        for rent,.....	2 20
"        for property sold,.....	40 16
"        from United States,.....	624 50
"        "        visitors,.....	68 25
	<hr/>
	5,459 62
Total cash received,.....	<hr/> \$5,587 58

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$ 52 00
pay of guards,.....	723 83
building and repairs,.....	313 19
clothing and bedding,.....	1,073 28
rations,.....	1,103 40
discharged convicts,.....	194 00
fugitive        "        .....	75 50
convicts' deposits,.....	24 80
fuel,.....	1,215 11
forage,.....	73 29
oil, candles, and gas,.....	6 21
education,.....	16 67
miscellaneous expenses,.....	70 00
	<hr/>
Total expenditure,.....	\$4,871 28
Balance cash on hand,.....	716 30
	<hr/>
	<u><u>\$5,587 58</u></u>

## MAY, 1868.

Cash on hand April 30, brought forward,.....	\$716 30
received for convict labor,.....	\$4,905 38
“ “ deposits,.....	53 64
“ for rent,.....	2 14
“ “ property sold,.....	5 04
“ from United States,.....	10 00
“ “ visitors.....	73 50
	<hr/>
	5,049 70
Total cash received,.....	\$5,766 00

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$ 331 74
pay of guards,.....	379 73
rations, .....	2,123 10
clothing and bedding,.....	1,146 62
building and repairs,.....	376 35
discharged convicts,.....	108 00
convicts' deposits,.....	10 70
hospital,.....	5 50
forage, .....	28 40
oil, candles, and gas,.....	10 95
miscellaneous expenses,.....	77 00
	<hr/>
Total cash expended,.....	\$4,598 09
Balance cash on hand,.....	1,167 91
	<hr/>
	<u>\$5,766 00</u>

## JUNE, 1868.

Cash on hand May 30, brought forward,.....	\$1,167 91
received for convict labor,.....	\$3,140 20
“ “ “ deposit,.....	29 06
“ for rent,.....	15 35
“ “ property sold,.....	209 51
“ from United States,.....	1,655 50
“ “ visitors,.....	88 50
	<hr/>
	\$5,138 12
Excess of expenditure paid by Ag't, 2,022 73	
	<hr/>
	7,160 85
Total cash received,.....	<hr/>
	\$8,328 76

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$4,609 13
pay of guards,.....	589 42
rations, .....	1,439 50
clothing and bedding,.....	917 07
building and repairs,.....	224 97
discharged convicts,.....	84 00
convicts' deposits,.....	2 50
oil, candles, and gas,.....	46 65
tobacco, .....	291 65
forage, .....	68 50
swine,.....	29 40
printing,.....	20 10
miscellaneous expenses,.....	5 87
	<hr/>
Total cash expended,.....	<hr/>
	\$8,328 76

## JULY, 1868.

Cash received for convict labor,.....	\$5,979 89
"    "    "    deposits,.....	2 95
"    "    interest,....	162 56
"    "    rent,.....	2 14
"    "    property sold,.....	1 41
"    from United States,.....	5 00
"    "    visitors, .....	127 00
<hr/>	
Total cash received,.....	\$6,280 95

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$243 52
pay of guards, .....	577 91
rations,....	3,270 32
clothing and bedding,.....	368 48
building and repairs,.....	231 08
discharged convicts,.....	40 00
fugitive " .....	13 10
convicts' deposits,.....	5 25
oil, candles, and gas,.....	9 63
hospital,.....	149 24
tobacco, .....	191 75
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	15 00
miscellaneous expenses,.....	253 61
<hr/>	
Total cash expended,.....	\$5,368 89
Paid on excess of expenditure by	
Agent in June,.....	912 06
<hr/>	
	<u>\$6,280 95</u>



## AUGUST, 1868.

Cash received for convict labor,.....	\$5,083 14
“ “ “ deposit,.....	31 76
“ “ property sold,.....	28 45
“ from visitors,.....	288 03
	<hr/>
Total cash received,.....	\$5,431 38

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$ 362 50
pay of guards,.....	573 31
rations,.....	1,240 61
clothing and bedding,.....	1,230 74
building and repairs,.....	348 17
discharged convicts,.....	99 00
convicts' deposits,.....	5 25
education,.....	43 82
library,.....	205 78
stationery,.....	55 26
printing,.....	14 00
forage,.....	40 04
oil, candles and gas,.....	4 75
swine,.....	23 40
suspense account,.....	224 29
	<hr/>
Total cash expended,.....	\$4,470 92
Paid on excess of expenditures by	
Agent in June,.....	960 46
	<hr/>
	<u>\$5,431 38</u>

## SEPTEMBER, 1868.

Cash received for convict labor, .....	\$7,887 02
"    "    "    deposit, .....	5 27
"    "    rent, .....	17 56
"    "    property sold, .....	679 01
"    from United States, .....	599 50
"    "    visitors, .....	202 50

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Total cash received, ..... \$9,320 86

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers, .....	\$4,310 76
pay of guards, .....	711 26
rations, .....	1,975 26
clothing and bedding, .....	15 16
building and repairs, .....	220 16
discharged convicts, .....	68 00
fugitive " .....	310 00
convicts' deposits, .....	50
hospital, .....	4 10
oil, candles, and gas, .....	34 51
forage, .....	135 06
swine, .....	18 90
postage, .....	50 09
miscellaneous expenses, .....	60

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Total cash expended, ..... \$7,854 36

Paid on excess of expenditures by

Agent in June, .....	150 21
Balance cash on hand, .....	1,316 29

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\$9,320 86

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## OCTOBER, 1668.

Cash on hand Sept. 30, brought forward,.....	\$1,316 29
received for convict labor,.....	\$3,609 24
"    "    "    deposit,.....	12 60
"    "    property sold,.....	30 04
"    from United States,.....	817 00
"    "    visitors,.....	497 70
	<hr/>
	4,966 58
Total cash received,.....	<hr/> \$6,282 87

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$ 75 00
pay of guards,.....	505 74
rations,.....	2,864 18
clothing and bedding,.....	900 65
building and repairs,.....	375 07
discharged convicts,.....	51 00
convicts' deposits,.....	2 75
oil, candles and gas,.....	215 92
forage,.....	32 90
hospital,.....	11 50
printing,.....	4 00
swine,.....	21 45
tobacco,.....	185 40
	<hr/>
Total cash expended,.....	\$5,245 56
Balance cash on hand,.....	1,037 31
	<hr/>
	<u>\$6,282 87</u>

## NOVEMBER, 1868.

Cash on hand Oct. 31, brought forward,.....	\$ 1,037 31	
received for convict labor,.....	\$14,517 42	
“ “ “ deposits,.....	7 28	
“ “ interest,.....	111 07	
“ “ property sold,.....	847 18	
“ from visitors,.....	147 00	
		<hr/> 15,629 95
Total cash received,.....	\$16,667 26	

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$ 235 00	
pay of guards, .....	599 05	
rations, .....	2,751 45	
clothing and bedding,.....	730 52	
building and repairs,.....	470 70	
discharged convicts, .....	70 00	
convicts' deposits, .....	3 25	
oil, candles, and gas, .....	63 82	
forage, .....	40 32	
fuel, .....	222 26	
hospital, .....	102 25	
library,.....	93 88	
printing,.....	18 00	
stationery, .....	36 03	
postage, .....	20 02	
swine,.....	85 40	
		<hr/>
Total cash expended,.....	\$ 5,541 95	
Balance cash on hand,.....	11,125 31	
		<hr/> <hr/> \$16,667 26

## RECAPITULATION.

## CASH RECEIVED.

Balance cash on hand, Nov. 30, 1867,.....		\$2,166 57
Cash received for convict labor,.....	\$68,372 50	
“ “ “ “ deposits,.....	267 44	
“ “ “ Inspectors' certificates,.....	22,109 99	
“ “ “ rent, . . . . .	77 25	
“ “ “ interest, . . . . .	273 63	
“ “ “ property sold,.....	4,248 43	
“ “ “ from United States,.....	5,820 34	
“ “ “ visitors,.....	1,825 73	
		<u>102,995 31</u>
Total cash received during the year,.....		\$105,161 88

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$19,185 56	
“ pay of guards,.....	7,088 14	
“ rations,.....	42,499 06	
“ clothing and bedding,.....	11,919 72	
“ building and repairs,.....	3,842 68	
“ discharged convicts,.....	942 00	
“ fugitive convicts, . . . . .	462 85	
“ convicts' deposits, . . . . .	83 90	
“ hospital, . . . . .	395 95	
“ forage, . . . . .	735 21	
“ tobacco, . . . . .	895 42	
“ fuel, . . . . .	3,272 99	
“ oil, candles, and gas, . . . . .	1,037 28	
“ printing,.....	130 85	
“ education,.....	90 89	
“ stationery, . . . . .	126 89	
“ library,.....	299 66	
“ postage, . . . . .	96 11	
“ swine, . . . . .	251 83	
“ miscellaneous expenses,.....	427 34	
“ Agent's traveling expenses,.....	27 95	
“ suspended account, . . . . .	224 29	
		<u>\$94,036 57</u>
Total cash expended,.....		
Balance cash on hand,.....	11,125 31	
		<u><u>\$105,161 88</u></u>



## AGENT'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, }  
Jackson, Nov. 30, 1868. }

*To the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the statute, I respectfully submit the following annual report, to wit:

Number of convicts now in Prison,.....	622
“ “ “ in Prison, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	582
Increase during the year,.....	<u>40</u>
Average daily number during 1868,.....	609 7-10
“ “ “ “ 1867,.....	<u>531 1-10</u>
Average daily increase during the year,...	<u>78 6-10</u>
Number in Prison Nov. 30, 1867,.....	582
“ received during the year,.....	<u>256</u>
Whole number in Prison during the year,.....	838
Number discharged by expiration of sentence,....	196
“ pardoned by the Governor,.....	1
“ “ “ President,.....	2
“ died, .....	11
“ escaped, .....	6
	<u>216</u>
Leaving now in Prison,.....	<u>622</u>

Whole number of days spent in Prison, from Dec. 1st,		
1867, to Nov. 30th, 1868, .....		222,536
No. of days productive labor on contract, ...	151,718	
“ “ “ “ for the State on		
new buildings, .....	6,325	
No. of days lost by sickness, .....	972	
“ “ lumpers, aged and infirm, ....	8,851	
“ “ in Solitary Prison, .....	3,677	
“ “ “ Dining Room and Halls, ....	7,486	
“ “ “ Wash House & Wood House, ..	3,984	
“ “ “ Barn, Hospit'l & Agt's House, ..	1,437	
“ “ “ Tailor, Barber & Shoe Shops, ..	1,876	
“ “ “ Female Prison, .....	4,419	
“ “ Sundays, .....	31,791	
		<u>222,536</u>

There are at this time employed upon contracts, 513 men, at the following rates of wages per day, viz:

Withington, Cooley & Co., Farming Implements, 106 men at 56 cents.

Wm. A. Tomlinson, Wagons, 83 men at 76 cents.

Henry Gilbert, Cabinet Ware and Chairs, 82 men at 50 cents.

“ “ Cabinet Ware and Chairs, 22 men at 71 cents.

Claffin & Hatch, Boots and Shoes, 37 men at 57½ cents.

Hollingsworth Bros. & Signor, Cigars, 30 men at 50 cents.

“ “ “ Cigars, 13 men at 65 cents.

“ “ “ Cigars, 4 men at 28 cents.

Webster, Courtar & Co., Dressing Leather, 84 men at 50 cents.

Jackson Collar Co., Horse Collars, 52 men at 65 cents.

The amount due from contractors for convict labor is as follows:

Henry Gilbert, .....	\$1,206 47
Withington, Cooley & Co., .....	1,399 53
W. A. Tomlinson, .....	2,049 75
Jackson Collar Co., .....	595 40



Webster, Courter & Co.,.....	\$598 00
Clafin & Hatch,.....	483 00
Hollingsworth Bros. & Signor, .....	4,354 00

Total amount due from contractors,..... \$10,686 64

These several accounts, with the exception of the last named, accrued during the month of November, just closed. The cigar contractors, Messrs. Hollingsworth Bros. & Signor, are owing for six months' labor.

There has been received from the State Treasury,..\$ 22,000 00  
From contractors and all other sources,..... 83,161 88

Total amount cash received,.....\$105,161 88  
" " " expended,..... 94,036 57

Balance cash on hand,..... \$11,125 31

Expenditures of the prison this year,..... \$94,036 57  
Indebtedness of the prison, Nov. 30, 1867, \$9,458 66  
" " " " " 1868, 7,352 13

Amount of indebtedness less than last year,..... 2,106 53.

Actual expenses this year,..... \$91,030 04  
Earnings of the prison this year,..... 84,868 67

Excess of actual expenses over earnings..... \$7,061 37

On the first of May last, the old contract for the manufacture of farming tools of Withington, Cooley & Co. expired, after having run five years, at forty cents per day, and a new contract commenced, with one hundred men, at an average price through the contract of fifty-two cents per day. On the first of July, a contract was made for thirty additional men on the cabinet contract, at seventy-one cents per day. On the first of September, the contract of Walter Fish for the manufacture of boots and shoes terminated, having run five years, with thirty men at forty-five cents, and the new contract of Hatch & Clafin com-

menced, with thirty men, to be increased to fifty when they can be furnished, at fifty-seven and a half cents per day. On the first of October last, the wagon contract of Austin, Tomlinson & Webster terminated, having run five years at forty and one-eighth cents, and a new contract commenced, with eighty men, at seventy-six cents per day. The agricultural tool contract and the wagon contract have their full number of men. The cabinet, leather, and horse-collar contracts are nearly full. The cigar and shoe contracts are short about fifteen men each. The convicts are all working now on recently let contracts, at an advance in price of about forty per cent. over the old contracts. During the month of October last, which was the first month in which all the new contracts were in operation, the earnings of convict labor amounted to \$7,670 43, being over \$1,300 more than was ever earned in this prison in one month before.

Taking this month as an estimate for the ensuing year, and the convict earnings will amount to something more than \$92,000. Add to this the usual amount charged for support of United States convicts, and the receipts from visitors and property sold, amounting in all to about \$10,000, and the receipts will aggregate over one hundred thousand dollars. Our expenditures the past year have amounted to \$94,036 57, and we estimate no material increase the ensuing year, so that the prison must be self-sustaining, paying all its expenses, with some surplus.

The drafts upon the treasury the past year, over the deficit in earnings, were made so as to enable us to pay in advance of our immediate wants for provisions, fuel, clothing, &c., paying promptly for all purchases of supplies, made mostly in the winter season.

The amount of cash now on hand, \$11,125 31, and the amount due from contractors, \$10,686 64, also due from United States, \$1,550 50, will obviate the necessity of drawing upon the treasury the coming year for current expenses. Nearly the entire indebtedness of the prison is for quarterly salaries now falling due, and the provisions furnished the past

month, the accounts for which have not been rendered. We are well supplied with clothing and bedding, in addition to which there is now on hand about eighteen hundred yards of striped satinot to be used the ensuing year.

If the prison should pay expenses, with some surplus, I am of the opinion, as a matter of justice, and also as a reformatory measure, that the convicts themselves are entitled to that surplus on their discharge, dependent, however, upon their good behavior here. The past year we have discharged one hundred and sixty-five on their good time, who had served, on an average, about two years' time each in prison. The average price received for convict labor is about sixty cents per day. To pay one hundred and sixty-five convicts each one-tenth of their earnings, would require an annual outlay of about \$3,100. To make the amount of such payment dependent upon the net earnings of the prison, would incite to care and economy in their food and clothing, and also to diligence and faithfulness in their daily labors, so that their services would become more valuable and we could obtain reasonable prices therefor.

I would then recommend that legislation be had, so that convicts discharged prior to November 30, 1869, against whom no charge for violation of prison rules had been sustained, should, on their discharge, receive six cents per day for all the time served subsequent to the passage of the law. If this year there shall be a net surplus of \$5,000, I would increase the amount to those discharged the succeeding year to eight cents, and if the net earnings should be \$10,000 and upwards, to ten cents. Convicts, on their discharge, are furnished a comfortable suit of clothing, and just about money enough to take them to the county from which they were sent—amounting, this year, to \$942.

Regard for their families, who may be in very dependent circumstances, and pride of character, would, in one class of convicts, incite to good behavior here, so that they might

take home on their discharge all that they could be entitled to. Those that might not have occasion to use their money in this way, would have the means to purchase tools, &c., or a small capital with which to commence business. Hence a great inducement would be offered for each convict to demean himself in an orderly manner, and he would also become interested in the good behavior of all the others; the necessity of compulsory labor and corporeal punishment would be very much lessened, and we should find that cheerfulness and alacrity would take the place of sullenness and discontent, and convicts would feel that they had received some remuneration for their services instead of all their hard earnings inuring to the benefit of the State.

The good-time law, so called, "Session Laws of 1861, No. 166," in my opinion is defective, in that, for a flagrant offense, a convict can only lose what time he may already have gained. Suppose, after a month's imprisonment, a convict should assault a keeper, or attempt to escape, or should incite an insurrection, he can only be deprived of the five day's time he may have gained. I would recommend that this be modified, so that for a grave offense a convict may, in the discretion of the Board of Inspectors, be deprived of any part, or all, of his good time accruing during the whole period of his sentence.

I would also ask for some legislation so that, for a misdemeanor committed while in prison by a convict, an information might be filed against him, and he be brought to trial, even while serving out his sentence and in the custody of the prison authorities. In many cases it would obviate the necessity for inflicting corporeal punishment, and be better for the convict and discipline generally. Of the one hundred and ninety-four discharged the past year, one hundred and sixty-five have availed themselves, by good behavior, of the full deduction from their sentence, now five days a month, and twenty-nine have lost a portion of their good time.

By an act of the Legislature, at its last session, No. 131, session laws, 1867, females convicted of crime, except for

murder, were to be sentenced to the Detroit House of Correction, instead of the State Prison. Soon after the close of the war that class of convicts increased, so that we numbered, at one time, thirty-one. It is now reduced to twelve, with four going out this year, and four of the remaining for life. The female prison has twenty cells, with two larger rooms for invalids, so that the building has a capacity for about double the number now here. As a matter of economy in salary of Matron, fuel, lights, &c., we could keep the larger number just as well as the smaller, and there is room so they could all be worked to advantage. I would suggest that the law be modified, so that females, convicted of grave offenses, be sent to this prison, instead of the House of Correction at Detroit.

Act No. 107, session laws, 1867, increased the salaries of the officers of the Prison somewhat, from the date of the passage of the act to this time, so that from this date forward the salary of the Agent is one thousand dollars a year; Deputy and Clerk each six hundred; Assistant Keepers and Chaplain each five hundred dollars. With this the Agent has a house, and is furnished with fuel and lights, and the Deputy is furnished a house. Many of the best officers are leaving on account of the insufficiency of the salaries, when the needs of the Prison require first-class men. The Massachusetts State Prison has a less number of convicts than this Prison, and I copy from their law the salaries paid the officers of that institution, to-wit: Warden, \$2,700; Deputy Warden, \$1,700 00; Clerk, \$1,500 00; Chaplain, \$1,200 00; Physician, \$700 00; Turnkeys, (corresponding to our Assistant Keepers,) \$1,000 00; Watchmen, (corresponding to our guards,) \$900 00. Also, the salaries of the officers of the Illinois Penitentiary, to wit: Warden, \$2,500 00; Deputy Warden, \$1,800 00; Clerk, \$1,000 00; Steward, \$800 00; Chaplain, \$1,200 00; Physician, \$1,000 00, and other subordinate officers such pay as the Commissioners may direct. In addition to which, in both States, the Warden has a house furnished com-

plete, and is provided with all the provisions for the household, and the subordinate officers have their board furnished at the Prison. In connection with this, I would suggest that the Assistant Keepers and guards be boarded at the Prison; not only as a matter of economy, but by this change a closer and more strict observance of the rules, and a more faithful discharge of their duties, would be secured from all the subordinate officers.

It is my opinion that, in the past history of this institution, there has not been sufficient attention given to the moral and religious culture and instruction of the convicts. The chapel is an uncomfortable and cheerless room. The contract system, and a constant strain to make the prison pay, has kept the authorities from devoting the time or expense necessary to this end. We should have a good chapel, got up with some architectural taste, with comfortable seats, an organ of moderate expense, and each convict should have a hymn book, so that all may join in worship, and time should be given every day for hearing read a portion of scripture, prayer, and singing. The whole time of the Chaplain should be devoted to the spiritual welfare of the convicts. He should be at the prison every day, and should, at least, at one meal of the day, be present and lead the convicts at the table in calling upon the Giver of all Good for His blessing. He should form a personal acquaintance with every convict, and, by his advice and counsel, give them encouragement and hope for the future. Among the convicts are men of mature minds and keen discernment, and the chapel services upon the Sabbath should be conducted with no ordinary ability; and yet, who can be induced to bring to bear the necessary talent, ability, and time, requisite, on the paltry salary of five hundred dollars per annum? A few months since, the former Chaplain resigned, and the present Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Armstrong, in the hope of some reasonable compensation, is spending most of his time at the prison. He has improved the condition of the library, and method of changing books. He is present nearly every day, and has some short religious ser-

vices at the dinner meal, and generally is active and faithful in the discharge of his duties. His salary, in my judgment, should be very materially increased. By bringing convicts under the restraining influence of religion, they are not only fitted to become better citizens on gaining their liberty, but the discipline here may be kept up with less compulsion, and their labor on contracts, in the end, rendered more valuable.

There are some necessary improvements that ought to be made, which would seem to ask for legislation. The reception room for visitors and persons upon business should be made comfortable, which could be done at an expense of about five hundred dollars. The front building of the prison should be repaired and new roofed; estimated cost, five hundred dollars. The floor of the dining room is much decayed, and nearly worn out, and should be flagged with stone. It covers an area of five thousand square feet. There is on hand about one thousand feet of stone prepared. The expense of the four thousand feet laid down, would be about one thousand dollars.

There is no suitable room for storing provisions or vegetables, nor any bath-room. I would recommend the erection of a building, parallel with and north of the east wing, about one hundred and ten feet long by forty-five in width, the basement to be used as a provision and storage room; the east part of the first floor to be used as a carpenter and bucket shop, shoe shop and tailor shop for State work; and the west end for a bath-room, where all the convicts can have the opportunity of bathing as often as may be necessary; and the second story to be used for a chapel. The building should be permanent and substantial, with slate roofing; estimated cost, \$15,000. This done, the present chapel could be used for some other convict labor for the State or on contracts. It would make a good cigar, shoe, or chair shop, or for any purpose where machinery would not be required.

The sewerage of the building requires an outlay of about fifteen hundred dollars.

In relation to a street and grounds in front of the prison, I copy from my report of 1866, page 37: "A temporary board fence protects a small park in front of the east wing, and a garden in front of the west wing. There should be an iron fence in front of the whole prison. There is now no street running parallel and adjoining the prison grounds, and no means of passing east and west in front of the prison, save by an alley-way. This might have been secured at an early day with comparatively light expense, since which, buildings have been erected directly upon the line, and the grounds adjoining the prison nearly all occupied. Should such a street be opened, it would greatly improve the appearance of the prison—which, unfortunately, is placed too low upon the ground—and would take away much of that standing reproach to the enterprising State of Michigan which is made by the appearance of this institution." It is estimated that it would cost about seven thousand dollars to secure the right of way for a street, and two thousand dollars for an iron fence in front of the prison.

The health of the prison the past year has been uniformly good. Eleven deaths have occurred. Two were shot while attempting to escape; one died of a gunshot wound received during the war, and two were life convicts, who had been here a great number of years. No epidemics or malignant fevers have occurred, and there has been lost, comparatively, but a small amount of labor by sickness. By reference to the Physician's report, you will find a detailed account of matters pertaining to the hospital. The female convicts have been employed in making and repairing clothing for the men, in addition to which, they have earned this year \$347 82, in seating cane chairs.

I would respectfully call your attention to the Matron's and Chaplain's reports. The Clerk has made up the usual tables, and with this you will find the inventory of personal property, as required by statute.



The appropriation of \$28,000 for certain improvements has been drawn and expended as follows, to wit:

Building new shop,.....	\$15,273 97	
Taking down and building new a section of the old wall,.....	\$ 1,934 74	
Stone capping for same,.....	81 95	
		2,016 69
Flagging east and west wings, kitchen, and outer hall,.....		3,930 09
Building for the insane—still incomplete,.....		3,297 75
Cash on hand,.....		4,166 33
		<u>\$28,684 83</u>
Appropriation,.....	\$28,000 00	
Received from E. A. Webster, for material for building shop,.....	684 83	
		<u><u>\$28,684 83</u></u>

The Insane Building is located about two hundred feet east of the north-east corner of the wall; dimensions, thirty-six feet by seventy; is built of brick, substantial and strong. The design is for a reception room, kitchen, bath-room, rooms above for guards, and twenty cells for insane convicts, with a hall between the cells and outer wall, eight feet in width. It is my purpose, under the appropriation, to complete ten cells, a sufficient number for immediate use. In size, they are six feet by eight, to be made of Joliet stone, six inches in thickness, with an open iron grating in front. The difficulty of determining whether a convict, having the appearance of insanity, is really so, makes it necessary that the building should be made strong and secure. The base of the building is made of solid stone, five feet in depth, and grouted, and the floors of the cells and hall to be of stone flagging. The stone are now in the building for cells and flagging, to be cut and prepared the coming winter, and the iron is on hand for the gratings. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by the first of March next.

In running a State Prison with economy, an eye should be kept upon the markets, so as to be ready to take advantage of the lower rates in purchasing supplies. Contractors should be required to pay promptly the monthly bills for convict labor, and the Prison should never be in debt. New clothing should be put on during the fall and winter, to be worn out when it may become thin during the summer months, and no waste should be allowed from the tables. To keep the convicts healthy, good, nutritious food should be furnished in plentiful supply; a sufficient amount of clothing and bedding to make them warm and comfortable, and care should be taken in keeping the halls well ventilated. The discipline is enforced with much less trouble than formerly, and punishment for disobedience, less frequently inflicted.

Much credit is due the deputy, Mr. J. R. Martin; the clerk, J. W. Hulin; the physician and matron, and all the officers and guards of the Prison, for their faithfulness in the discharge of their difficult duties. No Prison can be well conducted, discipline and good order enforced, excepting through trusty and efficient subordinate officers. Such a corps of officers and guards as are now here, we think it would be a misfortune for the State to lose, for want of a sufficient salary.

No fires have occurred during the past year.

The condition on which the new contracts have been let have been favorable for the State, and, taken altogether, the year just closed has been a prosperous one for the institution, and it is with some pride that we hail the time when the Prison can support itself.

The number of convicts the past year has not increased as fast as anticipated, but should they continue to increase with the increase of population, additional Prison facilities must be furnished. This may be done by adding another tier of cells above the present, which would make an addition of one hundred and sixty-two cells. For cheapness and security, I think it would be better to make them of boiler iron. This may be

delayed, however, till the next biennial session of the Legislature.

As a matter of economy, should the number of convicts be increased to eight hundred, or even one thousand, no additional expense would be incurred for salary of Agent, Deputy, Clerk, Physician, or Chaplain. No more guards would be required, and but few more assistant keepers, and the additional cost for fuel and lights would be trifling.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS :—

In closing this report, I beg to return you my thanks for the interest that you have taken in this institution; for your watchful care for its success, and for the judicious legislation from time to time adopted by you.

Respectfully,

H. H. BINGHAM,

*Agent.*



*TABLE showing the Crimes of Convicts received in this Prison during the year ending November 30, 1868.*

Adultery, .....	5
Aiding persons to escape, .....	1
Arson, .....	5
"    and larceny, .....	1
Assault with an attempt to commit murder, .....	3
"    "    "    "    "    rape, .....	8
"    "    intent to rob and steal, .....	2
Assisting persons in attempt to break jail, .....	1
Attempt to commit burglary, .....	1
"    "    larceny, .....	1
Bigamy, .....	4
Burglary, .....	24
"    and larceny, .....	8
Breaking and entering a shop in the night time, with intent to commit larceny, .....	1
Embezzlement, .....	1
Enticing away a child under sixteen years of age, for the purpose of prostitution, .....	1
Forgery, .....	4
False pretenses, .....	5
Felonious possession of counterfeit fractional currency, ...	6
Fornication, .....	1
Having possession of burglarious instruments, .....	2
Larceny, .....	74
"    compound, .....	1
"    grand, .....	24
"    from the person, .....	9
"    "    dwellings, stores, and shops, .....	11
Murder, .....	2
"    second degree, .....	4

Manlaughter,.....	3
Maliciously burning a stack of hay,.....	1
Obstructing a railroad,.....	1
Obtaining goods under false pretenses,.....	3
Passing, selling, and uttering counterfeit U. S. notes and fractional currency,.....	5
Polygamy,.....	2
Rape,.....	3
Receiving stolen property,.....	3
Robbery, .....	11
"    and larceny,.....	2
"    "    "    from the person,.....	2
Uttering a forged instrument,.....	9
Willfully injuring a railroad,.....	1
Total, .....	<u>256</u>

*TABLE showing the terms of sentences of Convicts received during the year ending November 30, 1868.*

Six months,.....	8
Eight months,.....	2
Nine months,.....	3
Ten months,.....	2
One year,.....	50
One year and two months,.....	2
One year and three months,.....	4
One year and four months,.....	1
One year and six months,.....	12
Two years,.....	43
Two years and four months,.....	1
Two years and six months,.....	11
Three years,.....	37
Three years and three months,.....	1
Three years and six months,.....	2
Four years,.....	19
Four years and six months,.....	2
Five years,.....	27
Six years,.....	4
Seven years,.....	8
Eight years,.....	4
Ten years,.....	12
Fourteen years,.....	1
Fifteen years,.....	3
Life,.....	2
Life, solitary,.....	2
Total.....	<u>256</u>

*TABLE showing the several Counties from which Convicts have been sent during the year ending Nov. 30, 1868, and the number sent from each.*

Allegan,.....	11
Bay,.....	2
Barry,.....	7
Berrien,.....	15
Branch,.....	8
Calhoun,.....	7
Cass,.....	8
Clinton,.....	3
Detroit Recorder's Court,.....	22
Genesee,.....	6
Gratiot,.....	1
Hillsdale,.....	3
Ionia,.....	6
Ingham,.....	5
Jackson,.....	8
Kalamazoo,.....	19
Kent,.....	22
Keweenaw,.....	2
Lapeer,.....	2
Leelanaw,.....	1
Lenawee,.....	23
Livingston,.....	1
Macomb,.....	2
Manistee,.....	2
Mecosta,.....	1
Monroe,.....	3
Muskegon,.....	3
Oakland,.....	8
Oceana,.....	3
Saginaw,.....	10



## INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

53

Sanilac,.....	5
Shiawassee,.....	4
St. Clair,.....	10
St. Joseph,.....	4
United States Court, Eastern District,.....	6
“ “ “ Western “ .....	4
Van Buren,.....	3
Wayne,....	6
Total,.....	<u>256</u>

*TABLE showing the Ages of Convicts received during the Year ending November 30, 1868.*

16 years, .....	4
17 " .....	10
18 " .....	18
19 " .....	21
20 " .....	12
21 " .....	16
22 " .....	18
23 " .....	14
24 " .....	18
25 " .....	17
26 " .....	17
27 " .....	2
28 " .....	14
29 " .....	9
30 " .....	6
31 " .....	4
32 " .....	7
33 " .....	4
34 " .....	1
35 " .....	14
36 " .....	2
37 " .....	4
38 " .....	3
40 " .....	1
42 " .....	1
43 " .....	1
44 " .....	2
45 " .....	2
46 " .....	3
47 " .....	1

# DEPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

55

48 years,.....	1
50 " .....	2
51 " .....	2
54 " .....	1
55 " .....	1
58 " .....	1
60 " .....	1
65 " .....	1

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256

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*TABLE showing the nativity of Convicts received during the year ending Nov. 30, 1868.*

Atlantic Ocean,.....	1
Canada,.....	32
Connecticut,.....	1
England,.....	5
France,.....	1
Georgia,.....	1
Germany,.....	11
Holland,.....	2
Illinois,.....	4
Indiana,.....	5
Ireland,.....	16
Kentucky,.....	1
Louisiana,.....	1
Maine,.....	1
Maryland,.....	1
Massachusetts,.....	3
Michigan,.....	31
New Brunswick,.....	1
New Hampshire,.....	1
New Jersey,.....	2
New York,.....	92
North Carolina,.....	2
Ohio,.....	17
Pennsylvania,.....	6
Poland,.....	1
Rhode Island,.....	2
Scotland,.....	5
Switzerland,.....	1
Vermont,.....	5
Virginia,.....	4
Total,.....	<u>256</u>

*TABLE showing the number of Convicts received, discharged, deceased, pardoned, and escaped, since the establishment of the Prison, to and including November 30, 1868.*

YEARS.	No. Received.	No. Disch'g'd.	No. Pardoned.	No. Escaped.	No. Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.
1839,.....	46	3	.....	6	.....	.....
1840,.....	45	27	7	11	.....	.....
1841,.....	52	13	11	.....	.....	.....
1842,.....	44	12	3	4	1	.....
1843,.....	57	25	7	3	1	.....
1844,.....	42	37	2	1	2	.....
1845,.....	43	15	8	2	2	.....
1846,.....	40	15	6	1	.....	.....
1847,.....	43	24	14	2	3	.....
1848,.....	33	21	15	4	.....	.....
1849,.....	30	30	16	2	1	.....
1850,.....	50	22	2	2	2	.....
1851,.....	83	41	9	1	3	.....
1852,.....	87	39	9	1	3	2
1853,.....	71	42	24	.....	9	1
1854,.....	103	49	9	1	3	.....
1855,.....	141	47	21	6	9	.....
1856,.....	136	63	20	5	3	.....
1857,.....	170	63	24	3	18	2
1858,.....	195	80	40	2	10	1
1859,.....	212	92	41	1	11	5
1860,.....	272	139	38	2	6	1
1861,.....	140	177	44	.....	9	.....
1862,.....	110	189	30	4	8	.....
1863,.....	104	139	30	4	9	.....
1864,.....	105	103	36	2	5	.....
1865,.....	161	104	12	12	10	.....
1866,.....	305	105	6	2	5	1
1867,.....	254	161	2	9	2	.....
1868,.....	256	196	3	6	11	.....
Total,.....	3,440	2,073	478	97	146	13

*TABLE showing the names of Convicts sentenced to Solitary Confinement, age when received, County from which sent, and year in which received.*

NAME	AGE	COUNTY.	YEAR	REMARKS.
Wm. Henry Anderson,	21	Wayne,.....	1848	Died, 1858.
John Findlay,.....	39	Oakland, ...	1848	Died, 1863.
John Winters,.....	47	Calhoun, ...	1848	Escaped, 1867.
John Marsh,.....	31	Wayne,.....	1848	Insane.
Harvey Billington,...	33	Wayne,.....	1849	Died, 1859.
Mary Eno,.....	23	Genesee, ...	1851	Died, 1858.
Joseph Rabedeau, ...	19	Wayne,.....	1851	
William Eastman, ...	27	Genesee, ...	1851	
Gabriel Lapham,....	35	Wayne,.....	1852	
James Hitchcock, ...	32	Ingham, ...	1853	
John M. Reynolds, ...	26	Van Buren, ..	1853	
Amos White,.....	60	St. Joseph, ..	1854	Died, 1858.
James J. R. Clement, ..	34	Allegan,.....	1854	Died, 1864.
John R. Webster,.....	44	Macomb,.....	1854	
David Foster,.....	36	Oakland, ...	1854	Insane.
John F. Myer,.....	22	Oakland, ...	1854	Insane.
Amasa Kenyon,.....	55	Shiawassee, ..	1855	Died, 1856.
Samuel Ulum,.....	44	Kalamazoo, ..	1855	
James E. Cromwell, ..	24	Monroe,.....	1855	Died, 1868.
Jordon Turpin,.....	45	Ottawa,.....	1855	Died, 1868.
Mary Brooks,.....	24	Eaton,.....	1856	
Dewitt C. Horton, ...	32	Calhoun, ...	1856	Pardoned, 1859.
Frederick Haynes, ...	29	Wayne,.....	1856	Escaped, 1857.
William Young,.....	27	Ottawa,.....	1857	Com'd from Solitary, '60.
John Powers,.....	21	Ottawa,.....	1857	Pardoned, 1864.
William Potter,.....	30	Wayne,.....	1857	Dis'd by Hab. Corp., '58.
Joseph Ducatt,.....	28	Sanilac,.....	1858	
John Dillon,.....	26	Barry,.....	1858	Dis'd for new trial, 1866.
Robert Fuller,.....	18	Washtenaw, ..	1858	Discharged by reversal of sentence, 1859.
Frederick Walker, ....	18	Washtenaw, ..	1858	Discharged by reversal of sentence, 1859.
Enos J. Merritt,.....	31	Newaygo, ...	1859	
Peter Van Gastel,....	24	Bay,.....	1859	
George Lovely,.....	40	Calhoun, ...	1860	Died, 1861.
Edward Murphey,....	45	Mackinac, ...	1860	Pardoned, 1868.
William D. Kingin, ...	35	Kent,.....	1861	
Goodwin Bates,.....	22	Lapeer,.....	1862	
Henry B. Cleveland, ..	33	Washtenaw, ..	1864	Pardoned, 1867.
James H. Allen,.....	48	St. Joseph, ..	1864	
Calvin R. Hills,.....	31	Bay,.....	1865	
William Holt,.....	29	Wayne,.....	1865	
David F. Bivins,.....	23	Lenawee, ...	1865	
Horace N. Durfee,....	25	Kent,.....	1866	

TABLE—CONTINUED.

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	YEAR.	REMARKS.
Sarah Haviland,.....	38	Calhoun, ...	1866	
Daniel J. Baker,.....	44	Calhoun, ...	1866	
John Hanley, <i>alias</i> Cooper, .....	36	Wayne,.....	1866	
Isaac Van Anken,....	40	Lenawee, ...	1866	
Orrin Hunter,.....	25	Berrien,....	1866	
Louis Contol,.....	56	Houghton,..	1866	
William Walker,.....	34	Wayne,.....	1867	
Abraham Piney,.....	25	Wayne,.....	1867	
Susan Shultz,.....	21	Wayne,.....	1867	
Dennis Driscoll,.....	24	Shiawassee,.	1867	
Ebin O. Leach,.....	46	Branch, ....	1867	
William Hill,.....	49	Alpena, ....	1867	Disc'd for new trial, 1868.
William Brown,.....	21	Ionia, .....	1868	Disc'd for new trial, 1868.
Harlow Tappan,.....	25	Cass,.....	1868	





## INVENTORY.

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*Inventory of the movable Property, and material on hand at the Prison, and belonging to the State, Nov. 30, 1868.*

In Agent's House—1 cooking stove, furniture and pipe, 4 parlor stoves and pipe, 1 dining table, 1 breakfast table, 1 stand, 1 dresser, 1 bureau, 1 bookcase, 1 cupboard, 1 clothes-press, 1 refrigerator, 1 pump, 6 chairs, 2 carpets, 1 stair carpet, and 1 hall oil carpet.

Agent's and Clerk's Offices—2 stoves and pipe, 2 tables, 1 bookcase, 4 desks, 6 office chairs, 1 safe, (worthless,) 4 sets window curtains, 1 P. O. scales, 1 eyelet set, 2 maps of U. S., 1 map each, Michigan and Jackson counties.

Inspectors' Office—1 carpet, 8 office chairs, 1 lounge, 2 tables, 4 pictures, 1 mirror, 3 window curtains, and 1 stove and pipe.

Library—1 stove and pipe, 1 table, 1 bookcase, 1 map of the U. S., 169 volumes new books, 1,137 volumes old books.

Guard-room—1 stove and pipe, 1 Colt's revolving rifle, 1 Springfield rifle, 4 Spencer carbines, 12 muskets, and 6 revolvers.

Chapel—2 stoves and pipe, 1 Chaplain's desk, 4 Keepers' seats, and seats to accommodate 650 persons.

Kitchen—5 large furnace cauldrons, 1 small do., bread cupboards, and cooking utensils.

Prison—3 new wood stoves, 4 old coal stoves, 1 clock, 3 large tables, 1 lantern, 3 chairs, 1 scales, 1 hash machine, 600 beds and bedding, and 1 Bible; 1 water-mug, 1 broom, and 1 cell-bucket, in each cell.

Solitary—1 stove and pipe, 1 clock, 1 table, and beds and bedding for 24 convicts.

Wash-room, Soap-house, and Drying-room—1 stove and pipe, drying-racks, 4 cauldrons, 1 pump, tubs and pails.

Dining-room—2 stoves and pipe, 5 Keepers' seats, 1 clock,

tin cups, basins, plates, spoons, knives and forks, and stools for 600 convicts.

Hospital—1 large medicine case, 1 case dental instruments, 1 instrument for adjusting dislocations, 1 instrument for fractured legs, 1 dispensatory, 1 clock, 15 bedsteads and bedding, scales, mortars, jars, bottles and medicines, 2 stoves, pipe and furniture, table furniture, chairs, tubs, and pails.

Female Prison—6 stoves, pipe and furniture, 2 tables, 6 chairs, 1 rag carpet, stools and table furniture for 25 convicts, furniture for Matron's room, and beds and bedding for 25 convicts.

Barber-shop—1 stove and pipe, barber's case, 1 barber's chair, 3 chairs, 1 table, and shaving tools.

Prison yard—3 wheelbarrows, 3 woodsaws, 2 axes, and 2 pumps.

Guard and Gate Houses—6 coal stoves and pipe, and 8 chairs.

Carpenter-shop—1 stove and pipe, work benches, tool chests, carpenters', joiners' and coopers' tools.

Blacksmith-shop—1 bellows, 1 anvil, and smith tools.

Prison Barn—2 horses, 1 cow, 1 double harness, 2 single harnesses, (old and new,) 1 cart harness, 1 buggy, 1 wagon, 2 carts, 1 pair bobs, 2 cutters, 1 buffalo robe, 1 lantern, and 1 string sleigh bells.

Sundries—105 swine, 600 bushels potatoes, 100 bushels turnips, 30 barrels sauerkraut, 400 pork barrels, 1,800 yards striped satinet, 650 yards toweling, 836 feet flagging stone, 46 barrels pork, and 4000 broom handles.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
COUNTY OF JACKSON, }

Henry H. Bingham, Agent, and John W. Hulin, Clerk, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing inventory is true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

H. H. BINGHAM, *Agent.*

J. W. HULIN, *Clerk.*

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1868.

W. L. SEATON, *Notary Public.*

## MATRON'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison :*

GENTLEMEN—Herewith is submitted the Annual Report of the Female Prison, for the year ending November 30, 1868:

Number of convicts in Prison, Nov. 30, 1867,....	21
Discharged by expiration of sentence,.....	9
	<hr/>
Leaving in Prison Nov. 30, 1868,.....	12
	<hr/>
Number of days (except Sundays) spent in Prison,	4,562
“ “ labor,.....	4,458
“ “ sick,.....	104
	<hr/>
	<u>4,562</u>

The convicts have been employed in making and mending clothing and bedding for male convicts, putting in cane chair-seats, and doing other work incident to the Prison.

The earnings from chair work have been \$347.82.

The health of the convicts has been very good, as the small amount of time lost by sickness shows.

The conduct of the convicts has been very good; no violation of the rules, of a flagrant order, having occurred.

The coöperation of the Agent and Deputy Keeper have been promptly rendered when occasion required, and has conduced very much to good order, and has been of great service to me.

The Chaplain has held religious services regularly on Sabbath afternoon, to which the convicts have given favorable attention.

Respectfully submitted.

E. M. WILLIAMS, *Matron.*

FEMALE PRISON, Dec. 1, 1868.



## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Hon. Board of Inspectors of the State Prison of Michigan:*

**GENTLEMEN**—Through your appointment, on the 1st of September last, I assumed the duties of Chaplain, and find them varied, pressing and responsible. From my short experience, the duties which reason and religion dictate, I find, are more than equal to the best energies of any one man, and cannot, therefore, feel at liberty to assume any others, except in the way of present accommodation. These labors are somewhat peculiar to the field itself. And the tortuous avenues through which the work is to be reached, renders it not a little tardy and tedious. But I come to the work with great pleasure to myself, for two reasons: first, because I have long entertained a deep and lively sympathy for the fallen and neglected ones of society; second, because I believe they are among the "ends of the earth," invited by God to "look unto him and be saved." It is true, in the decision of most men, this class is helplessly lost; and if stunning and neglect speak any language, it would seem they were determined their decision should be fully carried out.

But human judgments differ widely from the Divine. He who stooped and used the tender, persuasive language, "Come now and let us reason together," also said, "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." I cannot think the view far from just, when we say the essential difference between the man in, and the man out of prison, is, simply in the *overt* acts. The one has taken the sad step which brings his sin to light; the other stands as guilty before a just and holy God, from

having committed the same act of adultery over and over in his heart. The truth is, God has accounted all under sin, and consequently, all are lost; but the Father sent his well-beloved Son to seek and to save that which was lost, and the inmates of our prisons are no more than lost, and those who entertain the belief in the adaptation and power of divine truth, under the Holy Spirit, to slay the enmity of the heart, to heal the maladies of sin, and to save the soul, can labor within the frowning walls of a prison with the same assurance and cheerful expectation that his word "shall not return unto him void," as in places presenting a far more cheerful exterior. It is not a supposable case that God can make a mistake in the choice of means to an end. Has divine wisdom established a fitness between the seed and the soil in which it luxuriates? And is the same infinite wisdom at fault in the choice of divine truth to affect man's moral nature? It is both the wisdom and the power of God unto salvation, and if the inmates of our prisons be not reached, elevated, and saved, through the benign energy of religion, there is no power at all that can affect them for any good.

It is a most pleasing omen of future good, that the most honored names in Church and State, both in Europe and America, are giving their thought and experience to the consideration of the momentous question, "How shall the criminal be restored to society, and saved to himself and his God?" However widely they may differ as to methods, they all agree as to the instrumentality. They are a unit in holding the opinion, decidedly, that all measures for reformation will prove ineffectual, except such as are based upon religion, and go hand in hand with it. All punishments and measures for reform are useless where the heart is not touched, and the conscience enlightened.

I hold, with others, that "the great mission of penitentiaries is to improve the mental and moral condition of their inmates, to implant in their souls the seeds and the love of virtue, to supply them with motives to a better life, and to animate them

with higher, purer, and more godly hopes." And, truly, for the State to take these children of many races, these outcasts of many nations, these delinquents of many creeds, often diseased in body and always disordered in mind, ignorant in all things, but especially ignorant of religion, vitiated, depraved, fallen, and stained with guilt, and to seek, by wise and patient efforts, to impart habits of industry, to place continually before their minds the religion of the Bible, and surround them with agencies and influences adapted to make them wiser and better men—this is a purpose and a labor whose grandeur and nobility it would be difficult to exaggerate. In this view of the case, this State can ill afford to expend near one hundred thousand dollars to sustain the secular interests of her penitentiary, whilst she expends only from six to nine hundred per year to sustain those religious and moral appliances which she, tacitly at least, confesses are the only effectual means by which the criminal may be restored to society, and be saved to himself and his God.

#### SABBATH SERVICES.

Each Sabbath morning divine service is observed from 10½ o'clock to 11½. Here all the inmates are assembled, except a few necessarily detained, and engage in the usual exercises of the house of God—such as singing, prayer, reading, and hearing the word preached; and a more decorous, solemn and devout assemblage of worshipers cannot be found anywhere. The singing is sustained by the convicts, under the direction of two ladies—whose faithfulness and punctuality deserve the highest commendation. What good may be effected in these services, I know not; but my heart is cheered by the appearance of the same evidences that present themselves in other congregations.

Immediately upon the closing of this service, I repair to the Hospital, and present briefly some truth of the gospel, accompanied with singing and prayer.

I then enter the female department, and observe the worship

of God in a more formal manner. Besides the usual exercises, a portion of scripture is given out as a Sabbath school lesson. It is studied, and sometimes committed to memory. The inmates appear to be interested in these exercises, and join in the singing quite heartily.

I then repair to the east or west Hall (if other duties allow,) and visit from cell to cell the rest of the afternoon, and sometimes part of the evening.

#### SERVICES OF THE WEEK.

The better portion of two days in the week is occupied in the exchange of books, and in responding to the many little requests, which go far to make up the sum of comforts to those who can ask but little, and expect less. Kind offices cheerfully presented are gracious to most persons; and, if this margin granted in the nature of my mission be removed, the very prestige of my office is taken away, and there is not one to whom the prisoner may look for sympathy; for if you would do any real good to one in a sad case, you must be allowed to lift heartily at one end of his burthen. On as many evenings as I can, I continue the round of visiting from cell to cell, and find it a most efficient, hopeful, and interesting service. In these visits, I endeavor to ascertain the early surroundings, needs, teachings, employments, and the cause that led to their fall; and in no instance have I been otherwise than heartily received, courteously treated, and cheerfully answered.

It gives me pleasure to state just here, also, that the Agent has kindly given me the advantage of five or ten minutes at 12 M., in the dining hall, to present a brief exhortation, sing a hymn, or offer a prayer; and, so far as appearances are concerned, these exercises are heartily received.

#### AGENCIES TO MORAL REFORM.

The moral nature is that which gives us ideas of right, of duty, of obligation. The eye and ear are wide avenues to the moral sense; and everything that surrounds the prisoner oper-



ates silently but powerfully, for good or ill. The appointments of his cell, the tools of the workshop, the form, voice, and features of his keeper awaken moral influences, which time cannot bound. "The keeper has a moral nature, and so has the prisoner; and you can no more bring them together without having a mutual action, than you can bring salt and water together without having a saline solution." If these agencies are at work, whether we will it or not, we cannot but believe the more direct appliances for moral instruction would be attended with beneficial results. And I know of none more direct in its work, and happy in its fruits, than the Sunday School. And, confessedly, it is the most powerful agency, for moral good, known to the labors of philanthropy or religion.

In the Sunday school, the relation between scholar and teacher is highly amicable and social, and has the tendency to make "the man a boy again," by translating him back to earlier scenes and tenderer associations, when under the care of a loving mother, or the restraints of some faithful teacher. Be this as it may, the worst have a claim upon our best endeavors to do them good. But suppose the case of a few to be a desperate one—so is that of the insane man's—but does an intelligent State therefore dismiss him from her care, to become a prey to his own sad maladies? It is the kindly approaches of a spring sun that dismisses the rigors of winter, and so the man of God, separated from all prison associations, coming with warm affections, benignant countenance, and tender tones, presenting that word which is "sharper than any two-edged sword," and a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart: who knows but God may give such repentance unto life?

#### SECULAR INSTRUCTION.

So far as I have been able to make personal investigation, the following will show the number of those who can, or cannot read:

*Fifty-seven* can neither read nor write. *Sixty* are making their first effort at reading. *Seventy-two* can read a little. *One hundred and seventeen* can read tolerably, but cannot

write. *Two hundred and ninety-five* can read and write expertly.

The secular instruction of the prison is under the supervision of a number of the keepers, who meet their convict-pupils every Sabbath morning from nine till ten o'clock. There are between sixty-five and seventy who are now receiving instruction. They are taught to read and write, and many are making commendable progress. This is a noble work, and must tell well upon the future of the convict.

There is a great disposition on the part of those just beginning, and also those who have received a liberal education, to employ their time in study. Besides the library books, I am constantly solicited for text-books in mathematics, and in the natural sciences, by those alleging that they desire something with which to occupy their time. Could this desire be gratified, it would doubtless result in good; for, whilst the mind is occupied, the prisoner is satisfied with himself, satisfied with his surroundings, and is in a fit mood to receive good impressions. It is better, at least, than a vacant mind, and better still than the concocting of evil devices. As a great auxiliary to the employment of the mind, I would suggest that a slate, *duly numbered*, be allowed to each cell. This would afford a large field for mental action, in the work of figures, delineations, diagrams, and map-drawing. And as paper is not forbid the prisoner—but the bad use of it is—the slate would answer what appears to be a necessity, if we pretend to answer any personal wish of the prisoner, and save him from the infraction of a most consistent regulation. I here give a little note, received upon a fragment of paper, which will illustrate what I mean:

"DEAR CHAPLAIN—*Sir*—This is a most excellent book for a poor sinner like myself to read, and I hope I have not read it in vain. Can you not get me another as good? Please come to see me. I desire to speak with you on the subject of religion. Yours truly, 48, *Second, East*."

The inquiry just cited is not contraband, but the use of the paper in making it is. Now, the use of the slate could be made

a lawful medium for such inquiries and requests, and the law against the use of paper be made even more stringent.

#### LIBRARY.

Whatever the library may have been formerly, in the number and value of books, it is now scarcely worthy of the name. The books, found in sufficient shape to be numbered as volumes, are 1,137. These, with the 90 new volumes last purchased, comprise the whole, making 1,227. How far short of the number of volumes introduced at various times it is quite difficult to determine. The nearest approximation to a just estimate may be had from the numbers on the books. The highest number found is 2,229. The difference between this and the number now found, gives us a deficit of 1,002 volumes. This, after all, may not be considered the worst exhibit, when we take into the account the length of time the books have been in use, and the severe wear and tear to which they are constantly subjected.

#### CLASSIFICATION.

The following may give us an idea of what is on hand:

208 Volumes of History.

170 " " Biography.

132 " " Religious works.

380 " " Novels and Light Literature.

25 " " Theology.

15 " " Natural History.

14 " " Psalms.

21 " " Scientific Works.

172 Sunday School books, treating on a variety of subjects, but all unsightly, and more or less mutilated

#### CHARACTER OF THE BOOKS.

Of the character of these works, it may be said of many of them, that they stand in the first rank of merit. Among the choicest volumes that adorn the shelves of any library, a few in history, biography, light literature, and religious works, are found in this. Many of these are standard works, and can never pass through any essential change save that of dress in new editions.

The novels are many. And should it be conceded that novel reading is profitable, they stand in too great excess over works of more solid merit. And if compared together to determine their comparative value, the chaff far exceeds the wheat. The theological works are chiefly by Barnes, and are frequently called for.

There are also two volumes wholly in the interests of Infidelity.

The works that represent the natural sciences are five in number, and are mere primers, written in a conversational style for beginners.

#### CONDITION.

The condition of the books is so palpably bad, that I must be allowed to invite your personal inspection, that you may the better judge of it. But this condition, sad as it is, I cannot think is altogether due to the indifference of the men, nor to the carelessness of those who have had their keeping in charge. Many of the men work in the shops, where their clothes and persons are greatly soiled, and the brief space of time allotted to the cleansing of hands and persons, either for meals or a return to their cells, ought, we doubt not, to apologize somewhat for their sadly soiled state. And indeed their mutilation may not be wholly chargeable to the perverseness of the holder. One great cause of their dilapidation is the poor binding. Books bound in muslin, and poorly put together at that, soon part in the back, even with careful usage. The truth is, books bound in the most substantial way cannot long withstand the varied fortunes of a volume in these cells, where they are handled more or less every day. And we have noticed that the favorite book, like the favorite apple-tree, shows the marks of devotion it has had. True, here and there a book is found bearing unmistakable marks of violence.

#### PRESENT NEEDS.

Under this head I may be allowed to advert to the prison Bibles. Upon a rigid examination of each cell now occupied, it was found that 120 were destitute of a copy. Out of this number, about 15 were supplied with a copy belonging to the

occupant. Two hundred and sixteen Bibles are in a bad condition, being more or less mutilated. Some are without backs, or with a portion torn out of the centre, or out of the back and front, and many have laid in the damp cells till the backs and leaves have become mildewed and matted together. Out of the whole number, only 262 were found in a readable condition. Indeed, the best that may be said for the copy as adopted by the prison (years ago) is, 'tis a poor one. The type is very small, the matter compact, and the paper poor, so that the best of eyes find it a difficult task to read at all, where the light in the cell is but partial. A constant inquiry made on the part of prisoners is, "Can you not give us a Bible with larger type and clearer paper, so we can read it?" Whatever needs may press upon your attention, few have a higher claim for a speedy remedy.

There is also a class of prisoners here, though not wholly unprovided for, who do not enjoy the same vantage ground with their comrades. We refer to those of foreign birth. There are a few German and French Bibles, but nothing like a supply; and, as for other reading matter, they have none at all. Whatever may be said in favor of reading for the *native born*, may be urged with equal force in behalf of the foreign.

But the *great need* to which I would invite your attention, is the need of a new library, or such an appropriation as will secure a nucleus, to which, by means of the annual sum appropriated by law, additions may be made till the desired object be reached. Nothing less than a thousand dollars can meet the present demands, and the annual appropriation will be needed to supply the drain necessarily made by the old books constantly dropping out by the way.

Finally, I would respectfully express the hope that it may be your pleasure to furnish the Chaplain's room in a way befitting the department.

I hereby acknowledge the many tokens of regard, and the assistance rendered by the officers in charge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

**ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT.**  
*Michigan State Prison, Year ending Nov. 30, 1868.*

CLASSES OF DISEASES.	ORDERS OF DISEASE.	ANNUAL REPORT OF THE											
		December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
CLASS 1.	ORDER 1.—Miasmatic Diseases.												
	Diphtheria,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mumps,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quincy,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Typhoid Fever,.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Intermittent Fever,.....	3	2	3	3	2	3	4	2	4	3	2	2
	Remittent Fever,.....	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	...	2	3	...	4
	Optthalmia,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas,.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Boils,.....	2	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...
	Infusions,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dysentery,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
	Diarrhoea,.....	2	2	2	3	...	6	2	6	10	1	1	1
ZYMOTIC DISEASES	Cholera Morbus,.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...

ORDER 2.—EXTENSIVE DISEASES.												
Primary Syphilis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Syphilis, .....	5	6	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhea, .....	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bubo, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swelled Testicle, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
ORDER 3.—DIRTY DISEASES.												
None.												
ORDER 4.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
Itch, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 1.—DIABETIC DISEASES.												
Rheumatism—Acute and Chronic, .....	2	4	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	2	3
Spasmodic Asthma, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anemia, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 2.—TUMORULAR DISEASES.												
Scrofula, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consumption, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Spitting of blood, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASS 2.  
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.





[illegible]

## ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT.—CONTINUED.

CLASSES OF DISEASES.	ORDERS OF DISEASES.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
CLASS 2. LOCAL DISEASES.	ORDER 8.—DISEASES OF THE INSTRUMENTARY SYSTEM.												
	Whitlow,.....	3	4	2	4	2					1	1	
	Abscess,.....	1											
	Ulcers,.....								1				1
	ORDER 9.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.												
CLASS 4. LESIONS FROM VIOLENCE TEST- ING TO SUICIDE DEATH.	Conjunctivitis,.....												
	ORDER 1.—ACCIDENT.												
	Burn,.....	1											
	Dislocation,.....												
	Sprain,.....												
	Gunshot Wound,.....				1				2				
	Incised Wound,.....	1		1	1	1	2	1	3		1	1	
	Punctured Wound,.....												
	Lacerated Wound,.....												
	No. of Cases in each Month,.....	43	29	25	25	19	31	22	24	45	27	17	17
	No. of Days Lost in each Month,.....	76	76	109	123	144	97	74	54	75	64	53	25

## DEATHS.

A. Wigent, died Feb. 23, 1868; consumption.

Geo. Williams, died March 19, 1868; gunshot wound received in attempting to escape.

Morris Clara, died March 24, 1868; typhoid fever.

Jasones Currier, died April 22, 1868; consumption.

Oliver Strong, died May 14, 1868; consumption.

J. E. Scott, died July 13, 1868; gunshot wound received in attempting to escape.

G. W. Sawyer, died July 29, 1868; empyema, resulting from a gunshot wound of the right lung and chest, received prior to his admission in the Prison.

Dick Turpin, died Sept. 22, 1868; inflammation of kidneys.

John Wesley, died Sept. 29, 1868; consumption.

James Hayes, died Oct. 10, 1868; consumption.

Cromwell, died Nov. 2, 1868; rupture of aneurism of right femoral artery below Ponpart's ligament, upper third of the vessel.

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HOSPITAL MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, }  
Jackson, Dec. 1, 1868.

*To the Board of Inspectors, Michigan State Prison:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit the annual medical report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1868, and I am pleased to be able to show in it a less amount of sickness than for several years past, and, consequently, much less lost time—only nine hundred and seventy-nine days in the whole year. This is somewhat remarkable, when the large number of prisoners confined here is taken into consideration, many of them diseased and infirm. This can be, in a great measure, attributed to the efficient sanitary measures, instituted cleanliness, ventilation, and wholesome food, &c. The Halls and cells have been thoroughly ventilated; this, too, without any elaborate apparatus or means for ventilation; so that at no time has there been any perceptible smell, such as arises from overcrowding in badly ventilated rooms.

This year the deaths exceed those of last year, eleven having died; two, Williams and Scott, from gun-shot wounds, received while attempting to escape. Five others, Wigent, Currier, Strong, Wesley and Hayes, from consumption. Two of them, Wigent and Wesley, were healthy men when they came to the Prison, and in them the disease was developed while here. The other three, Currier, Strong, and Hayes, had consumption when they came, so far advanced that the progress of the disease could not be stayed. One other, Sawyer, died from *empagema*, resulting from a gun-shot wound of the right lung and chest, received prior to his admission here. The others, Turpin, Cast, and Cromwell, from causes specified in the report.

I would again urge upon you the propriety of having all the convicts vaccinated; also, such as may come hereafter, and the real need of better conveniences for bathing than exists at present, both for the sick and the well.

In conclusion, I would say that I have always had the hearty coöperation of all the officers of the Prison, in the care of the sick.

Yours, Respectfully,

CYRUS SMITH, M. D.,

*Prison Physician.*

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**ADJUTANT GENERAL**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF MICHIGAN,**  
**FOR THE YEARS 1867-8.**

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**BY AUTHORITY.**  
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**LANSING:**  
**JNO. A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.**  
**1868.**



## MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

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His Excellency HENRY H. CRAPO, Commander-in-Chief.

Brigadier General JOHN ROBERTSON, Adjutant General, March 15, 1861.

Brigadier General FRIEND PALMER, Quartermaster General, March 26, 1867, (vice GIDDINGS, resigned.)

Brigadier General RUSSELL A. ALGER, Inspector General, March 21, 1867, (vice PITTMAN, resigned.)

Major THOMAS COBB, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, September 16, 1865.

Major DEWITT C. GAGE, Judge Advocate, March 10, 1865.

### AIDS TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Colonel HENRY A. NEWLAND, March 11, 1865; Colonel CHRISTOPHER J. DICKERSON, March 11, 1865; Colonel JAMES W. ROMEYN, May 6, 1865; Colonel WILLIAM PHELPS, May 10, 1867.

### STATE MILITARY BOARD.

JEROME CROUL, Detroit, March 15, 1861; OMAR D. CONGER, Port Huron, Dec. 6, 1862; ALVIN T. CROSSMAN, Flint, Dec. 6, 1862; DAVID H. JEROME, Saginaw City, March 10, 1865; HENRY L. HALL, Hillsdale, March, 1867.





# REPORT.

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## MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF MICHIGAN.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
Detroit, Dec. 31, 1868. }

To His Excellency HENRY H. CRAPO,

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief:*

SIR,—I have the honor most respectfully to submit the report of this Department for 1867 and 1868.

At the date of last report from this office, December 31, 1866, all the volunteer troops of Michigan, engaged in suppressing the late rebellion, had been mustered out of the service of the General Government, and had returned to the State; consequently, that report embraced almost everything connected with them, not included in previous reports, leaving but very little, if anything, which is now in a proper condition to submit, to be stated in this report in regard to them.

The gallant regiments, after aiding, most substantially, in preserving their country, have passed into a glorious history, and the names of those who served so nobly in them, have been transcribed to honorable places on the records of their State; their names speak of individual effort, gallant service, sacrifice, courage, loyalty, patriotism, liberty, and eternal Union. There may they be preserved as everlasting monuments of their honor and glory.

Although great pains have been taken and much effort made to place on the State records the name of every Michigan officer and soldier, their term of service and final disposition, and it is believed that this has been accomplished, as far as it has

been possible, up to this time, yet the work is not fully completed, as day after day is developing new sources of information, throwing light upon the fate of many hitherto unaccounted for.

Michigan has been justly credited with not a small share, in common with other States, in the suppression of the great rebellion, and has an honest pride in that respect. She will not forget those who gave it. The prowess of her soldiers in the field, the loyalty and patriotism of her people at home, were not surpassed by those of any State in the Union. Then let her forget neither, but let her be able to maintain the high reputation of her soldiers and her citizens, by substantial historical facts and statistics, as proof of the part taken by her. To this end, let them be collected from every source, faithfully compiled and carefully preserved, as evidences of her greatness and of the gallantry of her soldiery, while at the same time they will afford strong incentives to noble deeds in favor of liberty and union in the future.

Aside from the necessity for the preparation and preservation of the historical records of Michigan troops, I deem it also necessary, and therefore recommend, that all other evidences of their gallant services that can possibly be obtained, should be collected and preserved—such as articles of every description possessing an interest in connection with the late civil war, and that have fallen into their hands, either by capture or otherwise, especially the colors captured by them in battle, from the rebels, and which have been, by a resolution of Congress, directed to be delivered over by the War Department to the respective States from which came the troops who captured them. I hope some favorable action may be taken by the Legislature in the matter.

By a concurrent resolution of the Legislature, approved March 26, 1867, the Adjutant General was authorized and directed to prepare a roll, (to be called the Roll of Honor,) upon which should be inscribed the names of all such citizens of Michigan as had fallen in battle, or died in consequence of

wounds received during the late war of the rebellion, even though they had served in regiments or batteries organized in other States.

I beg, most respectfully, to call the attention of your Excellency to the very limited scope of this resolution. It provides only for recording the names of those who fell in battle, or died in consequence of wounds, ignoring the names of all who died by disease contracted by exposure in service or in rebel prisons; names worthy of being placed upon the Roll of Honor of their State.

In justice to the memory of the many brave men who thus died, I hope this roll may include the names of all citizens of Michigan who belonged to the armies of the Union, and who fell, whether by lingering disease or the swift bullet, while serving in the cause of our common country.

I therefore respectfully but earnestly recommend the compilation and publication of the names of every Michigan officer and soldier who died in consequence of service rendered the country in the recent war.

Relative to the roll referred to in the resolution, I have to state that it has been prepared, but as the resolution did not direct its publication, nor make any appropriation for that purpose, the Board of State Auditors did not feel authorized to order the expenditure; consequently, the work remains in manuscript. I therefore submit it to the Legislature for further action in relation thereto.

In regard to the State Militia, I am sorry to say that there is scarcely enough of it to require any report on the subject, and in fact, so much has heretofore been said, and so little accomplished thereby, that it seems useless to say any more about it, further than to submit the following extract from a special report made to your Excellency, advocating briefly the necessity for the organization of State troops, and including a recommendation then made for an allowance of uniform, and which is now renewed. I earnestly hope that it may receive such fa-

avorable consideration at the hands of the Legislature, as may induce them to pass such an amendment.

"The Legislature of the State passed, at its extra session of 1862, an Act for the reorganization of the military forces of the State of Michigan, which was approved January 18, 1862.

"Since the passage of the law referred to, and up to this date, only three companies have been mustered into the service of the State as State troops. These companies are in the city of Detroit, and were in existence long before the passage of that law, so in fact none have been organized under its operation, and it is evident that, so long as it remains as it is, none are likely to be. I have therefore thought it proper at this time to make a special report on that subject.

"The national defense of the Republic, aside from its navy, consists of a small standing army and its militia. The former is acquired by volunteering, and the latter by a general liability, with some exemptions, of all men of proper age and sufficient physical ability to serve, when required.

"The militia, when well organized, equipped and disciplined, offers the most acceptable and safest guarantee for national defense and domestic peace. It does not invite a desire to assume the offensive, yet is ever ready for the defensive. It is the army of the masses, and creates no special military organization. It engenders no distinction between citizen and soldier, no antagonistic interests and aims between the people and the army, no false pride or selfish motive which seeks hostility only to obtain fame and military advancement. It guards alike the life and honor of the Nation, and the independence and liberty of the citizen, and does not exhaust or diminish the industrial resources of the country, nor does it endanger its freedom by placing a great military power in the hands of one man, or a set of men, whose ambition or selfishness might lead them to usurp the Government and abridge or destroy the liberties of the people, and it far more advances the National defense by

possessing a greater numerical strength than any standing army which any nation could sustain.

"It is obvious that the maintaining of a large standing army is not in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, nor will it ever receive the sanction of the people. The country will be willing only to support such a permanent military force in time of peace, as may be absolutely necessary for protecting its frontier, and aiding the civil authority in the enforcement of the law. Therefore, the main military strength of the Republic will be in its militia, and such being the case, the maintaining thereof should be a fixed policy in every State in the Union, and, to be effective and reliable, should be permanently and systematically organized.

"It has been fully demonstrated, during the late civil war, that a well organized and equipped militia is of the utmost importance, not only to the General Government, but to a State itself, being relied upon as the main national defense against foreign invasion and civil war, and to defend the State against hostile attacks on its borders, to maintain the enforcement of its laws, when necessary, and to guarantee the peace, and protect the lives and property of its people. Therefore, it is unquestionably the interest of the State of Michigan to be prepared promptly and successfully to meet emergencies of that nature, by a complete enrollment and organization of its militia, and by maintaining a small, active force of State troops, well armed and equipped, ready for service on the shortest notice possible.

"On the outbreak of the recent rebellion, few States were in a condition to render much service to the Government by their militia, and the greater proportion of them not any. This condition of affairs rose from the defectiveness of their militia system, and the little attention that had been given to the proper organization of their State militia or State troops.

"Yet, what little had been done in this respect proved to be of infinite value to the Government, as it is generally conceded, that, to the organization of State troops the Nation was in-

debted at that time for the safety and preservation of its Capitol. The non-effective condition of the militia of the various States was, to a certain extent, excused by the country, for the reason that there had been but little if any indications of a foreign war for a long period of years, and a rebellion against the Government had not been thought of; hence the States had been unthinkingly lulled into a state of security, although unwarranted in history. By the inauguration of the rebellion, and during its progress, however, that idea of security has been fully exploded, and a lesson has been taught by experience, and at a great cost, that it is necessary in peace to prepare for war, and that this maxim should be adhered to at all times. As it is questionable how far States will be held excusable hereafter, in view of the General Government trusting and depending upon them for action and preparation in this matter, if not found ready on all occasions, and under all circumstances, to respond to the call of the country, with their proportion of well organized and equipped militia for the defense of the Nation, it behooves them to give their attention to this matter. Undoubtedly many of the States will be prepared, but should any be found deficient in this respect, in any future contingency, it will place them, as States, in a very unfavorable position before the country and the world; one in which, it is hoped, Michigan will not be found, as she can ill afford to lose her deservedly high reputation, acquired during the past struggle, by any failure on her part of this description.

"The fund arising from the operation of the law referred to, would be serviceable, and would give, it is supposed, a sufficient degree of encouragement to induce the organization of Volunteer companies, to the extent of the means realized from the tax, provided the law was so amended as to permit the fund to be appropriated to the purchase of a limited supply of uniform for each Company; as it now is, it does not provide for this; the rent of armories, and the pay for the care of arms, and some other contingent allowances, being all that companies organizing under it are entitled to. The amount of expenses

allowed the three companies, now mustered into the State service, is very small, consequently the fund is accumulating for very little purpose, and therefore should be made applicable to, and expended in, effecting the objects for which it was intended: the payment of all necessary and proper expenses, to encourage and sustain, to a certain extent, Volunteer companies. It is of very little use to impose and collect a tax for the purpose of aiding in supporting an organization of State troops, and having the law appropriating the fund arising therefrom so limited in its provisions for distribution, as to prohibit the formation of companies, to such an extent that the fund becomes almost useless in that respect. On the 7th day of August, 1863, an order was issued from this Department, for the purpose of giving notice that a certain number of companies of Infantry would be accepted, and mustered into the service of the State, under the law, as State troops.

“Under that order, three companies only have been accepted and mustered. At the time of its publication, it was thought that many companies would be organized, and that in a short time a sufficient number would be accepted and mustered, to enable the authorities to organize Regiments; but so far the project has not met with the success that was anticipated, and its failure is attributed to the illiberality of the law. The law makes provision for them to be supplied by the State, after their muster into service, with arms, equipments, and armories, and transportation to and from places of rendezvous, when under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and not exceeding thirty-five cents per day for subsistence; but before companies can be mustered, their members have to provide themselves with a uniform, at their own expense, thereby subjecting them to an outlay which they consider should be borne by the State.

“If it is intended by the State to raise and sustain a creditable force of State troops, the law should be amended so as to provide the necessary uniform at the State expense, as it is very evident, that until such provision is made, there can be but little hope of success in the matter. In doing this it would not

necessarily be required to keep a stock of cloth or clothing on hand, but the law might provide a fixed sum in money as the allowance for each man, and with it the Quartermaster General could purchase uniforms and issue them to companies only as fast as they complied with the requirements of the law, and were entitled to them. The clothing so furnished could be held as State property, the commanding officer of each company being responsible for it, and it could be kept in the company armory, so that it should not be improperly used, but only worn by the members of a company when on duty.

"I therefore most respectfully submit to your Excellency, the following recommendation:

"That the present Militia Law be so amended that each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the active Militia or State troops, upon being properly enrolled and mustered into service, shall be furnished, at the expense of the State, with a certain amount of uniform, not to exceed \$25, by the Quartermaster's Department, upon the requisition of the company commander, and if assigned to a Regiment, countersigned by the commander thereof; such uniform to be conformable with that prescribed by the State Military Board, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief. Every uniform so furnished, to be deposited in the Armories of the several companies, and held as the property of the State, by the Quartermaster General, and not to be worn by the members of said companies except when on duty. The company commanders to be made responsible for the care and safety of the same."

Should such an allowance be made, the expenditure therefor could not, of course, exceed at any time the amount of the military fund on hand in the State Treasury, which might be deemed available for that purpose.

I am convinced, should this small amount of uniform be provided, a well organized, well clothed, and fully equipped force of State troops could be maintained, such as would be a credit



to the State, and ready at all times when occasion should require their services.

The entire Militia of the State now consists of three companies of Infantry, organized as State troops. Two of these companies, the Scott Guard and Detroit Light Guard, are old companies, are in good condition, well drilled and disciplined. They have, ever since their organization, furnished their own uniform, and until within a very few years, have borne their entire expenses. They have performed much valuable service during their respective terms of service.

The other company has been recently recruited at Ann Arbor. It is well clothed and equipped, makes a fine appearance, and is remarkably well drilled.

The following is a list of the companies of State troops, and their location, together with the names of their officers, and dates of their respective commissions:

SCOTT GUARD, DETROIT.

Captain, Frank Kremer, Jan. 13, 1864.

1st Lieutenant, vacant.

2d " "

DETROIT LIGHT GUARD, DETROIT.

Captain, Frederick W. Swift, Jan. 15, 1868.

1st Lieutenant, George L. Maltz, Jan. 15, 1868.

2d " Jacob Hull, Jan. 15, 1868.

PORTER ZOUAVES, ANN ARBOR.

Captain, Byron R. Porter, Sept. 22, 1868.

1st Lieutenant, Warren E. Walker, Sept. 22, 1868.

2d " Henry J. Bohn, Sept. 22, 1868.

At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) was made to maintain a temporary home, at the Harper Hospital, Detroit, for the two succeeding years, for disabled Michigan soldiers.

The management of the institution was judiciously entrusted to the State Military Board, who have directed its operations with discretion and commendable economy.

The Adjutant General was authorized to grant admission, under the direction of the Board.

During the time of its operation, and up to November 30, last, there have been admitted two hundred and twenty-eight, including those found in the hospital when the State took control. Of these, seventy-six have been transferred to the National Asylums, one hundred and twenty-nine discharged for various reasons, and ten died.

The temporary aid necessarily rendered to so many in so short a time proves the necessity for it; the great benefit it has been to those availing themselves of it, establishes its usefulness; and that applications continue to be made for admission, will warrant and really demand its continuance for some time to come.

While National Asylums are maintained at Augusta, Maine, Dayton, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wis., on a large and humane scale, worthy of the General Government, and available for all making application, who are entitled to their benefits, yet it is deemed necessary to keep up this temporary Home in Michigan, as a place where those becoming unable to labor sufficient for self-support, may be received and cared for, at least until they can be admitted to some one of the National Asylums, and especially for those who are too unwell to be removed from the State, and who enter, so far gone with disease that death ensues in a very few months, and really have been compelled to seek shelter there, to die and receive a decent burial.

As the State Military Board, and a committee appointed by direction of the Legislature, will make reports on the subject, I deem the above brief notice all that is necessary from me in the matter, except to recommend that the Home at the Harper Hospital be continued for at least two years more.

At the commencement of the war, the formation of companies and regiments required books of record, in which to keep the name, age, residence at enlistment, and military record of each man furnished by the State.

The record of commissioned officers is contained in four

books, of about six hundred pages each, which contain the name and residence of each officer commissioned by the State in Michigan organizations, with the date of entry into service, whether as an enlisted man or an officer, the date of first commission, promotions, date and action in which wounds were received, date and place where taken prisoner, date of escape, parole, or exchange, date and circumstances of death, date of brevets and for what conferred, and the date and cause of discharge from the service; also, the names of citizens of Michigan appointed into the regular army during the war, the names of officers serving in organizations of other States, who went from this State, and their military history, so far as I have been able to get the necessary information.

Twelve books have been prepared for the record of enlisted men, of the same size as those for commissioned officers, each containing about five regiments. The work of transcribing the original muster-in rolls into these books, was commenced in the spring of 1863, and was continued until each regiment and battery was completed. By the time the first rolls were copied, a large number of recruits for the first regiments had been enlisted; a draft had taken place in the State, adding many names to the rolls, the monthly returns of the regiments and miscellaneous reports had accumulated—all of which it was necessary to record, arranging them according to the company and regiment to which they related. New regiments were raised, and the work of the office kept accumulating faster than it could be worked up, and continued to do so until the close of the war.

During this time the correspondence connected with the office was very heavy, and of a nature requiring immediate attention.

With the close of the war and final muster out of all the Michigan organizations, certificates were continually asked for in great numbers, in cases of claims for pensions, back pay and bounty, applications for information by the friends of soldiers who had not been heard from, and certified copies of muster

rolls to complete the records of Michigan troops at the departments at Washington. This class of correspondence still continues.

In addition to the books above referred to, Records of Burials in the National Cemeteries have been received from the War Department, from which have been arranged in order, by companies and regiments, the names of all Michigan officers and soldiers buried in the National Cemeteries. This work is of very great importance, and has consumed much time. In many instances, the first and only record of the fate of a soldier has been found in these records.

It has been the aim of this Office, to have the name of every man entering the service from this State, whether enlisted or drafted, placed on record, giving all the facts in his military history, and in a shape so that at any time hereafter, if need be, it can be referred to without difficulty. In the case of men who joined their regiment, served with and were discharged at its muster out, this has been comparatively easy, only requiring the time necessary to record their names, &c.; but in cases of men missing in action, sent to general hospitals, or discharged before reaching their regiments, or who have died in rebel prisons, it has required more time and labor. Often the names are mis-spelled, or the wrong regiment given, and only by a comparison of reports and long search, could a clear record be made up.

During the months of February, March and April, 1865, a large number of men were enlisted as volunteers, and others drafted, from the different Congressional Districts, who never joined any regiment. Some of these men were forwarded to regiments, but were stopped en route, and discharged, without any report being furnished this office. The recording of these men is of as much importance as any others, as they have unsettled claims upon the Government, and consequently must be completed, although with much labor and trouble.

The work of the office has now progressed, so that the original muster rolls, monthly returns, reports of battles, casualties

and final muster-out rolls of entire organizations have been written up, and the two clerks now in the office are engaged in writing up the records of the unassigned, tracing from the records of the National Cemeteries and rebel prisons the fate of many hitherto unaccounted for, involving much research and labor, but at the same time furnishing much valuable and necessary information.

The final discharge of the soldier does not by any means terminate his right to expect from the State every attention to his just claims, of whatever nature, either against the General Government or the State of Michigan. Therefore much of their time is employed in looking up information from the records, necessary to answer the numerous letters of inquiry received daily from claim agents throughout the States, and the departments at Washington; and so long as a large number of claims still remain unadjusted, requiring certificates of service, and death, to facilitate the settlement of pension and bounty claims, the business of the office must necessarily be kept up, for the benefit of Michigan soldiers, their widows and orphans.

It is, undoubtedly, the policy of the State, and intention of the people, that these men and their families should be protected in all their interests, so far as possible.

I therefore consider it absolutely necessary, in justice to the soldiers and their families, that the clerical force now employed be continued, until the business of the office shall warrant a reduction.

I may also state that, in addition to the work yet to be accomplished on the records, it will be necessary to have them properly indexed. The immense mass of valuable rolls, reports, and other documents, will require to be properly filed and assorted. This it has been impossible to commence as yet, owing to their being constantly referred to in making up the books.

The records now in the office cover only the action of Michigan in the recent rebellion. The part taken by her, when a Territory, in the war of 1812, and in the Black Hawk war, and after she became a State, in what is known as the Patriot war,

and in the war with Mexico, has not been made a matter of record. It is believed that Michigan was more or less engaged in those important events, and her record should be made up in that respect.

It is presumed that an application made to the proper departments in Washington, would secure copies of such records (undoubtedly there) as would serve, from which a compilation might be made covering the part taken by Michigan in connection with the events referred to. Should this be accomplished, her military record could be completed up to this time. I therefore recommend action in this direction by the Legislature.

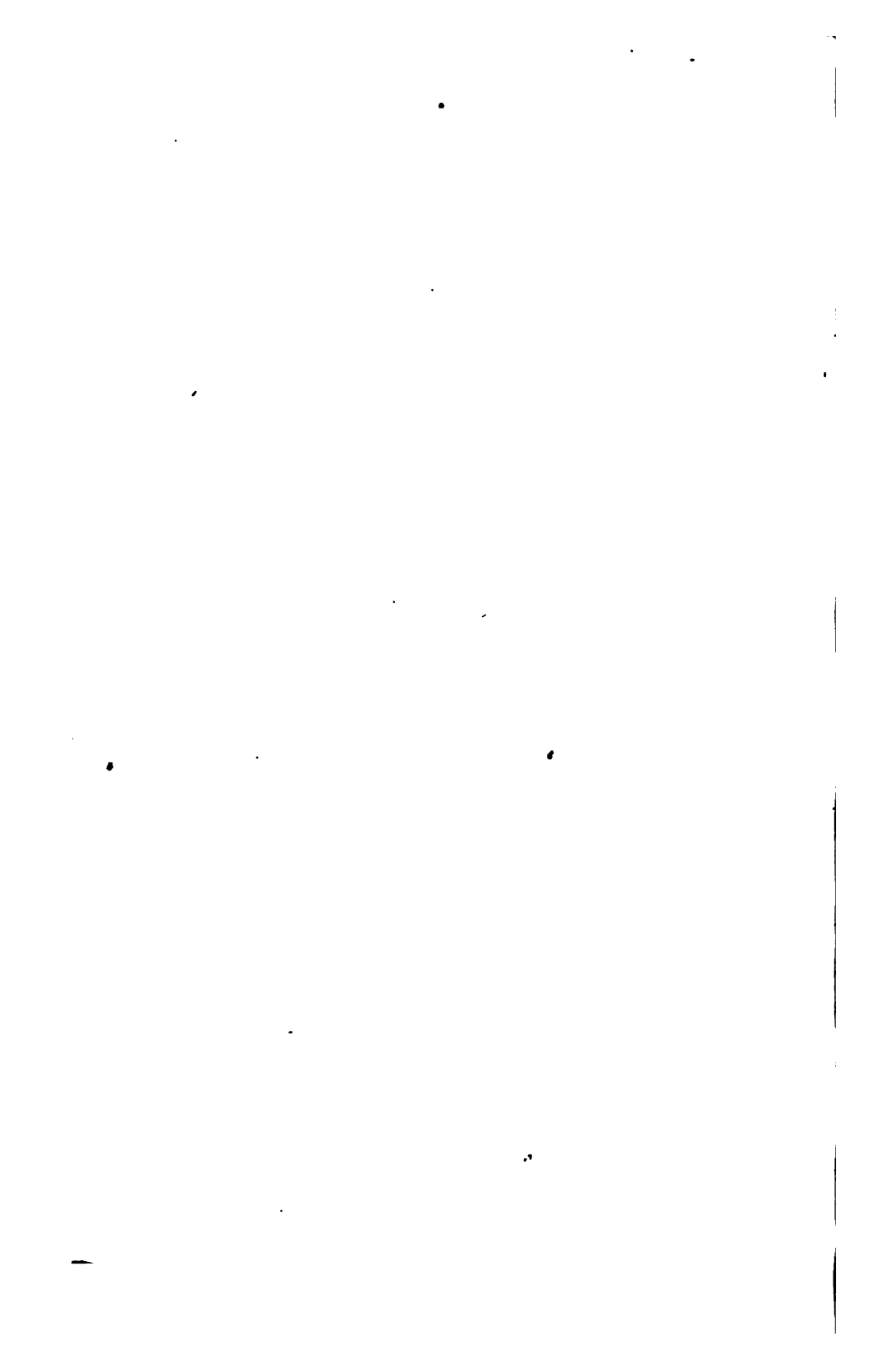
Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. ROBERTSON,

*Adjutant General.*



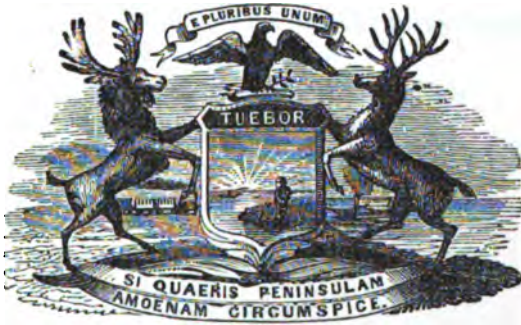




ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

OF THE  
STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
FOR THE YEAR 1868.

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~~~~~  
BY AUTHORITY.  
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LANSING:  
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1868.



# REPORT.

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
Detroit, Dec. 31st, 1868. }

To His Excellency, HENRY H. CRAPO, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces of the State of Michigan:

GOVERNOR—I have the honor herewith to submit a report of the transactions of the Quartermaster General's Department, from April 1, 1867, (the date I took charge of the same,) to Nov. 30, 1868.

Ordnance and ordnance stores turned over by Quartermaster General, O. N. Giddings, April 1, 1867:

2,000 Muskets—assorted, mostly unserviceable.

1,000 Screw Vises and Cone Wrenches.

1,100 Extra Cones.

978 Tompions.

1,200 Wipers.

120 Spring Vises.

100 Tumbler and Wire Punches.

120 Ball Screws.

250 Main Springs, extra.

200 Sear “ “

250 Tumbler Screws.

978 Cartridge Boxes and Plates.

978 “ Box Belts and Plates.

994 Bayonet Scabbards.

1,298 Waist Belts and Plates—160 worn out.

160 Cartridge Boxes—worn out.

160 Cartridge Box Belts—worn out.  
 160     "     "     Plates—     "  
 160     "     "     Belt Plates—worn out.  
 1,138 Gun Slings—about 300 worn out.  
 1,138 Cap Pouches and Picks—about 300 worn out.  
 200 Screw Drivers.  
 50 Arm Chests.  
 42 Packing Boxes.  
 12 Brass Cannon.  
 2 Ten-Pounder Parrott Field Guns, rifled, iron.  
 2     "     "     "     "     "     Carriages, complete.  
 2 Caissons, complete.  
 2 Buckets, Sponge, Iron, for Field Guns.  
 3 Buckets, Watering, gutta percha.  
 4 Haversacks.  
 4 Harness for Wheel Horses, setts.  
 8     "     "     Lead     "     "  
 4 Hand Spikes.  
 12 Whips.  
 2 Taraulins, large.  
 2 Prolongues.  
 2 Sponges and Rammers.  
 2 Vent Covers.  
 1 Worm and Stave.  
 1 Bucket, tar, iron.  
 2 Shovels.  
 18 Packing Boxes.

#### QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.

1 Sofa.  
 1 Reclining Chair.  
 1 Center Table.  
 2 Arm Chairs.  
 2 Revolving Chairs.  
 3 Cane-seat Chairs.  
 12 Common Chairs.

- 1 Oval Mirror.
- 3 Wash-stands.
- 1 Stand.
- 5 Office Desks.
- 1 Writing Table and Case.
- 1 Counter and Drawers.
- 5 Tables.
- 1 Writing Table.
- 1 Lounge.
- 1 Writing Table and Desk.
- 5 Yards Stair Carpet.
- 30 " 3-ply "
- 50 " Brussels "
- 2 Damask Curtains.
- 1 Case for papers.
- 3 Chandeliers.
- 96 Yards Cocoa Matting.
- 2 Looking-glasses.
- 1 Hat Stand.
- 246 Canteens.
- 1 Axe.
- 7 Mess Pans.
- 1 Claw Hammer.
- 1 Can for oil.
- 2 Ensigns.
- 2 Hatchets.
- 60 Pounds Common Stove-pipe.
- 165 " Russia "
- 1 Set Poles and Halyards.
- 1 Pair Pinchers.
- 2 Iron Safes.
- 7 Stoves.
- 1 Shovel.
- 1 Counter Scale.
- 2 Bench Vises.
- 1 Warehouse Truck.

There is also in store at the Dearborn Arsenal, subject to the order of this Department,

1,000 Springfield muskets—new, rifled.

1,000 Sets Infantry Accoutrements—new.

IN STORE AT COLDWATER.

6 10-pounder Parrott Guns—iron, rifled, ( 1 condemned. )

6 “ Gun Carriages and Limbers.

6 “ Gun Caissons.

6 Spare Wheels.

100 Rounds Blank Cartridge (3-inch.)

1 Packing-box.

24 Setts Artillery Harness, transferred to Detroit.

22 Whips, artillery drivers, “ “

40 Artillery Halters and Straps, “ “

10 Sponges, Rammers and Covers.

3 Wormers and Staves.

12 Handspikes, trail.

6 Sponge Buckets, iron.

6 Prolongues.

12 Tar Buckets, iron.

18 Water Buckets, gutta percha.

18 Gunners' Haversacks.

18 Tube Pouches.

6 Fuse Wrenches.

6 Gunners' Pinchers.

12 Tow Hooks.

12 Thumb Stalls.

12 Priming Wires.

12 Lanyards.

6 Gunners' Gimlets.

12 Tarpaulins, 12x15.

6 Felling Axes.

6 Long Handled Shovels.

6 Pick Axes and Handles.

6 Vent Punches.

**13 Boxes, packing.**

Cannon are distributed as follows:

Brass 6-pounders at	Kalamazoo,.....	2
" "	Bay City,.....	1
" "	Flint,.....	1
" "	Lansing,.....	1
" "	Grand Rapids,.....	1
" "	Hillsdale,.....	1
" "	Albion,.....	1
" "	Three Rivers,.....	1
" "	Jonesville,.....	1
" "	Paw Paw,.....	1
" "	Marshall,.....	1
" "	Chelsea,.....	1
Iron 10-pounders at	Detroit,.....	2
" "	Coldwater,.....	6
		<hr/>
		21
		<hr/>

Muskets are distributed as follows:

On hand in Armory, Detroit,.....	862
Agricultural College, Lansing,.....	60
Marquette County,.....	60
Albion College,.....	50
University, Ann Arbor,.....	50
Pittsburgh and Boston Mine, L. S.,.....	50
Houghton County,.....	100
Alpena County,.....	50
Brother Jonathan Zouaves, Detroit,.....	90
Lyon Guard, Detroit,.....	40
" " " .....	94
Detroit Light Guard,.....	80
Scott Guard,.....	72
Hillsdale College, Hillsdale,.....	80
Olivet College, Olivet,.....	40
Newaygo County,.....	50

Sant Sta. Marie Canal, .....	40
Roberts' Rifles, Ontonagon, .....	40
State Prison, Jackson, .....	12
Porter Zouaves, Ann Arbor, .....	80

Some suitable building should be provided by the State, in which to store and properly care for the military property belonging to it.

The present accommodations are barely sufficient for the arms and accoutrements. The cannon are distributed around in various localities in the State, simply for the want of a proper place here to contain them.

The Quartermaster General is powerless to provide a suitable place to protect and ensure the safety of public property, especially cannon, that he is accountable for, unless the Executive and the State Military Board give it their sanction.

The following articles mentioned as turned over to me by General Giddings, having been worn out and used up, are dropped from the property accounts, viz:

- 42 Boxes.
- 4 Haversacks.
- 4 Handspikes.
- 2 Tarpaulins.
- 2 Prolongues.
- 2 Sponges and Rammers.
- 18 Packing Boxes.
- 5 Common Chairs.
- 5 Yards Stair Carpet.
- 30 " 3 ply "
- 50 " Brussels "
- 2 Damask Curtains.
- 96 Yards Matting.
- 1 Can, for oil.
- 2 Ensigns.
- 1 Stove.
- 1 Wash Stand.



1 Stand.

3 Tables.

1 Office Desk.

Bounties have been paid to Volunteers in the late war, as follows:

*Law of March 6th, 1863.*

REGIMENT.	No.	Amount.
1st Cavalry,.....	8	\$400 00
2d " .....	2	100 00
5th " .....	3	150 00
8th " .....	4	200 00
9th " .....	3	150 00
1st Infantry,.....	4	200 00
2d " .....	1	50 00
5th " .....	2	100 00
7th " .....	2	100 00
9th " .....	2	100 00
13th " .....	3	150 00
1st Artillery,.....	4	200 00
1st Engineers and Mechanics,.....	1	50 00
1st U. S. Sharp-shooters,.....	3	150 00
Total,.....	42	\$2,100 00

*Law of February 5th, 1864.*

REGIMENT.	No.	Amount.
1st Cavalry,.....	2	\$200 00
3d " .....	1	100 00
3d " .....	2	200 00
7th " .....	1	100 00
8th " .....	2	200 00
2d " .....	3	300 00
5th " .....	1	100 00
6th " .....	1	100 00
10th " .....	5	500 00
12th " .....	1	100 00
13th " .....	1	100 00
17th " .....	2	200 00
19th " .....	1	100 00
21st " .....	2	200 00
22d " .....	2	200 00
23d " .....	1	100 00
26th " .....	1	100 00
1st Sharp-shooters,.....	1	100 00
Artillery,.....	2	200 00
66th Illinois Infantry,.....	1	100 00
Navy,.....	2	200 00
1st Colored Infantry, (102 U. S. C. T.)...	1	100 00
Total,.....	36	\$3,600 00

*Law of February 4th, 1865.*

REGIMENT.	No.	Amount.
3d Infantry,.....	2	\$300 00
4th " .....	3	450 00
5th " .....	1	150 00
8th " .....	1	150 00
9th " .....	9	1,350 00
11th " .....	17	2,550 00
12th " .....	6	900 00
13th " .....	6	900 00
14th " .....	2	300 00
16th " .....	1	150 00
17th' " .....	1	150 00
21st " .....	1	150 00
22d " .....	6	900 00
24th " .....	10	1,500 00
25th " .....	1	150 00
28th " .....	1	150 00
29th " .....	1	150 00
1st Sharp-shooters,.....	1	150 00
Hancock's 1st Army Corps,.....	4	600 00
11th U. S. Infantry,.....	2	300 00
19th " " .....	7	1,050 00
Navy, .....	2	300 00
1st Cavalry,.....	17	2,550 00
3d " .....	3	450 00
5th " .....	10	1,500 00
6th " .....	7	1,050 00
7th " .....	13	1,950 00
8th " .....	3	450 00
10th " .....	7	1,050 00
11th " .....	2	300 00
1st Colored Infantry, (102 U. S. C. T.),...	8	1,200 00
Total,.....	155	\$23,250 00

The following is a classification of the expenditures, other than bounties and premiums, from April 1, 1867, to November 30, 1868, inclusive, the vouchers for which are on file in the Auditor General's office, at Lansing, viz:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Salaries of Clerks,.....	\$4,374 98
"    of Porter,.....	12 50
Postage,.....	262 50
Stationery,.....	129 90
Telegrams,.....	34 59
	<hr/>
	<u>\$4,814 47</u>

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Salary of Clerks,.....	\$ 135 00
"    Porter and Armorer,.....	1,200 00
Furniture,.....	125 00
Stationery,.....	87 60
Postage,.....	78 50
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,626 10</u>

State Military Board, <i>per diem</i> and mileage,.....	\$800 34
Officers' transportation, and expenses on public service,.....	123 65
Incidental expenses,.....	242 93
Freight account,.....	30 85
Stationery for Soldiers' Home,.....	19 15
Painting artillery caissons,.....	28 00
Expenses connected with settling State claims for war expenses against United States, including clerk hire, copying vouchers, &c.,.....	972 00
Case of arms, Detroit Light Guard,.....	50 00
Case of arms, Scott Guard,.....	50 00
Storing cartridges,.....	22 00
Camp and garrison equipage,.....	38 13

Transportation and *per diem* of Detroit Light Guard

Encampment, at Pontiac, .....	\$223 20
Rent of warehouse to store cannon, &c., .....	468 75
Printing for State Military Departments, .....	131 50
	<hr/> <hr/>

## STATE MILITARY OFFICES.

Rent, .....	\$3,000 00
Fuel, .....	106 40
Water rates, .....	50 31
Gas, .....	82 57
Ice, .....	38 00
Stoves, .....	79 46
Repairing stoves, .....	7 98
Sprinkling street, .....	80 00
	<hr/> <hr/>
	\$3,444 66



Oct. and Nov.,.....	To Expenditures,.....	5,632 52	
November 30,.....	Balance on hand to new account,.....	3,972 42	
		<u>\$46,008 16</u>	<u>\$46,008 16</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

DATE.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.	AMOUNT.	
1867.	Expenditures, .....	\$1,784 90	Recruits' Bounty, law March 6, 1863, .....	\$ 2,100 00
April, .....	" .....	1,400 00	" " " Feb. 5, 1864, .....	3,600 00
May, .....	" .....	3,900 14	" " " " 4, 1865, .....	22,250 00
June, .....	" .....	2,104 40	Adjutant General's Office, .....	4,814 47
July, .....	" .....	2,004 42	Quartermaster General's Office, .....	1,622 10
Aug., .....	" .....	1,845 84	State Military Board, .....	800 84
Sept., .....	" .....	1,908 00	Officers' transportation, .....	122 65
Oct., .....	" .....	1,850 00	Incidental expenses, .....	242 98
Nov., .....	" .....	650 00	Freight account, .....	30 85
Dec., .....	" .....			
1868.				
Jan., .....	" .....	750 00	Stationery, Soldiers' Home, .....	19 15
Feb., .....	" .....	5,951 24	Painting artillery caissons, .....	28 00
March, .....	" .....	1,878 00	Expenses settling State claim against U. S., .....	972 00
April and May, .....	" .....	4,160 00	Care arms, Detroit Light Guard, .....	50 00
June and July, .....	" .....	5,401 77	" " Scott Guard, .....	50 00
Aug., .....	" .....	800 00	Storage, .....	22 00
Sept., .....	" .....	1,900 00	Camp and garrison equipage, .....	86 18



Oct. and Nov.,.....	\$6,623 52	Light Guard Encampment,.....	223 20
		Warehouse rent,.....	408 75
		Printing,.....	181 50
		State Military Offices,.....	8,444 06
	\$42,038 73		\$42,038 73

THE STATE CLAIM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES FOR EXPENDITURES ON  
ACCOUNT OF THE WAR.

The first, second and third installments of the above claim were submitted to the Accounting Officers of the U. S. Treasury, by Auditor General Anneke. They were made to include the 30th of April, 1865, and amounted to \$723,311 42.

The account passed through an examination in the offices of Third Auditor and Second Comptroller, with the following results:

*Copy of Summary Statement of Michigan Account, sent by Third Auditor from Washington, April 25, 1866.*

Whole amount of the Michigan War Claim,..... \$723,318 42

Amount allowed, per official state-  
ment,..... \$346,400 59

Suspended and disallowed, per "dif-  
ference sheets" herewith,..... 376,917 83

723,318 42

Amount allowed the State on War Claim,..... \$346,400 59

" paid " " " " ..... 92,000 00

Balance due on War Claim,..... \$254,400 59

Amount due United States, direct tax,..... \$426,498 84

Deduct balance due the State on War Claim,..... .254,400 59

Balance due the United States,..... \$172,098 25

Some time in April, 1866, the "difference sheets," referred to above, with the account, were forwarded to Your Excellency by the United States Treasury Department, for the purpose of having the objections in the "difference sheets" answered, and the account re-asserted, with additional evidence, &c.

In June, 1866, at your request, I proceeded to the examination of the suspended and disallowed vouchers, to prepare an answer to the objections of the Treasury Department, and to re-assert the account, with the additional evidence, &c.

This work, which involved a large amount of time and labor, was concluded in February, 1867.

In February, 1868, your Excellency and the State Treasurer proceeded to Washington with the answer, vouchers and account. The account having been opened, my presence was deemed necessary, and, under your orders, I joined you, and took charge of the settlement of the claim.

I saw it through the offices of the Third Auditor and Second Comptroller, Treasury Department, and succeeded in effecting a change in favor of the State, to the amount of \$343,696 68.

Deducting the balance of \$172,098 25, which had been found due the United States in the settlement of 1866, a cash balance was left to the credit of the State, of \$171,598 43, for which I procured a draft on New York, and forwarded the same to you, June 22.

In April last, I filed at the United States Treasury, the fourth installment of the claim, amounting to \$19,174 76; and on the settlement of the same, October 23d, a balance of \$17,302 41 was declared due the State, and for which I procured a draft on the Treasury, and forwarded the same to you. At the same time I filed the fifth installment of the claim, to include the 31st of August, 1866, amounting to \$30,531 20, which is now undergoing an examination by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

I subjoin a statement of the entire claim, as it stands at present:

DEBIT.

Amount of 1st, 2d and 3d installments, war claim against the United States, filed by Auditor General Anneke,	\$723,318 42
Amount of 4th installment, filed April 22, 1868,	
by me,.....	19,174 76
Amount of 5th installment, filed by me October 5th, 1868,.....	30,531 20
	<u>\$773,024 38</u>

## CREDIT.

Amount paid Paymaster J. E. Pittman, at Washington, in 1861, to pay Michigan regiments.....	\$92,000 00
Amount paid Q. M. General, June 22, 1868, on April settlement, (1st, 2d and 3d installments,).....	171,598 44
Amount paid Q. M. General, Oct. 23, 1868, on Oct. settlement, (4th installment,).....	17,302 41
Amount direct tax, Michigan's proportion of the U. S. Government tax of \$20,000,000, levied by Act of Congress, Aug. 5, 1861,.....	426,498 84
Balance carried down,.....	65,624 69
	<hr/>
	<u>\$773,024 38</u>

Balance brought down,..... \$65,624 69

Of this balance, \$35,093 50 is disallowed and thrown out. The fifth installment, \$30,531 19, is still under consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

**FRIEND PALMER,**  
*Quartermaster General.*

REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
*Michigan Asylum for the Insane,*  
FOR THE YEARS 1867 AND 1868.

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~~~~~  
**BY AUTHORITY.**  
~~~~~

LANSING:  
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE,  
1868.



## Officers of the Asylum.

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### TRUSTEES:

LUTHER H. TRASK,	KALAMAZOO.
Z. PITCHER, M. D.,	DETROIT.
DANIEL L. PRATT,	HILLSDALE.
CHARLES W. PENNY,	JACKSON.
W. A. TOMLINSON,	KALAMAZOO.
JOSEPH GILMAN,	PAW PAW.

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### RESIDENT OFFICERS:

E. H. VAN DEUSEN, M. D.,	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
GEO. C. PALMER, M. D.,	FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
EDWARD G. MARSHALL, M. D.,	ACTING 2D ASS'T PHYSICIAN.
HENRY MONTAGUE,	STEWARD.

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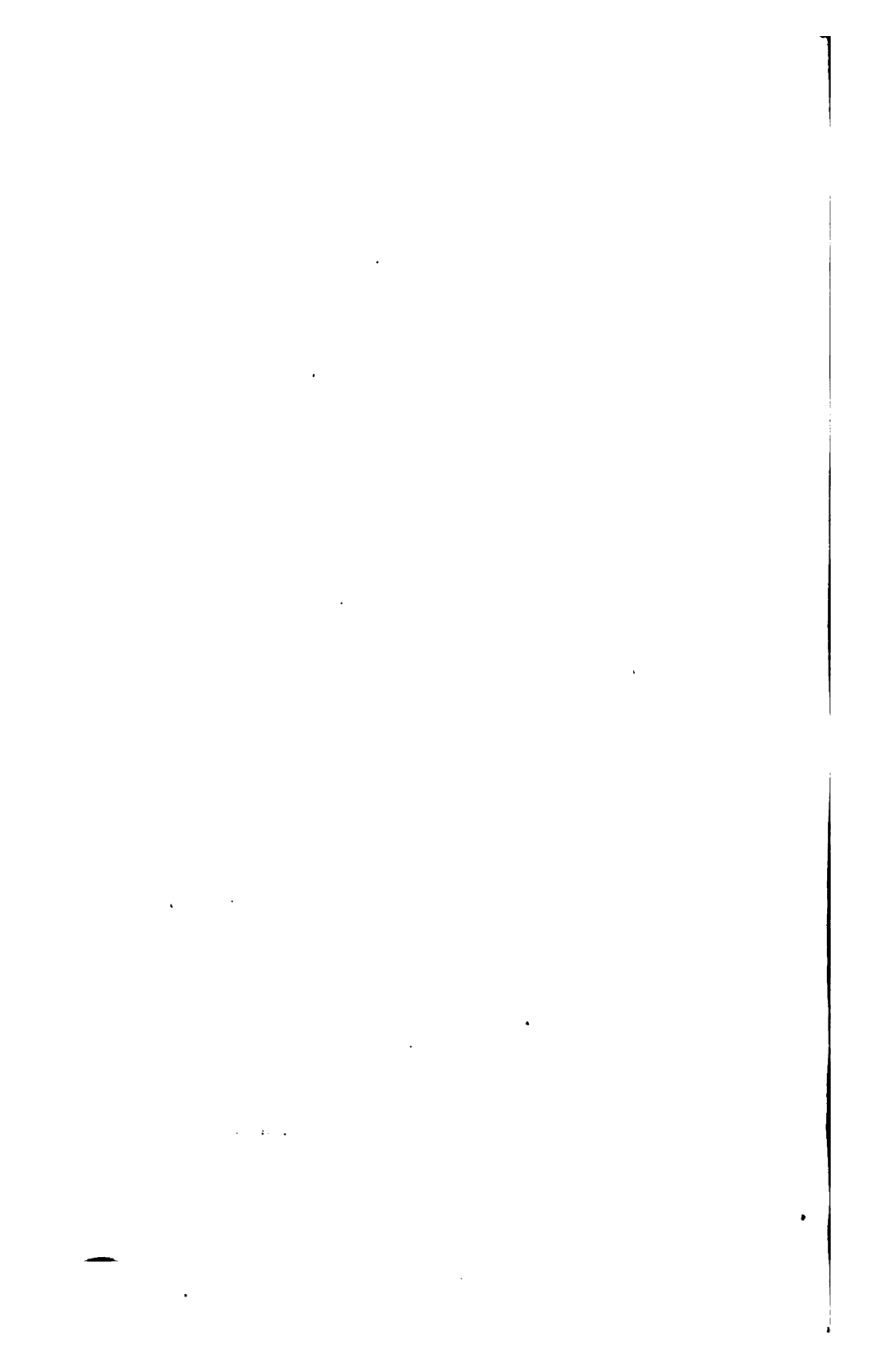
### CHAPLAIN:

REV. DANIEL PUTNAM

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### TREASURER:

F. W. CURTENIUS,	KALAMAZOO.
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# REPORT.

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*To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :*

The Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, respectfully report as follows:

During the biennial period just closed, a larger number of patients has been treated, than during any previous corresponding period in the history of the Institution.

At the date of our last report, there remained under treatment 172 patients. Two hundred and one have since been admitted, making the whole number treated 373. Of these, 144 have been discharged, leaving in the Institution 229; a larger number by 57 than at the close of any previous year.

The number of admissions has been unusually large, about one-fourth of all received since the opening of the Asylum, having been admitted during this biennial period.

The results of treatment are very satisfactory, and compare favorably with previous years, and with those of similar Institutions elsewhere. No epidemic or unusual sickness has prevailed, and notwithstanding the constantly overcrowded condition of the halls, the general health of the household has been good. It is a matter of great gratification also to be enabled to state, that although the number of workmen about the building has been large, the history of the last two years is not saddened by the occurrence of suicide, homicide, or any other accident.

In the large proportion of cases terminating fatally, death resulted from the general waning of the vital forces, under the influence of insanity of very long standing, or was the result of serious organic disease.

A glance at one of the statistical tables presented, will show that a large proportion of those received, had been insane for long periods of time. This delay in securing treatment, so disastrous in its results, may in certain cases have been caused by the inability of the Institution to receive them at the outset of their attack. Still, in many it was due to influences arising from want of information and prejudice, which unfortunately are likely to prevail for some time.

As there may exist some misconception of the size of the north wing, the printer, at our request, has arranged the sketch presented on the opposite page, which very clearly shows its size and the relations of its several divisions. It covers nearly twenty thousand square feet, and requires for the construction of the outside walls alone, about two and one-half millions of brick.

It has a plastered surface of 26,923 square yards, and about 45,000 square feet of flooring. In its windows are set 10,400 lights of 6x10 double thick glass, and in the basement 475 panes of ordinary glass. It has required (beside the basement windows) cast iron sash for 10,400 of double thick glass, and ordinary wooden sash for 5,000 panes of the same size. In this wing are 226 two-inch doors, and in the space above 134 of them, cast iron transom sash, each having ten panes of double thick glass, 5x11.

The north and south wings of the Asylum, connected together by the centre building, are perfectly symmetrical. Each of these wings, for convenience of description, is divided into five distinct sections: known as the first longitudinal; the first transverse; the second longitudinal; the second transverse; and the extreme divisions.

The first longitudinal division, the one nearest to and joining the centre building, is 120 feet long, and 40 feet wide. Its front is broken by a semi-octagonal tower.

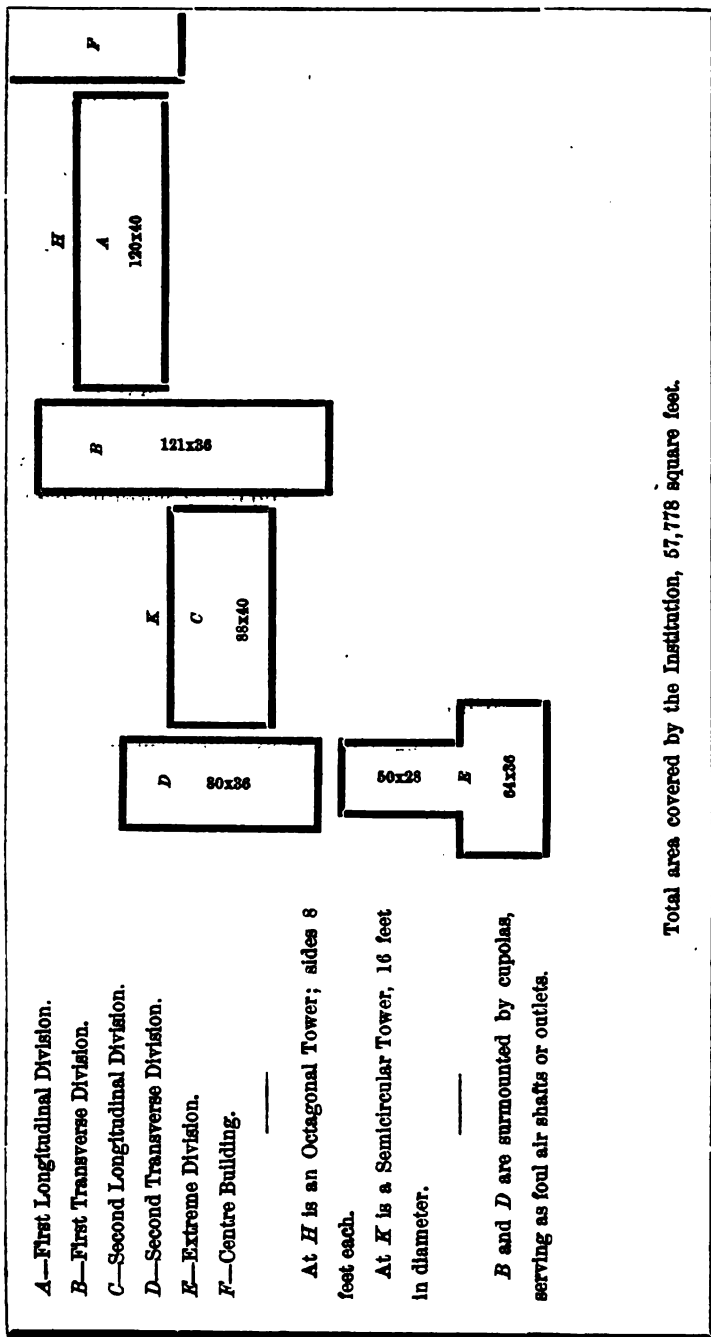
The first transverse division at right angles to the first longi-

- A—First Longitudinal Division.  
 B—First Transverse Division.  
 C—Second Longitudinal Division.  
 D—Second Transverse Division.  
 E—Extreme Division.  
 F—Centre Building.

At H is an Octagonal Tower; sides 8 feet each.

At K is a Semicircular Tower, 16 feet in diameter.

B and D are surmounted by cupolae, serving as foul air shafts or outlets.



tudinal is 121 feet long and 36 feet wide, and surmounted by a cupola, into which empty the foul-air flues of both divisions.

The second longitudinal division is 88 feet long by 40 feet wide, and its front is broken by a semi-circular tower, sixteen feet in diameter.

The second transverse division is 80 feet long by 36 feet wide, and has a cupola, giving exit to the foul-air flues of the remainder of the wing.

The extreme division is 64 feet long by 36 feet wide, having an L 50 feet by 28 feet, joining it to the second transverse division.

The transverse divisions are each three story structures; the height of the walls being 56 feet. The other portions are two story buildings, with walls 39 feet high.

At the close of the last report, the walls of the extreme and second longitudinal divisions had been finished, and the roofs slated. The walls of the second longitudinal and first transverse divisions had been carried up to the level of the second floor. The foundations only of the first longitudinal division had been laid. The sewers had also been constructed, and the main air duct.

During the present biennial period, the remaining brick work, amounting to about one-half of the whole, has been finished. The extreme and second longitudinal divisions have been plastered; the cupola and external wood-work finished, painted and sanded; the windows glazed, and provided with protecting sash; the floors laid, oiled and waxed; the entire inside work finished; water distribution perfected; gas arranged; furniture made and purchased; and the halls prepared for use. Three apartments, providing accommodations for forty-five patients, were opened for use in May last, and in less than one month were fully occupied.

The roofs of the three remaining divisions have been covered with slate; the eaves fitted with copper lining and conductors; the cupola, towers, and all outside wood-work finished, painted

and sanded; windows glazed and protected, and all the plastering spread, except the finishing coat of a few rooms in the first longitudinal division. The halls in the middle sections are prepared for occupancy.

The principal unfinished work in the wing, is the laying of the floors of the first longitudinal division, about one hundred and twenty squares, the inside wood-work, and the warming and ventilating apparatus for this single division, which, with painting, making of furniture, &c., will require about eight weeks for its completion.

The entire Asylum building will therefore be completed and brought into use before the close of the present legislative session.

#### CHAPEL, AND KITCHEN BUILDING.

A building to be used for the domestic purposes of the Institution, and also to contain a chapel, had been designed, the estimated cost of which was \$12,000. As it became obvious that the Asylum would be required to provide for a much larger number than was originally intended, it was evidently the better policy to provide rooms for as many of the employés as possible outside the Asylum proper. The plans for this building were accordingly modified, and as now arranged will materially increase the capacity of the Institution, and at the same time meet all its requirements in other directions.

It will contain beneath the ground line, a large cellar, with a refrigerating chamber, and ice, milk and meat rooms. The basement story, twelve feet in the clear and all above ground, has in front, a large, well-lighted kitchen and store rooms; next, a vegetable preparing room and a steam cooking apartment; then a bakery with flour and bread room attached, and in the rear, a commodious dining room for the employés of the Institution. On the main floor in front, is a pleasant audience room, 55 by 32 feet, with a high ceiling, and in the rear of this are twelve comfortable rooms for domestics. It is a perfectly plain structure of brick, covered with slate, 106 feet long

and 35 feet wide. It is immediately in the rear of the centre building, occupying the vacant space between it and the engine and laundry building, and connected with the male and female wings by covered corridors, also of brick. The cost of these corridors was accidentally omitted in the estimates previously presented. They should be fire-proof, and thus constructed will cost about \$2,700.

#### COAL DEPOT.

Several years since the officers of the Michigan Central Railroad permitted us to build a coal depot at the point where the grounds of the Asylum touch the line of the railway. It was a cheap structure of posts set into the ground and covered with rough boards. Into this the laden cars have been emptied by the attachés of the construction trains, and at a charge very favorable to the Institution. This temporary structure has now become so dilapidated as to afford no further protection to the coal; as a consequence it deteriorates much, and is now purchased only as needed for immediate use.

The officers of the railway have kindly put in a side-track at this point, and offer us space for the erection of a new depot. This should be a substantial building, about one hundred and eighty feet long, and twenty-five feet wide, with a slanting roof thirteen feet from the ground at the rear. When thus provided, fuel can be purchased at favorable states of the market and stowed away for use in such manner as to thoroughly preserve it. For obvious reasons this should be erected as soon as possible.

The temporary oak floor of the laundry, which from eight years' constant use had become much decayed, was taken up for repairs. When the floor timbers were exposed, they too were found so extensively decayed that it was decided to remove the whole and substitute a substantial four-inch flagging. This was done at a cost of about \$500, and will last as long as the building, though it may require occasional slight attention to keep it in line.

In the spring of 1867, as we were preparing to resume active building operations, the hydraulic engine suddenly gave out. For eight years, day and night uninterruptedly, it has been quietly and efficiently performing its duty of lifting the large amount of water required in the Institution, and forcing it through twelve hundred feet of pipe, from the valley beneath to the reservoirs on the high ground above. It was found, on examination, that this severe service had so worn the working parts as to require thorough repair and extensive renewal.

While it was in the hands of the machinists, it was deemed well to sink the pit in which it had worked, for the purpose of increasing its power, by securing five feet additional fall. In making the necessary excavation, we were so fortunate as to open a large vein of exceedingly pure spring water. A proper reservoir was at once constructed, and over it a substantial pump house of hard brick, laid in cement. On the completion of the repairs to the engine, it was again placed in position, and its supply pipes connected with the reservoir just mentioned; the water brought in the race being used for motive power only. As the latter is often very muddy and impure, and especially so after showers, giving us much trouble in the boilers, scarcely anything could have been more fortunate than the discovery of this spring.\* It promises to secure to the Institution an abundant and probably never-failing supply of pure water, very much better calculated than that previously used, both for domestic purposes and for evaporation in the boilers.

During the time required to perfect the repairs to the hydraulic engine, and construct the reservoir and pump-house, the wants of the Institution in the direction of water supply were met by the purchase of a small second-hand boiler, which was placed at the race, and connected with a Woodward steam-pump. Thus equipped, we were enabled to fill the reservoirs at the Institution with great rapidity.

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\*A serious question, touching the legal right to divert the large amount of water used for other than domestic purposes, is happily solved by this fortunate discovery.

To serve in emergencies, it is proposed to put this boiler in good repair, locate it permanently at the spring, and connect it with the steam-pump. In case of accident to the race or to the hydraulic engine, or in the occurrence of an extensive fire at the Institution, such an arrangement would be invaluable, and there is probably no more economical or effective mode of meeting such contingencies.

This entire expenditure, unanticipated at the date of our last report, amounted to about \$1,800. The principal items being as follows: Locomotive boiler, \$700.00; freight on ditto, \$43.70; Woodward steam-pump, \$550.00; gauge, connections, &c., \$46.37; freight charges on ditto, \$39.70.

#### THE BOILERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The steam used in warming and ventilating the entire building, heating water for bathing and laundry purposes, for cooking, and for moving machinery, is generated in four boilers, each 16 feet long and four feet in diameter. The first was made in New York, and put in its place in December, 1858; the second, also made in New York, was set in January, 1860; the third and fourth were made in Detroit, and located in 1864.

The strictest attention has been given to their proper care and use. The third and fourth were the first to give out, and in November, 1867, further delay being impossible, the third was very thoroughly repaired, and the fourth temporarily, at an expense of \$1,887.88. Our experience showing that tubes were much better adapted to our service than flues, the seven 8-inch flues were removed and their place supplied with 21 five-inch tubes.

In the past summer, the first boiler, after ten years' almost constant use, was found, on careful examination, to be in a condition rendering it unsafe to enter with it upon winter service. The second, also, required considerable repair, and the expense being lessened thereby, both were removed and thoroughly repaired. New fire boxes were supplied, and, as



before, tubes substituted for flues. The cost of this renewal and repair was about \$3,000.

The entire set of boilers are now in thorough repair. In view, however, of the increased service required of them by the additions to our structure, it is recommended, that one large boiler, of perfect construction and combining all the modern improvements, be procured. With it, much better care can be taken of the others, and fully one-third additional service secured from them. Crowded to their utmost capacity, as they must be without such an auxiliary, they will not last nearly as long as they will with it.

In his last annual report to the Trustees, the Medical Superintendent referred as follows to the necessity of protecting the Institution from fire:

"The propriety of insuring the Institution against loss by fire has often presented itself. The Trustees, in their report for 1861-2, submitted the question to the Legislature, and it has also been presented to the joint committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, on the occasion of their official visits. No instructions having been received, the Trustees have hitherto refrained from assuming any responsibility in the matter.

"Important as are the pecuniary interests involved in the question of insurance, they are quite insignificant in comparison with those which will be best subserved by rendering the building itself secure from the danger of fire. The occurrence of a conflagration in such an institution as this, is a catastrophe too dreadful to contemplate, and it seems an imperative duty to take such steps as will quite effectually relieve us of the possibility of such a calamity. Circumstances unnecessary to allude to here have so forcibly impressed this as a duty that it is impossible to longer refrain from presenting it to you, with a few suggestions. A reliable steam-pump in the engine room, a cast iron pipe properly distributed, with suitable valves and attachments, and a supply of strong hose, would constitute the material means; and a carefully disciplined fire corps from our

resident employes, always instructed to meet any emergency, would be able to apply these in such manner as to render the danger of an extensive fire very slight. Steam could be used if water failed, and at certain points which, indeed, are the most vulnerable ones, would possess great advantage over the latter in extinguishing flames. The sum required to carry this scheme into effect is not more than the cost of insurance for a period of eighteen months, or two years, and as the preservation of the building would be more valuable to the State than a sum equal to twice or thrice its valuation, there seems to be really no choice between the two.

"All the wards are as nearly fire-proof as it is possible to make them, and a fire occurring in and confined to them, could be easily controlled; but to the attics, with their long ventilating trunks and shafts extending up into the towers, it is impossible to apply any system of fire-proof construction, without enormous expense. The same may be said of the centre building. As you are aware, a vigilant system of supervision is in constant operation; a watchman passes through and about the building each half-hour during the night, and the connections between the centre and each wing are fire-proof. Still, such a system as that suggested, is the only one which can reduce this fearful risk to the lowest point."

We felt it our duty, not only as the custodians of a vast amount of property belonging to the State, but also as those having charge of hundreds of helpless invalids, to adopt these suggestions.

In accordance with our directions, the hose, pipe, valves and fixtures required for the protection of the most exposed portion of the Institution were at once purchased. The steam-pump prepared for this special purpose, with pipe for distribution to the wings and attachments, are now ready to be put in place. The moment the plan is fully executed, there will be small risk of a dreadful accident, like that which has recently occurred in an adjoining State. The amount already expended

for this purpose is \$200. A further outlay of \$2,000 is required to perfect it.

#### GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

This account has received from the State Treasury, Act No. 175, Laws of 1865, \$24,839.37, an amount borrowed from the Construction fund, to carry the deficit of the General Expense account for 1865 and 1866, and which was at once returned to the former.

It has also received \$10,000, Act No. 88, Laws of 1867, anticipatory of the deficiency for that year. It has also received from counties and individuals, for the support of patients, \$85,989.91. Total, \$95,989.91.

The maintenance expenses of the Institution for the two years have been \$114,913.52, showing upon the books a deficit of \$18,923.61.

The amount of outstanding bills is less than usual, and there is due from counties and individuals about \$7,000. The maintenance account has been materially increased by large expenditures upon the farm in 1868, which, as will be seen by the Steward's report, are returned with large increase in the form of products, which will be available during the present year. Again, large additional expenditures have been incurred, both for employes and their support, an extra team, fuel, &c., which have materially decreased the cost of constructing the north wing, and should properly be charged thereto. From the impossibility of keeping an exactly accurate account thereof, and because it was desirable that these employes be subject to the usual regulations of the Institution, and paid as the other assistants and attendants were, no attempt has been made to separate the one from the other.

During the short period in the history of the Asylum, in which it was possible to receive private patients as they applied, the income nearly balanced the receipts. Ever since, it has been necessary to exclude the latter to make room for the for-

mer, to such a degree that at the close of the year 1867, the relative proportion of the one to the other was as 24 to 76. Although the number of patients has increased 28 per cent, this proportion has still further decreased, until at the close of 1868, it was as 19 to 81.

The relations of the profession to the Institution, a relation which must in a great measure decide applications in behalf of the wealthier classes, is such at present that a large number of apartments could at once be devoted to this class, did space permit, at very remunerative rates. As it is, however, we are still obliged to refuse those of this class, whose physical condition is such that they can travel to Eastern Asylums. The friends of these, while assenting to the correctness of the decision on grounds of humanity, still regard it as a severe deprivation to which they ought not to be subjected.

What may be hereafter the exact relations of the applications in behalf of the two classes, we cannot determine, and, consequently, it is impossible to say what amount of deficiency may be anticipated in the next biennial period. In the Institutions in an adjoining State, the annual appropriations seem to be based on a calculation, that the cost of maintenance is not far from \$5 00 each week per capita. This is probably not far from correct. Our charge to the counties is uniformly \$3.50. Most of those supported at private expense, are really unable to bear a charge above the actual expense. To those of this class, who are here for custodial care, the charge is accordingly \$5 00. It is true, that these rates could be increased, but the effect would be prejudicial to the interests of the Commonwealth as a whole, because it would restrain patients from the advantages of the Asylum, and thus increase directly the taxation for the support of incurable insanity.

#### CONSTRUCTION.

At the close of the last report there remained in the State Treasury the balance of the appropriation for 1866, \$30,000. There was also an appropriation of \$40,000 for 1867. Act 115,

Laws of 1867, appropriates \$71,000 for the completion of the north wing, and \$12,000 for the erection of a Chapel and Kitchen building. Of the appropriation of \$71,000 there has been drawn \$59,000.

The Construction fund therefore has received during the biennial period, as follows:

The refunded deficit of '65-'66,.....	\$24,839 37
Balance of appropriation for '66,.....	30,000 00
Appropriation for '67,.....	40,000 00
Of appropriation for '67, (\$71,000),.....	59,000 00
	<u>\$153,839 37</u>

Orders for construction purposes, have

been drawn to the amount of..... \$124,039 05

Repaid amount due treasurer, as per

last report,..... 2,461 00

Advance to General Expense Fund,.. 18,928 61

Balance in Asylum Treasury,..... 8,415 71

\$153,839 37

Of the orders drawn on account of Construction,.. \$124,039 05

There was expended for the North

wing,..... \$108,739 05

Chapel and kitchen,..... 8,000 00

Repairs to water works,..... 1,800 00

Repairs, etc., to boilers,..... 5,000 00

Flagging laundry,..... 500 00

\$124,039 05

#### NORTH WING.

Estimates, prepared as carefully as the constantly varying prices in labor and material would allow, showed that the cost of the North wing, furnished, with warming and ventilating apparatus, tanks, gas, etc., fully completed, would be \$222,800.

The sums expended prior to Dec. 1, 1866, and the amounts then appropriated for the purpose, at that date, were	\$150,948 58
Appropriation in '67, to complete,.....	71,000 00
	<u>\$221,948 58</u>

There has been expended prior to this biennial period,.....	\$ 58,570 21	
During this period,.....	108,739 05	
Estimated to complete,.....	20,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$187,309 26
Actual cost, less than amount appropriated,.....		34,639 32
		<hr/>
		\$221,948 58

**The amount thus saved is now situated as follows:**

Advanced to the General Expense Account,.....	\$18,923 61
In the Asylum Treasury,.....	8,415 71
Used in repairing water works,.....	1,800 00
“ “ “      boilers,.....	5,000 00
“ “ “      laundry, .....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$34,639 32

Having the means at all times, we have been enabled to purchase lots of lumber occasionally presented, on very reasonable terms. With our own dry-kiln and excellent wood-working machinery, and a skillful mechanic, a large amount has been saved, not only in the labor itself, but also in material, and in drawing to and from the village. In distributing gas and water pipes, setting up bathing and lavatory fixtures, and in constructing the warming and ventilating apparatus, all material has been purchased on advantageous terms, and no extra expense whatever has been incurred for labor, our own engineer and his assistants putting up the whole.

The masons and bricklayers have now spread 23,169 square yards of finished plastering and 2,500 yards of common plastering in the basement, set and plastered in 511 flue frames,

have laid 14,206 superficial feet of 4-inch brick arching, 405,866 brick in the chapel, and 25,850 elsewhere, pointed over 100 squares of slate-roof, cut and placed belt courses and sills, removed, re-lathed and plastered 419 square yards of plastering in the south wing, at a cost, including lime and freight, of \$22,123 39.

The amount of appropriation in the treasury will, we think, finish all the work in progress. The amount saved in the construction of the north wing will pay the deficiency in the general expense account and the unanticipated expenditures above referred to.

The Trustees would therefore respectfully suggest, that such disposition of this amount be made permanent; and would urge appropriations for the fire apparatus, for a coal depot, for a new boiler, for line and division fences, and for a carriage for use of female patients. They also request a consideration of the recommendation of the Medical Superintendent, for some means of recreation. In our visits at inclement seasons, we have been painfully impressed with the want of diversion and recreation at such times, and during the long winter evenings.

In addition therefore to provision for meeting the anticipated deficiency of the coming biennial period, the Trustees would respectfully recommend the following appropriations: For fencing, \$2,000; for grading, fruit and shade trees, \$1,000; for green-house and appendages, \$2,500; for coal depot, \$4,000; for bowling alleys, gymnasium, &c., \$2,500; for fire apparatus, \$2,000; for new boiler, \$5,000; for covered carriage for female patients, \$900. Total, \$19,900.

The period of time which has elapsed since the opening of the Institution, and the number of patients treated, has afforded every desirable practical test of its adaptability to the purpose of its erection. The recent publication of an able and very complete report of the Royal Commission "On the Sanitary condition of Hospitals," affords us also an opportunity of observing, how nearly it approaches in the principles of its

construction, those presented in this report as correct, and to what extent prevalent errors have been avoided.

The regard or disregard of correct principles of Asylum architecture, arrangement, warming and ventilating, certainly exerts as great an influence on the duration of disease, and the ultimate results as medical treatment. The recent occurrence of great wars, both in Europe and this country, requiring immense armies, and consequently, extensive provision for the sick and wounded, has interested the highest talent, and brought hospital construction to a point of great perfection. In institutions for the insane, the leading principles of construction are the same, but the peculiarities of this class of invalids, render necessary, many additional provisions and extensive modification of details.

The location of the Institution is an elevated one, securing to the patients as wide a prospect as was attainable in this region. It is as near the city of Kalamazoo as convenience requires, and at the same time in a direction from it, the same as that of the prevailing winds, thus protecting it from all ill effects arising from propinquity to a densely populated area. Nearly all the low land of the vicinity, is also still further removed, and in a like favorable direction.

The soil upon which the building stands is light and gravelly, and the land falls away from it on all sides, relieving it from surface drainage from higher points, and affording perfect facilities for sewerage.

The style of architecture is light and cheerful, and well calculated to make an agreeable impression upon the new comer. At the same time, it is of a character to be most economically executed with the material least expensive in the neighborhood.

A very perfect system of classification is secured by providing eight distinct sub-divisions or halls, for each sex, and each of these halls is arranged in detail, in such manner as to be best adapted to the particular class of patients to be therein provided for. The sections or divisions of the two wings are so related to each other, and to the center building, as to secure facility of



administration and discipline, uninterrupted view, unimpeded sun-light and air, and at the same time to avoid exposure to view, from window to window, and the transmission of unpleasant sounds. The twelve largest wards are upon the first and second floors; no basement rooms are devoted to the sick; and the smaller halls upon the third floor, are arranged for a class whose physical condition renders passage up and down the stairways very unfrequent.

The cubic capacity of the smallest single sleeping room is 1,320 feet. Twelve hundred cubic feet being fixed by experience as the lowest proper space for each bed in general hospitals where the movement of ventilating currents is unimpeded by subdividing walls.

The glazed window space in the dormitories is 21 superficial feet. The full effect of the light is attained by having the window jambs and sills flare at an angle of more than 45°. The necessary security is obtained by a light and unobtrusive window guard, the subdivisions of which correspond with the sash, giving the appearance of an ordinary double window. The lower sash is moved at the will of the inmate, by means of balancing weights, supported by a concealed cord, moving over a noiseless pulley. The panes are of double-thick glass, 6x10, of selected quality.

The doors are sufficiently heavy to be durable, are fitted with suitable fastenings, and each is provided with a transom light, having a portion left unglazed for transmission of air.

The windows and doors are not cased, the jambs being neatly rounded and plastered, saving a very large original outlay, and avoiding the expenditure of much time and labor in cleaning, which can thus be more advantageously given to patients. The walls being thick, to allow of flues, to have cased them would have required expensive paneled work, and this in turn would have required more expensive base boards. As it is, the latter are simply plain ten-inch boards, with a beveled edge.

The ceilings are worked close and firm to prevent the ab-

sorption of miasm, and to allow of ready and perfect cleaning. The floors are of oak, two and one-half or two inches wide, tongued and grooved at the lower third, laid down with great care. The material is seasoned in the dry-kiln until required for use, then planed and grooved, laid down and immediately saturated with oil. When dry, a second coat of oil is applied, and subsequently a third application of boiling oil and wax. In this manner it becomes thoroughly impervious to moisture, and is cleaned with trifling labor, and becomes firmer and smoother each year. From our experience thus far, it would seem that every desired end in this direction has been fully met.

Those to whom has been committed the duty of providing suitable ventilation for even a church or school-house, where the occupants are in health and occupying the room but a few hours each day, can form some idea of the serious obstacles to be surmounted in securing perfect atmospheric purity in an establishment like this. The building is large and the subdivision of apartments extensive. The wards are in constant use both day and night, are usually crowded beyond their capacity, and cannot be vacated even for an hour. The occupants are all invalids, to whom extreme purity of air is essential. They are of a class, too, whose personal exhalations are always peculiarly offensive, and to render the problem of ventilation still more difficult, their meals must be served in the same halls; the water-closets, troublesome sources of atmospheric impurity, also the bathing rooms and lavatories must be directly adjacent to the apartments they occupy. Besides all this, many are entirely uncleanly in personal habits, soiling themselves and their clothing daily, and rendering necessary an entire change of bedding every morning. The amount of pure air to be uniformly supplied is consequently very great; indeed, nothing short of constant renewal will suffice. Of course, during the colder seasons of the year, this immense mass of air constantly flowing through must be raised to a temperature several de-

grees higher than the point found necessary in a private house, where the circulation of the occupants is healthy and vigorous.

The cost of fuel is necessarily very great. This item with us has been very largely increased on account of the unfinished state of portions of the house. During the whole of the last and part of the present winter, several halls were to be warmed, widely separated from other halls in use, by extensive divisions not yet completed. Again, it has not been possible to test with any accuracy the economy of different kinds of fuel, and there has been no provision for its proper storage. With a suitable building for properly preserving it, and collecting it at times when the market is most favorable, a very material reduction in cost may be anticipated. The annual cost of fuel in asylums for the insane, corresponding in size with this, is from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

It is well known that invalids are far more susceptible to the depressing influences of atmospheric impurity than individuals in health, and their restoration will be retarded or prevented altogether by conditions which would be perfectly harmless to the latter.

During the nine years which have elapsed since its opening, the Institution has been crowded far beyond its rated capacity, and yet in no instance has an attack of erysipelas, diarrhoea, or any other disease attributable to atmospheric impurity occurred.

With the carefully prepared narrative of the financial transactions of the Institution, for the years 1867 and '68, elsewhere presented, it might be supposed that our duties for the biennial period just closed, were at an end. But whilst attaching a becoming importance to the trust reposed in us as a body, we have individually learned, by personal intercourse with the residents of the Asylum, that our duties are not restricted to an inquisition into the pecuniary administration of its affairs, which we believe are conducted with eminent fidelity; but have been made aware by that intercourse, during our connection with the Institution, that there is something more for us to do

than to watch the officers of the household and to audit their accounts. These matters of account, we know have their significance, for without economy in administration, and a rigid accountability for all moneys expended in construction, or for the support of the establishment, public confidence could not be retained; and there is moreover, a recognized relation between economy, order, and a just subordination of all departments of the household to a single, clearly defined and fixed policy and spirit, and its professional success. In other words, the more perfect its administration, the better its results as an hospital.

However we may decide the question, whether the civilizing influence upon men of the profession of medicine, and its related sciences, have been the chief instrumentalities in the establishment of the great eleemosynary institutions of modern times, designed either for the treatment of mental or physical diseases, it is certain that the benign influence of a christian faith, and a christian hope, is necessary to their vigorous vitality. This element having been implanted in an institution, by a fortunate selection of officers, can best be kept alive by frequent individual visits of the Trustees. At regular business meetings of the Board, there is no time to bring into action that individual influence which may be so happily exercised in developing and keeping active those graces of character which we trust, will continue to be marked in the administration of the Michigan Asylum.

A gratifying evidence of the high professional position occupied by this Institution has recently come to the knowledge of the Trustees, through a foreign channel, being the report of a gentleman devoted to kindred pursuits, who made an official visit to America during the present year, to examine the asylums of this country.

We are assured by our visits as a body and individually, as well as by other evidence, of the competency of the medical officers, the steward, and those in charge of the several depart-

ments. From the degree of order, quiet and harmony in the establishment, the general appearance of the inmates, and the favorable results of treatment, we are satisfied also of the fidelity and efficiency of the employés generally.

Every possible effort has been made to advance the work of construction, and it is a matter of great gratification to us, as it will doubtless be to the many county officers and individuals interested in the completion of the Asylum, that this great work is so nearly finished.

Each years' experience increases the sense of the responsibility involved in the charge committed to us. It is indeed a vast establishment, but far more so in the character of the interests involved—the welfare of so many helpless invalids, and the minds and lives of most dearly loved ones from all quarters of the State. To the anxious friends of these, to our fellow-citizens generally, and to the Legislature representing them, it is our duty, as it is our pleasure, to spare no pains in maintaining the high character of the Institution, and to the extent we are empowered, making it in every way worthy of their confidence.

Very respectfully,

L. H. TRASK,  
Z. PITCHER,  
DAN'L L. PRATT,  
CHAS. W. PENNY,  
WM. A. TOMLINSON,  
JOSEPH GILMAN.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM, Nov. 30, 1868.



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane :*

GENTLEMEN—The Treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of the receipts and expenditures of the Institution for the biennial period ending November 30th, 1868:

### GENERAL EXPENSES.

Received for the support of public patients, .....	\$62,750 97	
“ “ “ private patients, .....	21,350 35	
“ for articles sold from upper store room, ..	413 64	
“ “ incidentals from barn and kitchen,....	518 66	
“ “ interest, .....	956 29	
“ of appropriation for supplies for 1867,....	10,000 00	
		<u>\$95,989 91</u>
Disbursed on acc't of attendants and assistants, ..	\$16,121 85	
“ “ apothecary shop, .....	2,441 42	
“ “ boiler and engine, .....	2,501 16	
“ “ farm, barn and garden, .....	6,586 93	
“ “ light, .....	1,431 55	
“ “ provisions, fuel, &c., .....	60,427 08	
“ “ kitchen, .....	4,256 95	
“ “ laundry, .....	3,068 85	
“ “ lower store room, .....	1,206 71	
“ “ miscellaneous, .....	2,956 03	
“ “ printing, stationery, &c., ....	843 38	
“ “ refunded money, .....	134 29	
“ “ repairs, .....	2,452 89	
“ “ upper store room, (advances) .....	10,484 43	
		<u><u>114,913 52</u></u>

## CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Received of the appropriation for 1866,.....	\$30,000 00	
“ “ “ “ 1867,.....	40,000 00	
“ “ “ “ 1868,.....	59,000 00	
“ advance from general expense account, ..	24,839 37	
		<u>\$153,839 37</u>
Disbursed on order of Building Commissioner, ....	\$9,564 73	
“ for balance due Treasurer, Dec. 1st, 1866,	2,461 00	
“ “ materials.....	37,925 23	
“ “ mason work, &c.,.....	17,571 31	
“ “ common labor and team work,.....	7,552 08	
“ “ carpenter work and painting, .....	17,993 32	
“ “ warming and ventilating,.....	14,392 32	
“ “ furnishing, .....	13,144 78	
“ “ fencing and grading,.....	131 25	
“ “ chapel and kitchen, .....	3,601 44	
“ “ contingent expenses,.....	2,162 23	
		<u><u>\$126,500 06</u></u>

## SUMMARY.

Received on general expense account,.....	\$95,989 91	
“ “ construction account,.....	153,839 37	
		<u>\$249,829 28</u>
Disbursed on general expense account, .....	\$114,913 52	
“ “ construction account,.....	126,500 06	
Cash balance in treasury, Dec. 1st, 1868,.....	8,415 71	
		<u><u>\$249,829 28</u></u>

Amount drawn for salaries, 1867, \$4,412 50; 1868, \$5,300.

F. W. CURTENIUS,  
*Treasurer.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 1st, 1868.

## CERTIFICATE OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

We have carefully examined the foregoing statement of Frederick W. Curtenius, Treasurer of the Asylum. We have



compared the same with his books and vouchers, and verified the same by a still further comparison with the books of the Steward, and hereby certify to the entire correctness thereof.

DANIEL L. PRATT,

C. W. PENNY,

JOSEPH GILMAN,

*Auditing Committee.*



## MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with a requirement of the act of organization of the Institution, the following history of its operations during the biennial period ending November 30th, 1868, is respectfully presented:

The number of patients received, under treatment, and discharged during the two years embraced in the report, is shown by

TABLE I.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients remaining December 1st, 1866,.....	78	94	172
Received during the biennial period, .....	93	108	201
Whole number treated, .....	171	202	373
Discharged, recovered,.....	30	28	58
" improved,.....	6	9	15
" unimproved,.....	20	20	40
Died,.....	15	16	31
Total discharged,.....	71	73	144
Remaining November 30th, 1868,.....	100	129	229

The most marked incident in the history of the Institution, is the opening of the north wing, on the 11th of May, 1868. At that date, three halls in the extreme and second transverse divisions, having apartments for the accommodation of forty-five patients, and their attendants, were prepared for use. In less than five weeks they were all appropriated.

A few weeks prior to the close of the fiscal year, the halls of the middle portions of the wing were also prepared for use, and we are now enable to receive patients as their friends present them for treatment, greatly to our relief, as well as to those more immediately interested.

The number of patients admitted largely exceeds the number received during any previous corresponding period in our history; and the number remaining under treatment at the close of the year is larger by fifty-seven, than at the date of any preceding report.

The admission and discharge of patients since the opening of the Institution, and the results of treatment, are shown by the following table of

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole number admitted, .....	368	440	808
“ “ discharged, .....	268	311	579
Discharged, recovered, .....	122	119	241
“ “ improved, .....	39	48	87
“ “ unimproved, .....	62	79	141
Died, .....	45	65	110
Remaining November 30th, 1868, .....	100	129	229

The statistics of a single year, having little value or interest, we embrace in the subjoined tables those of previous years also:

## AGE OF PATIENTS AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION.

AGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under ten, .....	.....	2	2
From ten to twenty, .....	26	28	54
“ twenty to thirty, .....	120	149	269
“ thirty to forty, .....	84	112	196
“ forty to fifty, .....	68	79	147
“ fifty to sixty, .....	43	35	78
“ sixty to seventy, .....	27	13	40
Seventy and upwards, .....	2	4	6
Congenital and unascertained, .....	3	13	16
Total, .....	373	435	808

## NATIVITY.

WHERE BORN.	No.	WHERE BORN.	No.
New York, .....	285	Alabama, .....	1
Michigan, .....	136	Illinois, .....	1
Ohio, .....	38	Maryland, .....	1
Massachusetts, .....	20	Ireland, .....	68
Vermont, .....	22	Germany, .....	64
Pennsylvania, .....	17	England, .....	39
Connecticut, .....	10	Canada, .....	28
New Jersey, .....	9	Scotland, .....	16
New Hampshire, .....	5	Holland, .....	9
Indiana, .....	5	Prussia, .....	3
Kentucky, .....	4	France, .....	2
Maine, .....	4	Bohemia, .....	1
Delaware, .....	2	Hanover, .....	1
Virginia, .....	2	Wales, .....	1
Rhode Island, .....	2	Unascertained, .....	13
Total, .....		808	

## DEGREE OF EDUCATION.

Collegiate and Academic, .....	90
Common School, .....	529
Able to read and write, .....	88
Able to read only, .....	55
Uneducated, .....	35
Unascertained, .....	11
Total, .....	808

## CIVIL CONDITION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married, .....	169	232	401
Single, .....	186	160	346
Widowers and widowed, .....	11	47	58
Unascertained, .....	1	2	3
Total, .....	367	541	808

## OCCUPATION.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Accountant, .....	1	Lawyers' wives, .....	6
Accountant's wife, .....	1	Lawyer's son, .....	2
Agents, .....	2	Lawyer's daughter, .....	1
Agents' wives, .....	4	Lumbermen, .....	2
Agent's son, .....	1	Lumberman's wife, .....	2
Agents' daughters, .....	3	Machinist's wife, .....	1
Baggage-master, .....	1	Manufacturer's wife, .....	1
Baker's wife, .....	1	Masons, .....	5
Banker, .....	1	Mason's wife, .....	1
Bankers' wives, .....	2	Mechanics' wives, .....	13
Blacksmiths, .....	6	Mechanic's son, .....	1
Blacksmiths' wives, .....	4	Merchants, .....	10
Blacksmith's daughter, .....	1	Merchants' wives, .....	13
Boiler-maker, .....	1	Merchants' sons, .....	2
Brush-maker, .....	1	Merchants' daughters, .....	6
Brush-maker's daughter, .....	1	Millers' wives, .....	3
Butchers, .....	2	Miller's son, .....	1
Cabinet-makers, .....	3	Milliners, .....	2
Cabinet-maker's wife, .....	1	Miner, .....	1
Carpenters, .....	11	Miner's wife, .....	1
Carpenters' wives, .....	6	Miner's daughter, .....	1
Chair-maker, .....	1	Music teacher, .....	2
Cigar-maker, .....	1	None, .....	36
Clerks, .....	11	Painters, .....	3
Clerks' wives, .....	2	Painter's wife, .....	1
Clerk's daughter, .....	1	Physicians, .....	2
Clergymen, .....	2	Physicians' wives, .....	4
Clergymens' wives, .....	6	Physician's son, .....	1
Clergymens' daughters, .....	2	Physicians' daughters, .....	2
Contractors' wives, .....	3	Railroad conductor, .....	1
Contractor's daughter, .....	1	Saddlers, .....	2
Coopers, .....	3	Salesmens' wives, .....	2
Cooper's wife, .....	1	Saloon-keepers, .....	2
Coppersmiths, .....	1	Saloon-keeper's wife, .....	1
Domestics, .....	59	Sea captains, .....	3
Drayman's wife, .....	1	Seamen, .....	3
Engineers, .....	6	Seamstresses, .....	10
Engineer's wife, .....	1	Shoemakers, .....	2
Farmers, .....	157	Shoemaker's wife, .....	1
Farmers' wives, .....	117	Soldiers, .....	6
Farmers' sons, .....	32	Sportsman, .....	1
Farmers' daughters, .....	40	Students, .....	12
Gardeners, .....	2	Superintendent gas works, .....	1
Gardeners' wives, .....	2	Tailors, .....	4
Gunsmith, .....	2	Tanner, .....	1
Hotel-keepers, .....	4	Teachers, .....	33
House-keepers, .....	14	Telegraph operator, .....	1
Laborers, .....	38	Tinsmiths, .....	3
Laborers' wives, .....	22	Tinsmith's wife, .....	1
Laborers' sons, .....	2	Trapper's wife, .....	1
Laborers' daughters, .....	2	Unascertained, .....	5
Lawyers, .....	3	Weaver, .....	1

Total, ..... 868

*Form of Mental Disease in those admitted during the year, and the results.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	Recov'd.	Imp'vd.	Unimp'd	Died.	Rem'ng.	Whole No.
Mania, .....	21	.....	3	1	10	35
Monomania, .....	4	.....	1	.....	4	9
Chronic mania, .....	.....	.....	.....	7	17	24
Melancholia, .....	7	1	.....	1	5	14
Acute Dementia, .....	6	2	.....	2	19	29
Chronic Dementia, .....	3	3	5	8	71	90
	41	6	9	19	126	201

*Duration of Mental Disease, previous to admission, in those received during the two years.*

Less than two months, .....	17
Two months, and less than five, .....	20
Five months, and less than nine, .....	24
Nine months, and less than one year, .....	3
One year, and less than two, .....	36
Two years, and less than five, .....	47
Five years and more, .....	30
Unascertained, .....	24
	<u>201</u>

It will be observed by the last table, that more than two-thirds, (68 per cent.,) of those received during the last biennial period, had reached a stage in the disease at which successful results from treatment were not to be expected; at the same time, the attack in most of them dates subsequent to the opening of the Asylum. If promptly presented for treatment, we have the best of evidence that the usual percentage might have been restored; as it is, the larger proportion are hopelessly insane. They have forever lost all that renders life pleasant and desirable—lost to themselves, to those who are dear to them, and lost to society—they have become a burden to their friends, or to the public, and are a dead-weight upon the community.

This experience, unfortunate as it is, is but the repetition of the history of previous years. It is not, however, peculiar to this State, or to this Institution. Those to whom the subject has been committed by legislative bodies, and societies elsewhere, have frequently endeavored to devise some effective preventive means. Facts and statistics have been presented, most conclusive in their character, and officers of Institutions for the insane, unite in using their annual reports to present to those interested, the *importance of early treatment in mental disease*. The subject is again introduced here, to the exclusion of more interesting, perhaps, though not more important matter.

In the county of Kalamazoo, through the special efforts of public officers, there has been created a very general disposition to seek admission at an early stage of the disease. At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the subject of the relations of the Institution to insanity in the county, and to taxation, received particular attention, and the committee to whom the matter was referred reported:

"From the information obtained, your committee found, among others, the following important results to have been attained, directly affecting the interests of the people of this county, since the opening of the Asylum for the Insane.

"At that date there were resident of Kalamazoo county, 22 insane persons,—9 male and 13 females. Of these, ten were of the dependent, and twelve of the independent, or self-supporting class, at least, as such were received and treated at the Asylum. Of these two were epileptic, four were imbeciles, and one suffered from organic disease of the brain, and were, consequently, hopeless cases.

"The disease in many of these had been of many years standing, and but few were recent cases.

"Six of them recovered entirely, four were sufficiently improved to care for themselves; four left in a condition to be cared for by their families, five died, and three remain at the Asylum.

"Since that date forty-seven patients have been sent to the Asylum; 29 at the expense of the county, and 18 at private expense. Of these 25 have recovered, 4 have died, and 10 remain, two of which are at the expense of the county.



"In other words, the relation of the insane of this county to the Institution at its opening and at the present time, covering a period of nine years, is represented thus:

1859, 22 insane, 10 dependent, 12 self-supporting.

1868, 13 " 11 " 2 " "

"Showing a reduction of nine in the whole number, with a large increase of population during the period.

"Deducting the number of absolutely incurable and the epileptic, the percentage of recoveries is 73 per cent.

"This very gratifying result your committee attribute to the excellence of the treatment received, and the wise policy of our officers in securing an early application of the same.

"Declining to use the Poor House as a receptacle for the insane, the friends of those in reduced circumstances have had no hesitancy in seeking aid through the personal influence of the Supervisor of their respective townships, and the larger proportion of insane of both classes have been promptly presented for treatment.

"A moment's thought will show that these numerical results, in fact, represent but a small portion of the advantages actually secured.

"1st. All the insane poor of the county have been provided for, as the dictates of humanity require.

"2d. Families having insane members thus provided for, have been enabled to carry on their usual avocations without the danger, discomfort, inconvenience and loss, their presence in the family would cause and their efficiency as producers thereby increased.

"3d. The inmates of the Poor House have been relieved from the annoying and disturbing influences occasioned by the presence of insane persons.

"4th. Carefully compiled statistics having established the fact that in most of the States of the Union insanity ranks third in the list of the causes of pauperism, its efficiency as such a cause in this county has been proportionally lessened and checked. The extent of advantage in this respect will be more apparent when considered in connection with the fact that among those restored to health are, at the present time, eighteen persons who are heads of families, many members of which might have been thrown upon the county for maintenance in the absence of that treatment which has restored to them the father or mother upon whose daily labor they were dependent for their subsistence.

"In view of the foregoing facts, your Committee submit the following preamble and resolutions, and recommend their adoption, viz:

"WHEREAS, 1st, It is obvious that insanity is a disease curable

in a large proportion of cases, when promptly and scientifically treated;

"2d, That a policy can be pursued by county officers, leading to prompt application for aid by the dependent classes, and inducing the self-supporting to avail themselves as promptly of Asylum advantages of treatment;

"3d, That the ratio of incurable insanity to the population can be thereby measurably checked, and consequent taxation proportionally lessened;

"4th, That it is the duty of the county to secure to all its citizens who may become insane, both curable and incurable, all that science and humanity can contribute to their comfort and welfare;

"5th, That the county poor house is not a proper place for any of the insane, except the few incurables whose condition allows the same apartments, food and attention as the other inmates.

"6th, That the important results growing out of the proper treatment of the insane poor, should be better understood by the officers of all the counties, that the greatest amount of benefit to be derived from it may be enjoyed by the whole State;

"*Resolved*, That we believe a great amount of good might be accomplished by holding a State convention of superintendents of the poor (or a representative from each county board of superintendents), for the purpose of conferring together upon all matters pertaining to the subject of pauperism in the State; and devising some means whereby the citizens of the State who are county charges in their respective counties, and are incurably insane, and cannot be provided for at the Asylum, may be cared for without being sent to the poor houses or jails, and thereby, from necessity, subjected to treatment inconsistent with humanity and justice;

"And to take into consideration, what changes (if any) are necessary in our statutes to guard against the increase of pauperism within our borders, whether arising from internal or foreign causes.

"We therefore recommend that such a convention be held at some convenient time and place. And that our county superintendents be requested to take the necessary action to ascertain if the superintendents of other counties concur in this movement, and if so, to make the necessary arrangements, in conjunction with other superintendents, for holding such a convention.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"HENRY E. HOYT,

"HENRY P. SMITH,

"Committee.

"On motion of Mr. Fredenburg, the above and foregoing report of the special committee was accepted and adopted, and on like motion was ordered to be spread at large upon the journal of this Board.

"LEWIS C. KIMBLE,

"JAMES W. HOPKINS,

"*Chairman.*"

"*Clerk.*"

Now, it is not to be supposed that insanity is any more prevalent in this county than in others. As the same opportunities for securing admission for recent cases have been extended to other counties, it may be inferred that the number of cases annually occurring in other counties is about the same in proportion to population, and such is really the fact. Regarding the large number of admissions, it might be supposed that an undue proportion of rooms had been occupied by patients from Kalamazoo county, but a reference to the records will disprove this, and it will be found that in twenty-two cases, the average duration of treatment was less than three months.

In a few other counties, the same efforts have been made by the officers, and with like favorable results. This extract has been presented for the purpose of calling the attention of county authorities throughout the State to [the fact that they also have it in their power to effect an equal control over the increase of incurable insanity, and the taxation consequent thereon. It is of little consequence at the moment, whether the parties are self-supporting or dependent. If the head of the family be the sufferer, unless already possessed of a competency, *dependence* is almost inevitable.

The next table is arranged, simply to show the relation between the duration of insanity and the results of treatment, without reference either to the form or nature of the disease.

TABLE.

CLASSIFICATION OF DURATION.	DISCHARGED.				Discharged and Died.	Remaining.	Whole number.
	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.			
Duration less than 2 months, .....	84	8	3	11	106	17	123
" 2 months, and less than 5, ....	52	9	6	7	74	17	91
" 5 months, and less than 9, ....	28	12	10	11	61	24	86
" 9 months, and less than 1 year, ..	10	3	5	2	20	6	26
" 1 year, and less than 2 years, ..	29	16	9	17	70	61	132
" 2 years and less than 5 years, ..	20	15	34	19	88	56	144
" 5 years and more, .....	15	25	64	26	130	43	173
Epileptics, .....	1	....	9	16	26	2	28
Imbeciles, .....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4
Inebriates, .....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2
	241	87	141	110	579	229	808

In other words, regarding as recent cases, all those received within one year of the date of attack, we find by the above table, that 60 per cent. have been discharged, as recovered; while of those whose admission was deferred until after that period, but 20 per cent. were restored. The fact, however, is, that in the treatment of those professionally considered recent, we are enabled to report about 80 per cent. as recovered.

There have been thirty-one deaths in the Institution since the date of the last biennial report. In eleven of these the immediate cause was consumption; in four, paralysis; and in three, epilepsy. A fatal termination has occurred in but one case of recent mental disease. The individual was much exhausted when admitted, but seemed to be improving until the third day, when death ensued very suddenly and unexpectedly. A cardiac complication was suspected, but no means of verifying it was presented. In the other cases death was the result of general exhaustion from prolonged insanity, associated in two cases with extreme age, and in four with continued diarrhoea and intestinal hemorrhage.

Of those cases terminating fatally, twelve had been insane from five to thirty years, five over three years, three over two years, five between one and two years, two each six and eight months respectively, and one was of recent date.

In a review of the history of the Asylum since its opening, the question naturally presents itself: in what manner, and how fully has it met the purposes of its erection? As is usual in the early history of every new institution, it has been forced to provide for a large number of incurables, accumulated prior to its opening. Even yet, the return of a restored patient is almost invariably followed by an application in behalf of an individual in the same neighborhood, many years insane, whose friends feel assured, notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary, that a cure will be effected. The hope, in such cases, is generally based upon the circumstance, that the latter is "not nearly as bad" as the former; estimating the curability of the case by the degree of maniacal manifestation—regarding the increasing apathy as an evidence of improvement, and unwilling to believe it indicative of mental imbecility.

The extremely wretched condition of many of these patients, naturally excites sympathy; neighbors become interested as they never were before, and sufficient influence is brought to bear upon the county officers, to secure the necessary order for admission. In the downward course of many, accelerated by seclusion from air and sunlight, with deprivation of exercise and nutritious food, a point is reached at which removal somewhere is unavoidable—they can be retained in no ordinary structure, and it is altogether proper that they should be provided for in the Institution.

They have sometimes come to us in a condition not pleasant even to describe; often with but few traces of humanity left. The improvement in very many has been so remarkable, as to cause some hesitation in estimating the amount of good accomplished, and to suggest whether it was not fully equal to the restoration of a recent case. To bring these emaciated, broken-

down individuals up to their previous standard of physical health, without which improvement is impossible, and to recall habits of personal cleanliness and propriety, is generally a long and tedious process; yet, a fair proportion of them have left the Institution so much improved as to become again pleasant members of the family circle, and not a few were subsequently able to provide for themselves.

The condition in which some of this class are still provided for in county Poor Houses, has a very demoralising effect. Isolated families, scattered about, having few opportunities for information, and whom a morbid curiosity sometimes leads to visit their quarters, naturally associate insanity therewith. On the occurrence of an attack of mental disease in their own circle, it is not strange, therefore, that the last thought they can entertain, is seeking assistance from an authority under which such things exist; and it is where this exists, that we most frequently hear the complaint of officers, that "they never learn of cases of insanity until the disease is so far advanced as to preclude nearly all hope of restoration."

We find, on reviewing our history, that we have received of the incurable class an unusually large proportion, and difficult and embarrassing as their treatment is, the results have been, in every respect, satisfactory. Very many coming to us after years of seclusion in Poor Houses, regaining habits of self-control and propriety, have returned to their friends, greatly to the gratification of their families, and their own comfort and well-being.

In the recent cases treated, physical causes have largely predominated in inducing the mental aberration. In the treatment of these, we have enjoyed unusual advantages in the admirable adaptation of the Institution to hospital purposes, and its perfect ventilation. The mortality has been very small, indeed. In a few cases, through extreme prostration, convalescence has been slow and tedious, but the recoveries have been satisfactory and permanent.

In this retrospect we find cause to regret, first, that through want of suitable accommodations, the advantages of the Insti-

tution have been limited to so small a number; and, secondly, that the cost of maintenance, for the same reason, has been disproportionally large. Both, however, cease to exist with the completion of the building. The heavier expenses of the engineer, laundry and domestic departments, hereafter apportioned among a much larger number, will greatly reduce the cost per capita.

With facilities for proper care of fuel, provisions and stores, these can be collected at the most favorable time; the completion of the bakery will also materially decrease the cost of bread. Our organization will then be fully perfected and labor properly divided and apportioned. We have good reason to think that the Institution can then be maintained at an expense comparing favorably with similar establishments elsewhere, and with sufficient accommodation, be made nearly or quite self-supporting.

Visitors frequently express surprise at the large number of youth of both sexes seen upon our halls. Many of these are the first-born of parents who have suffered much from the exposures and vicissitudes incident to the establishment of a home in the recently settled portions of the State. Among the females, mental aberration is generally associated with the commencement of menstrual life, and most of them recover. In no case has insanity occurred earlier in life, except in those inheriting a strongly marked predisposition to mental disease.

Of the adult females, fully ninety per cent. are much broken in health and constitution. Very many are faithful, self-sacrificing wives and mothers, prostrated by toil and anxiety, and maternity met under peculiarly trying circumstances, where the only nursing received is the few hours snatched by kind neighbors from their own duties. In regarding these, we cannot but feel a deeper and tenderer sympathy than is enlisted in behalf of those whose sufferings are the results of their own imprudence.

The same impairment of health and physical prostration is also noticed among the male patients, but not in quite so large a proportion. In a somewhat enlarged experience, and visits to many institutions, we have never met, in an equal number of patients, nearly as many shattered, broken down invalids as among those we are called upon to receive. As would naturally be supposed, such a condition requires close attention to the hygienic and sanatory influences of the establishment, the maintenance upon the halls of a degree of temperature considerably above that necessary for the robust, a more nourishing, easily digested diet and medical treatment, demanding a liberal use of remedies tonic in their effect.

For such a class of patients it is difficult to provide the recreative occupation essential to their comfort and restoration. Employment upon the farm and in the heavier works about the establishment is admissible in but few cases, and great care must be exercised to prevent overdoing. The garden in summer is almost the only place in which we can allow them to assist to any great degree, and even there only in the lightest branches of labor.

We might here remark that the class of chronic insane, who under the influence of habit, and the discipline of the asylum eventually become industrious and well behaved, whose labor may be made remunerative, and who are allowed to remain in some institutions, are not retained here. Each year a number of this class, whose apartments are required for more urgent cases are very properly returned, generally to their friends, or to the county Poor House, and from many, pleasant accounts are received of their subsequent condition and usefulness.

We are much in need of bowling allies and other similar means for recreation in the long winter evenings and in inclement weather, when walking out is inadmissible. With our stereopticon, many evenings are profitably employed, but still farther means are very necessary to relieve the tediousness of asylum life, and to assist in breaking up morbid trains of thought.



In many institutions such means are liberally provided by generous individuals, but in this State such donations are not yet to be looked for, and it is most sincerely to be hoped that we may not be deprived of these essential aids to asylum efficiency until our State shall have acquired both age and wealth.

The small green-house, builded by contributions of visitors and friends of patients, and supplied with a valuable collection of plants through the generosity of Mrs. Bela Hubbard, of Detroit, continues to be of great service. Visited by patients of all classes, in no case has a single leaf been improperly plucked. A few flowers in mid winter, placed in the hands of a suffering invalid, affords a pleasure which they only who have experienced it can appreciate. The erection of the chapel and kitchen building rendered its removal necessary, and it was temporarily placed in the rear of the first transverse wing, where it is easily reached by a steam pipe from beneath it. For sanitary reasons it cannot remain so near the building, as to receive steam directly, and without an appropriation to rebuild it and procure a suitable heating apparatus, we shall be forced to give it up entirely; a privation more painful than if the pleasure of its possession had never been experienced. We trust that we may be enabled to preserve it.

From twenty to thirty of our patients are accustomed to attend church in the village. As the side-walks are well planked, the male patients need no conveyance, but the distance is too great for females. We have used, ever since the opening of the asylum, for this purpose and riding out, an ordinary market wagon; as it has no cover, great inconvenience and exposure is incurred on the occasion of unexpected storms. A light covered vehicle, seating eight or ten persons, is very much needed, and would meet our necessities in both directions. The cost of these at the east is \$900.

On the admission of each patient, as complete a history of the case as circumstances will permit, is obtained, and placed upon record, and to this is added whatever may subsequently be found to have any bearing upon the cause or progress of the

attack. As a part of his prescribed duty, each assistant physician makes a daily written report of the condition of the patients in the department assigned him. These observations and reports of simple facts, statements of remedies administered, and the effects following—noticed at the moment, and to sustain no particular theory or idea, are afterwards carefully transcribed.

The collated and compared results of the records of our Institutions for the Insane, form a most valuable contribution to what is already known of the cause, nature and treatment of mental disease. The pages of their annual reports are the usual channels, through which the medical officers of these Institutions are accustomed to present to the profession at large, the results of their observations and experience. Hitherto our reports, published but once in two years, have necessarily been almost entirely occupied with the consideration of matters pertaining to construction and organization.

An article has been prepared with great care, describing the earlier symptoms of a certain pathological condition usually culminating in insanity, and presenting such suggestions as will generally avail to arrest this tendency, and save the patient from such an unfortunate complication. The present report, however, is again so largely occupied with other matter, that we are compelled, greatly to our regret, to defer it. This word of explanation is here given, to show that we keep in view a declared and expressed purpose in our organization, aiming to effect: "By a system of record, simple, full and complete, the acquisition of an experience which can be made through this Asylum to contribute largely to the great results which are crowning, year by year, the efforts of science and humanity in behalf of the insane."

As the proper cultivation and management of our farm is now a matter of primary importance in connection with the economical and successful administration of the affairs of the

Institution, I present the annual report of our excellent Steward entire:

*To Dr. E. H. Van Deusen, Medical Superintendent:*

In submitting a statement of the products of the farm and garden for the last two years, I would say, the expenses have been greater than any previous year, for the following reasons: The forty acres of land upon the east side of the road, which had lain almost useless through want of means to make improvements upon the farm, was, by the approval of the Trustees, in the spring, summer and autumn of 1867, cleared, ploughed and sowed to "Soules" and "Boyden" wheat, and seeded down with clover and timothy, at an expense of \$459 18. This year we harvested from the same, 936 bushels of *superior* wheat, for which we were offered \$2 50 per bushel, but thought best to convert it into flour for the use of the Institution. The same ground will now furnish plenty of good pasturage for our cows, which was much needed, provided it can be divided into two or more fields. The small amount of land that was under cultivation at the opening of the Asylum in 1859, (being less than twenty acres), has been cropped every year since that time, without any return to keep the soil good, (all the manures being required for our vegetables), which makes it necessary that this land should be seeded with clover and timothy to rest and recuperate, and furnish hay for the increasing stock we are obliged to keep to furnish a supply of milk for the Institution. This renders it *urgent* that the uncultivated land southwest of the barn should all be grubbed, cleared and put under cultivation as a matter of economy to the State, and the best interests of the Institution. This will involve an expense of \$300 to \$400. Three and one-half acres of this land was thus prepared last spring, at an expense of \$122 50, planted with potatoes, Swedish turnips and Mangelwurtzel beets, from which we harvested 440 bushels of potatoes, 452 bushels of turnips, and 42 bushels of beets. Four acres more have been grubbed and cleared the last fall, at an expense of \$140, which will be ready for spring crops.

The wood and posts from this land will more than pay the expense of grubbing and clearing, though it cannot be realized until after the work is done. All this expense has been incurred upon uncultivated and unproductive land, but the returns it has given us the last year, (as the table below will show,) I think fully justify the wisdom and economy of the course pursued. Though the Institution has received little or no benefit the past year, it will in the year to come.

I would again call attention to the line fences around the Asylum land, which in my statement of 1862, were nearly rotted down. Since that time they have been patched up with *poles* and *brush*, until they would be a disgrace to any farm in the State. We shall be obliged, during the coming year, to build 320 rods of line fence. We need, also, 200 rods of *fence*, to divide our fields in such manner as will be most profitable and convenient.

I would recommend that a *good, substantial* board fence be built, as a matter of economy, which will cost about \$3 50 per rod. This will involve an expense of \$1,820.

The products of the garden, both in quantity and quality, have been good, reflecting great credit upon the skill and industry of Mr. Thomas Ham, the gardener.

The following table will show the amount received from lands heretofore uncultivated; also, the whole products of the farm and garden for 1867 and 1868:

PRODUCT OF NEW LAND IN 1868.

Wheat, 986 bushels, at \$2.50,.....	\$2,840 00
Potatoes, 440 bushels, at 50c., .....	220 00
Swedish Turnips, 458 bushels, at 50c.,.....	229 00
Beets, 42 bushels, at 75c.,.....	31 50
Straw, 60 tons, at \$4.00, .....	240 00
Wood, 165 cords, at \$3.50,.....	577 50
Stove wood, 10 cords, at \$2.50, .....	25 00
Posts, 10 feet long, 58 at 40c., .....	23 20
Posts, 7½ " 100 at 25c., .....	25 00

## PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR 1867 AND 1868.

Hay, tons, .....	50	Parsley, bunches, .....	78
Corn, bushels, .....	415	Celery, " .....	1,341
Stalks, loads, .....	14	Sweet Corn, dozen, .....	93
Milk, quarts, .....	25,691	String Beans, bushels, .....	17
Wheat, bushels, .....	936	Green Peas, " .....	39
Potatoes, " .....	440	Tomatoes, " .....	195
Turnips, " .....	452	Carrots, " .....	31
Beets, " .....	82	Parsnips, " .....	88
" for greens, bushels, .....	31	Vegetable Oysters, bushels, ..	13
Straw, tons, .....	60	Cabbages, heads, .....	2,643
Wood, cords, .....	165	Cauliflowers, " .....	108
Stove wood, cords, .....	10	Cucumbers, bushels, .....	64
Posts, 10 feet, .....	58	Peppers, " .....	1
" 7½ " .....	100	Currants, quarts, .....	1,278
Pie Plant, pounds, .....	1,176	Strawberries, " .....	1,914
Egg Plant, " .....	13	Peaches, bushels, .....	13
Lettuce, heads, .....	934	Summer Squash, .....	358
Radishes, bunches, .....	40	Hubbard Squash, .....	204
Asparagus, " .....	346	Water Melons, .....	66
Onions, bushels, .....	92	Musk Melons, .....	21

Very respectfully,

H. MONTAGUE,

*Steward.*

The 25th of December, 1867, was the occasion of a somewhat unusual but exceedingly pleasant entertainment, in which over two-thirds of our patients were able directly to participate. Through correspondence with their friends, one hundred and twenty presents had been received by express, which were displayed in the ladies convalescent hall, beautifully decorated with evergreens, Christmas trees, transparencies and flowers. After spending the evening socially and partaking of a collation, the presents were distributed to those for whom they were intended by numbers corresponding to numbers previously attached to each article. The occasion, the appropriate singing of our friends, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Johnson, and our own choir, and the surmises as to whom this article and the other might have been sent, rendered it exceedingly interesting, and afforded kindly recollections and subject for conversation for many weeks. Notwithstanding the large number of patients of both sexes present, nothing whatever occurred to mar the harmony and enjoyment, or to distinguish it from a large Christmas gathering of a less afflicted but not happier company.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

TABLE Showing the Population, and the number of Insane in each County in the State, according to the State Census of 1864; also, the number Admitted, Discharged, and Remaining in the Asylum, December 1st, 1868.

COUNTIES	STATE CENSUS '64.			TOTAL RECEIVED.			TOTAL DISCHARGED.			REC'D IN 1867-'68.			DECE'D IN 1867-'68.			REMAINING.		
	Population.	Insane.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Allegan, .....	18,649	16	14	10	4	14	4	3	7	2	2	2	1	1	1	6	1	7
Barry, .....	83	14	23	12	10	22	12	7	19	3	2	5	4	2	6	.....	3	3
Bay, .....	5,307	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berrien, .....	25,720	21	22	13	9	22	8	6	14	5	3	8	2	2	4	5	3	8
Branch, .....	22,458	12	27	7	20	27	5	11	16	2	4	6	2	2	4	2	9	11
Calhoun, .....	30,433	22	17	17	84	84	14	12	26	3	2	5	2	.....	2	3	5	8
Cass, .....	17,770	22	7	15	22	22	5	11	16	2	4	6	1	3	4	2	4	6
Cheboygan, .....	433	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Chisago, .....	14,739	10	4	8	12	12	3	4	7	.....	5	5	1	1	2	1	4	5
Dela, .....	561	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Easton, .....	16,497	19	4	8	12	12	4	7	11	.....	8	8	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Emmet, .....	1,324	8	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Genesee, .....	22,043	15	14	15	20	20	7	10	17	6	7	13	.....	8	8	6	9	15

[illegible]

TABLE—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SEATS QUOTED '04.		TOTAL RESERVED.			TOTAL DISCHARGED.			RECEIVED IN 1897-'03.			DEATHS IN 1897-'03.			REMAINDERS.		
	Population.	Insane.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Newaygo,.....	8,490	2	3	3	6	3	2	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	.....	1	1
Oakland,.....	23,725	18	14	17	31	7	12	19	4	4	8	2	4	6	7	6	13
Oceana,.....	2,729	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Ontonagon,.....	9,406	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ottawa,.....	15,154	8	14	8	22	14	4	18	6	4	10	7	2	9	.....	4	4
Saginaw,.....	19,876	7	3	10	13	.....	8	8	1	3	4	.....	2	2	2	2	5
Sanilac,.....	8,843	8	3	4	7	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	.....	1	1	2	4
Shiawassee,.....	13,466	13	3	2	5	3	2	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
St. Clair,.....	27,691	24	8	10	18	8	6	13	.....	3	2	1	1	2	.....	6	5
St. Joseph,.....	21,796	17	6	11	16	3	8	11	1	3	4	.....	1	1	2	3	5
Tuscola,.....	6,923	6	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Van Buren,.....	17,880	13	8	12	20	7	9	16	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	3	4
Washtenaw,.....	24,040	26	23	24	46	15	13	28	6	6	11	4	3	7	7	6	13
Wayne,.....	83,288	23	93	80	142	48	69	104	20	13	33	17	16	33	17	21	38
Other Cities,.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Total,.....	808,766	646	367	441	808	267	513	679	98	306	391	71	73	144	100	139	239



For liberal donations of books, periodicals, and other favors, we are greatly indebted to Hon. Z. Chandler, of United States Senate; Hon. Austin Blair, M. C.; Right Rev. Wm. E. Armitage, D. D., of Wisconsin; Messrs. Richmonds & Backus, Rev. Mr. Clayton, Edwin A. Lodge, Esq., and Mrs. H. Stone, of Detroit; Hon. E. C. Seaman, of Ann Arbor; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bruckner, of Monroe; Prof. D. Putnam, Mr. Wagner, George Hall, Esq., Mrs. S. D'Arcambal, and others, of Kalamazoo. We sincerely trust that the coming year may bring large additions to the library and to our collection of engravings and pictures. Messrs. Roberts & Hillhouse, of Kalamazoo, have generously donated a fine rosewood cabinet stereoscope, with fifty choice photographs, and a beautiful Berlin chromo richly framed.

The following gentlemen, publishers of the papers named, have very kindly favored us with copies of their regular issues. In behalf of the many to whom their generosity has secured much pleasure, we would express our sincere thanks:

W. H. Burk, Esq., Detroit, Commercial Advertiser.

Advertiser and Tribune Co., Detroit, Weekly Advertiser and Tribune.

Edwin A. Teall, Esq., Romeo, Weekly Observer.

F. H. Rankin, Esq., Wolverine Citizen, Flint.

Dr. A. W. Chase, Peninsular Courier and Visitant, Ann Arbor.

J. M. Cole, Esq., Ann Arbor Journal, Ann Arbor.

E. B. Pond, Esq., Michigan Argus, Ann Arbor.

Hon. George Willard, Battle Creek Journal, Battle Creek.

Messrs. Bingham, Kerr & Co., Lansing Republican, Lansing.

George M. Dewey, Esq., Hastings Banner, Hastings.

Messrs. Stone Brothers, Kalamazoo Telegraph, Kalamazoo.

T. Babcock, Esq., Bronson Herald, Bronson, Mich.

The religious exercises conducted by our excellent Chaplain, continue to exert a most marked and beneficial influence, and are attended by a large and appreciative auditory. It is to be

hoped that the time is not far distant when, with our new chapel, we may have also the advantage of his daily presence; the only arrangement which can secure to those seriously ill the frequent counsel and conversation they often so anxiously desire, and give full effect to a chaplain's services.

As the work of construction is now very nearly completed, it is but just that this opportunity be taken to express our high appreciation of the services of Mr. James Henika, under whose immediate supervision as foreman of construction, the entire work has been accomplished. Competent, faithful and conscientious in the highest degree, his whole time and attention has been given to the work; no effort has been spared to perfect even the slightest detail entrusted to him; the most rigid economy has been exercised in the use and application of all the material placed in his hands, and to his care and assiduity the gratifying results we are enabled to report are largely due.

Personally I am greatly indebted to him for his ready assistance and vigilant coöperation in maintaining order and decorum, and in protecting those under our charge from the inconveniences and dangers incident to building operations carried on in an institution constantly crowded with patients. In all emergencies, and they have not been few, both by night as well as by day, he has promptly responded to our often heavy demands upon him.

The services of Mr. David Turnbull, a careful, prudent engineer, as well as skillful pipe-fitter and mechanic, have been invaluable to us. With our own employes he has constructed the extensive warming and ventilating apparatus, fitted the pipe and attachments of all the bathing rooms, dining rooms, lavatories and closets, and also of the hot and cold water supply and tank connections, through the whole establishment. He has laid the gas distribution, and also made the neat and durable but inexpensive gas fixtures, used in all the apartments, save one, of the entire north wing.

Those who are familiar with work of this class, and the large amount of it in an institution of this character, will readily see

how largely we are indebted to him, for the great reduction in the cost of constructing the north wing. In addition, he has also faithfully discharged all the responsible duties devolving upon him as the Engineer of the Institution.

Our Steward, Mr. Montague, has also cheerfully discharged the extra duty imposed upon him during the long period in which the work of construction has been in progress.

Appointed to the work of organizing this Institution, after a long experience in one of the best Asylums in the country, supported by an able and active Board of Trustees, and associated with an efficient corps of assistants, at all times sustained by a liberal and practical Legislature, and the sympathies of enlightened State officers, failure would have been almost inexorable. It is true that circumstances of a local character, the occurrence of a long and expensive war, and certain other unavoidable circumstances, have interposed serious obstacles, and that a portion of our history embraces several years of peculiarly severe trial and discouragement; but these are already well nigh forgotten, in the gratifying success attending the consummation of the efforts in which so many have been deeply interested.

From its nature, insanity is a very unobtrusive affliction. They alone to whom it has been brought directly home in the person of parent, wife or child, can form any conception of its crushing weight; and only when removal from home affords the only hope, can be fully appreciated an Institution to which one can turn with entire confidence. The great responsibility involved, and the sacred character of the trust imposed, when friends must thus transfer to the hands of strangers the entire care of one whom the affliction seems to render infinitely dearer than ever before, can only be appreciated by those in charge of the Institution. On such occasions, a conscientious medical officer cannot but feel most keenly, the want of any means or agency which may contribute to the restoration of his patient,

and it may, perhaps, give a somewhat importunate character to his appeals.

The disbursement of such large sums as are required in a building of this magnitude, may, and possibly does, have a tendency to render officers less heedful than they should be, especially in those minor expenditures in which extravagance, when it does exist, is most likely to occur. But in an institution of this character, one is almost daily so painfully impressed with the sad straits to which insanity reduces individuals—a circumstance so uniform as to have led the public unconsciously to associate poverty with it—that he cannot disregard the almost religious character of the trust.

It is this which causes us to regret so much the circumstances under which certain portions of the building were unavoidably erected, and to appreciate the facilities secured by the wise forethought of the Legislature of 1867, whereby we have been relieved of every embarrassment and enabled to effect so large a reduction in the cost of the north wing.

My official association with the Asylum must soon cease. After so many years of active and engrossing service, in an enterprise enlisting every faculty—and enjoying, during the whole time, the pleasantest possible relations with the State officers, the representatives of the people, and the public generally, it is painful to sever the connection; but justice to myself requires it. In such a position as this, duty and inclination must sometimes clash: it often becomes necessary to act and decide contrary to the wishes of those whom it would be pleasant to gratify; and a just regard for the Institution and its interests, occasionally defines a course contravening the promptings of one's own inclinations. Instances of serious difference of opinion, however, have been very few indeed.

It has been my constant endeavor, to secure to the Michigan Asylum an honorable position among kindred institutions; whatever of success may have been attained, must be largely ascribed to the wise counsel and support of the Trustees, and the able coöperation of my assistant physicians—and those

associated with me, to whom my sincere thanks are now tendered.

Assured that He, who has thus far so signally blessed us, and has hitherto protected us from danger and disaster, will grant abundant wisdom and strength to whomsoever He may commit it, I have no fears of its continued success and usefulness.

Very respectfully,

E. H. VAN DEUSEN,

November 30, 1868.

*Medical Superintendent.*



## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:*

DEAR SIR—The course of Asylum life during the year now closing, has been so even, its labors have been so much like those of previous years, as to afford little material for anything new or specially interesting in my report. The times in which men live in quietness and contentment, occupy but small space in history. The seasons when we live, and do, and enjoy most, are often those of which we can give least account. So peacefully and noiselessly they glide away, that hardly a ripple is raised to help us note their passage.

While the world outside has been very full of strifes and confusions, the Good Father has very graciously shielded and kept our Asylum family. Almost wonderfully, indeed, as it seems to me, has he guarded us from diseases and other dangers, to which some institutions of similar character have been exposed, and from which they have suffered serious harm.

Profound gratitude and heartfelt thanksgivings are due to Him for His "loving kindness and tender mercies."

My duties, in general character and extent, during the year, have not differed essentially from those of other years. Necessary absence from town during most of the week-days, has made my visits upon the halls less frequent than I could have desired.

The loss from this cause I count to have been fully as much to myself as to others, for the kind attentions and friendly greetings received, have always been a source of real pleasure. In giving, if it has ever been mine to give, I have found re-

turned to my own bosom, "full measure, pressed down and running over."

The chapel services have been held with as much regularity as circumstances have allowed, and have been attended as largely, and apparently with as much interest as in previous years. The perfect quiet and good order of the hour of worship have very seldom been interrupted by even the slightest occurrence calculated to divert or distract attention.

Occasional visitors have frequently expressed surprise at the decorum and interest manifested by almost every member of our little congregation—a decorum as marked, and an interest as deep and intelligent, in many cases, as one often sees in ordinary assemblies of christian worshippers. To this pleasing condition of affairs, the neat and tasty arrangements of our temporary chapel, and the general propriety and courtesy of employés, attendants and officers have, without doubt, all contributed.

It may also, I trust, be pardonable to believe that the divine blessing has rested upon us, and that the unseen presence of Him who now, as of old, has power to say, not only to raging winds and angry waters, but to disturbed and disquieted human souls, "Peace, be still," has sometimes at least been in the midst of us.

I am sure that more than the two or three required to claim the blessing, have united to render "effectual" the prayers which, "in much weakness," have been offered up to Him who still has sympathy with our sorrows, and helps to heal all our diseases.

In addition to the enjoyment of an hour of social worship, and the possible influence upon the tone and character of the future life, I am inclined to regard chapel services and other appropriate religious exercises, in an Asylum, as among the most valuable curative agencies which can be employed.

Among many reasons for this growing belief, I can suggest, and that rather by way of inquiry, only one or two.

One consideration is this: many of the inmates of asylums



have been accustomed to attend religious exercises or services, of some kind, when at home.

Placed in new circumstances, amid strangers and strange surroundings, necessarily separated from their usual religious teachers and advisers, and, to some extent, shut out from ordinary sources of enjoyment, they naturally long for some assurance that they are not lost to human sympathy and human love; nor cut off from those means of religious life and growth which, if not absolutely essential, are certainly greatly helpful to us all.

The familiar tones of prayer and praise, the blessed words of Him who spake as man cannot speak, all the appropriate exercises of the season of worship, keep alive and strengthen this assurance, and do much towards retaining or restoring healthy action in one important part of our strangely complicated nature; and, in this way, aid indirectly if not directly, in bringing back strength and vigor to the whole. In connection with other means of a different character, these are instrumental in buoying up the spirits and preventing a state of utter despondency, or of listless inactivity and indifference which may easily pass over into a bitter and sullen feeling of personal wrong.

In the second place, our physical, mental, and moral or religious natures are so intimately united, and so mutually dependent upon each other for their healthy action, that whatever harms or benefits the one, cannot fail to bring harm or benefit to the others. Not in the body alone is it true, that if one member suffers all the members suffer with it, or if one member is blessed all the members rejoice with it. This law embraces our whole being in all its parts, the higher as well as the lower.

Moral irregularities and disorders not unfrequently disappear when proper mental or bodily activity is restored. May it not be equally true, that moral or spiritual sanity restored, or created, helps to produce the same results in the mental and physical nature?

If so, the services of religious worship, and the fit presentation of the grand and yet simple truths of our common faith—truths in which all believers are agreed—take their places among the appropriate curative agencies in the work of healing human ills and alleviating human sorrows, from whatever source they come.

Believing that this *may* be true, I rejoice that the completion of the new chapel will open our services to a larger proportion of the inmates of the Asylum, than can be accommodated with safety in our present place of worship. I am confident that the means necessary to finish and furnish the chapel can easily be obtained by voluntary contributions, if need be, when its real value to the Institution is once understood.

In closing I should be both ungrateful and unjust not to acknowledge my appreciation of the kind words often received from former as well as present inmates of the institution; and also of the uniform courtesy, and much more than courtesy, of all its officers.

Whatever the unknown future may bring or remove, it will leave the remembrance of these to be a fountain of unfailing happiness.

DANIEL PUTNAM,  
*Chaplain.*

# APPENDIX.

The following forms, which are appended for the information of county officers and others, will explain themselves:

*To the Superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:*

SIR—In accordance with the provisions of an act, approved February 14, 1859, you are hereby authorized and directed to receive.....an insane person of the town of.....in the county of.....provide for him as may be necessary, and charge the expenses of the same to the county of.....

..... } *Superintendents of the*  
 ..... } *Poor,*  
 ..... }

**Sec. 20, Act of Organization.**

**FORM OF ORDER FOR THE ADMISSION OF AN INDIGENT PATIENT. (SEC. 14.)**

In the matter of..... } *Before*.....  
 an alleged indigent insane person, } *Judge of Probate, &c.*  
 Application having been made to me by.....of the town of.....in the county of.....for an examination into the mental state and condition, and alleged indigence of.....of the said town of.....under the provisions of section 24, of an act entitled "An act to organize the Michigan Asylum for the Insane," approved February 14, 1859, and amendments thereto, I have accordingly taken the depositions of.....and.....two respectable physicians, who depose before me that the said.....is insane, and a proper subject for medical treatment; and I have also, in the presence of.....Prosecuting Attorney, taken the depositions of.....credible witnesses, touching the indigence of said.....and fully investigated the facts in the case.

Now, therefore, I do adjudge and certify that it satisfactorily appears to me from said depositions, that the said.....is insane, and that he has no estate of any kind, either in possession or held by any person in trust for him, sufficient for the support of himself and his family under the visitation of insanity as aforesaid; and I hereby order that the said.....be admitted into the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, and supported there at the expense of said county of.....until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected within two years, and until removed by the order of the Board of Supervisors, in pursuance of and under the provisions of said act and amendments thereto.

Dated.....  
 .....  
*Judge of Probate, &c.*

The act, under the provisions of which this order is drawn, is intended to secure the benefits of the Institution to a class,

by far more numerous than any other in this State, who, though possessed of some property, find it insufficient to meet the expense of private maintenance, and at the same time have a feeling of delicacy in seeking admission by an order from the superintendents of the poor. The law evidently contemplates that the orders be granted in cases of such character, that recovery, or at least very decided improvement may reasonably be expected. When otherwise, it is better that application for an order of admission be made to the superintendents of the poor, who are at liberty to ask a partial reimbursement, if they deem it just to do so, upon the same principle that "relief" is usually granted. When an individual, absolutely a pauper, becomes insane, it is made obligatory upon the superintendents of the poor, to secure to him the advantages of treatment in the Asylum; when the incurability of such a patient is determined, the case is in their hands for such disposal as they deem best.

The Trustees would not presume to dictate to county officers the manner in which patients be brought to the Asylum, but would suggest that whenever admissible, some immediate friend accompany them. In the case of a female, for instance, it is much better, for reasons obvious enough, that she be placed, if circumstances allow, in the care of her husband, or some relative.

When there are vacancies in the Asylum, the Trustees have directed that—

"Pay patients may be admitted on a certificate of insanity from a respectable physician, a bond obligating the payment of expenses, duly executed by two persons of certified responsibility, and the payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance; and no private patient shall in any case be received, without such certificate, bond and payment.

"If the patient is removed by friends before the expiration of thirteen weeks, uncured, and contrary to the advice of the Superintendent, no part of the pre-payment will be refunded.

"The minimum rate of board for private patients will be five dollars per week."

Blanks, of which the following is a copy, will be furnished to applicants:

WHEREAS, ..... of the town of ..... in the county of ..... an insane person, has been admitted as a patient into the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, Kalamazoo:

"Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, in consideration thereof, bind ourselves to F. W. Curtenius, Treasurer of said Asylum, to pay to him and his successors in office, the sum of ..... dollars ..... cents per week, for the care and board of said insane person, so long as he shall continue in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by his requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and also to provide him suitable clothing and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for him by the Steward of the Asylum, and to remove him whenever the room occupied by him shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law; and also to pay, not exceeding twenty-five dollars per quarter, for all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of said Asylum and for reasonable charges in case of an elopement, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly in advance.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names this, the ..... day of ....., in the year 18....

"I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with ..... and ..... signers of the within bond, and consider either of them fully responsible for the prompt discharge of its obligations."

#### MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify that I have seen and examined ....., of ..... and believe him to be insane.

Dated, ..... M. D."

We expect in a few weeks, to be able when desired, to provide private apartments and special attendants, as in similar institutions elsewhere.

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In conveying a patient to the Asylum, *let it never be done by deception*. Truth should not be compromised by proposing a visit to the Institution, and on arrival, suggesting the idea to the patient of staying, when their admission had already been decided upon; nor should patients be induced to come and "stay a few days, to see how they like it," under the impression that they can leave at pleasure. Such treachery not only destroys confidence in friends, but also, too often, in us, by the

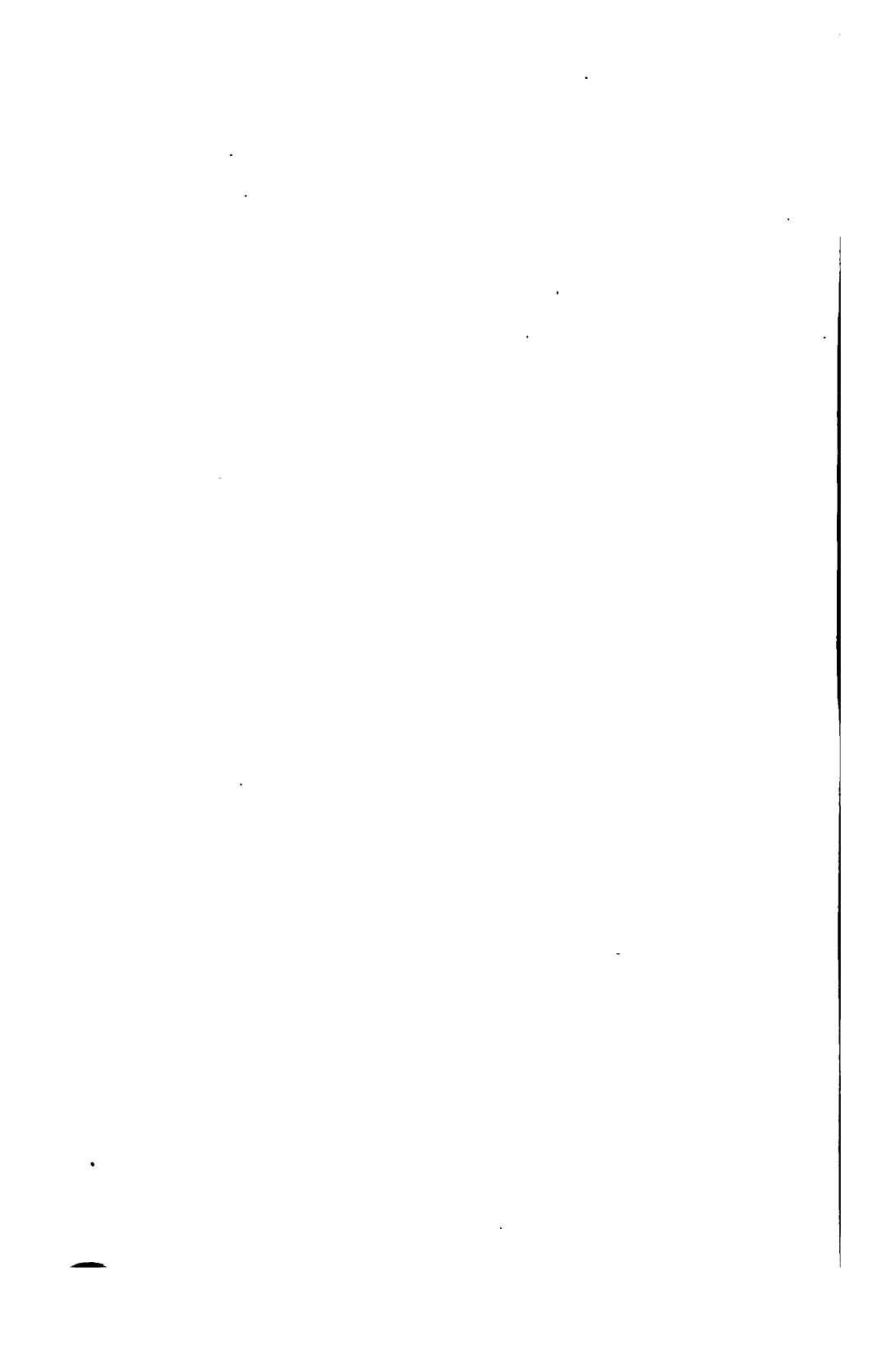
seeming conspiracy to which we are naturally supposed to be a party, than which there can scarcely be a greater barrier to improvement. Removal to the Asylum should never be attempted when the patient is much prostrated or laboring under severe bodily illness, and care should be taken that the excitement attending acute mental disease be not mistaken for physical strength.

Every patient should be supplied with at least two suits of clothing, and several changes of under garments. The outfit should be liberal when circumstances permit. As nearly all of the patients will be taken out for drives and walks, it is desirable that they be furnished with clothing of a character to enable them to do so, and also to appear at little social gatherings. When desired, articles of clothing, etc., will be furnished at the Institution.

All letters concerning patients, from individuals having the right to make inquiry, will be answered at once, and friends are promptly advised of any severe illness, accident, or event of moment or interest. The post-office and telegraphic address of one correspondent in each case is recorded, to whom such communications are sent. Letters are frequently received to which replies cannot be mailed, for the reason that the post-office address is not clearly given. A little care on the part of friends will often save them disappointment, and the Asylum unmerited censure. Information concerning inmates will not be given to casual visitors, except at the written request of friends.

Application for admission should invariably be made before the patient is brought to the Asylum, in reply to which any desired information will be cheerfully furnished. All correspondence in reference to patients may be addressed to Dr. Van Deusen, Michigan Asylum, Kalamazoo.







## APPENDIX.

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It was suggested a few years since that the practice of reporting disbursements by "schedule," giving the names of parties to whom orders for payment were issued, with purpose of payment, &c., was more satisfactory than the presentation of an analysis of expenditures classified under distinct headings. In compliance with this suggestion such a schedule is herewith presented in the form of an "Appendix," with a view of saving expense in printing, and to avoid enlarging the report proper with many additional pages of matter of little interest to the public generally.

Expenditures for purposes of construction, from Dec. 1st, 1866, to April 1st, 1867, were made by a Building Commissioner, under the provisions of section 3, Act 192, Laws of 1865.

Expenditures subsequent to the 1st of April, 1867, (the office of Building Commissioner having ceased to exist), were made by the Trustees in the usual way. Payments from Dec. 1, 1867, to the close of the biennial period, were made from the amount appropriated by Act 115, Laws of '67. The orders issued are classified as follows:

*A.*—Orders drawn in payment of bills for building material generally, hardware and furniture.

*B.*—Brick and stone mason work, stone-cutting.

*C.*—Common labor and team work.

*D.*—Skilled labor; carpenters, painters, machinists, pipe-fitters, &c.

*E.*—Special items and miscellaneous and contingent expenses.

The warrants drawn and estimates presented to the Auditor General were based upon amounts required for these specific purposes. The letters *A, B, &c.*, in the second column, indicate the class of payments in accordance with the above classification.

*List of Orders cashed by the Treasurer of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, during the biennial period ending Nov. 30, 1868.*

Voucher.	Date.	Clas.	To whom issued.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
<b>1866.</b>					
161	Dec. 1	....	Thomas Sless,.....	Laborer, 26½ days, @ \$1 75,.....	\$ 46 37
162	" 3	....	Michael Wheeler,...	" 2½ " " .....	4 37
163	" 6	....	James Henika,....	Foreman of Construction,.....	120 00
164	" 6	....	Joseph Davison,...	Carpenter, 24 days, @ \$2 75,.....	66 00
165	" 6	....	Wm. E. Johnson,...	" " " 3 00,.....	72 00
166	" 6	....	John Stich,.....	" " " 2 50,.....	60 00
167	" 8	....	G. R. McCrum,....	Expense and time fitting gutters.....	19 50
168	" 10	....	Mer. Union Ex. Co.,	Steam valves and charges, C. O. D.,.....	22 57
169	" 15	....	Thomas Sless,.....	Laborer, 11½ days, @ 1 75,.....	20 12
170	" 20	....	Kellogg & Co.,....	25 per cent. retained on lumber contract,.	93 25
<b>1867.</b>					
171	Jan. 1	....	Leander Lorio,....	Stone cutter, 27½ days, @ \$4 50,.....	124 37
172	" 1	....	James Henika,....	Salary as foreman of Construction,.....	120 00
173	" 1	....	Wm. E. Johnson,...	Carpenter, 26 days, @ \$3 00,.....	78 00
174	" 1	....	Joseph Davison,...	" 24 " 2 75,.....	66 00
175	" 1	....	John Stich,.....	" 25½ " 2 50,.....	64 37
176	" 3	....	George F. Green,...	Drafting for reports,.....	16 00
177	" 7	....	Dewing & Kent,...	Dressing 6,528 feet lumber,.....	22 81
178	" 7	....	Born & Gunn,.....	Painting 14½ days, @ \$3 00,.....	42 50
179	" 7	....	H. Montague,.....	Telegrams, freight and express charges,...	7 91
180	" 8	....	Hyde & Howland,...	Material and labor on gutters,.....	142 52
181	" 14	....	Tobias Johnson,...	10 per cent. retained on contract,.....	567 91
182	" 15	....	L. Hilliard,.....	149,530 ft. lumber, @ \$20, less 25 pr. ct. ret.,	427 23
183	" 17	....	Robinson & Gale,...	Casting man-holes, braces, etc.,.....	75 65
184	Jan. 17	....	Thos. Wilson & Br.,	Forging and machine work,.....	38 79
185	Feb. 1	....	Kellogg & Co., ....	12,953 feet common lumber, @ \$20,.....	279 06
186	" 1	....	James Henika,....	Salary as foreman of Construction,.....	120 00

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	To whom Issued.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1887.				
187	Feb. 1	1	Wm. E. Johnson	Carpenter, 26½ days, @ \$3,.....	78 75
188	" 1	1	Joseph Davison,	Carpenter, 25 days, @ \$2 75,.....	68 75
189	" 1	1	John Stich,.....	" 24½ days, @ \$2 50,.....	61 25
190	" 1	1	Leander Lorio,....	Stone cutter, 16 " 4 50,.....	72 00
191	" 9	1	Edward G. Vyne,...	125 feet raw-hide cord, @ 11c,.....	13 75
192	" 14	1	John Huntington,...	3,914 ft. slate roof, @ \$17, less \$203,.....	1,340 38
193	" 19	1	Stone Brothers,....	Printing 80 posters,.....	3 50
194	" 26	1	N. W. Manuf. Co.,	Valves and couplings,.....	25 04
195	" 26	1	G. H. Lyman,.....	Exp. to Flint and Lansing, as messenger,.....	21 15
196	" 28	1	Parsons & Wood,...	Miscellaneous hardware,.....	367 11
197	March 1	1	James Henika,....	Salary as foreman of Construction,.....	120 00
198	" 1	1	Wm. E. Johnson,...	Carpenter, 24 days, @ \$3,.....	72 00
199	" 1	1	Joseph Davison,...	" 6½ " 2 75,.....	17 75
200	" 1	1	John Stich,.....	" 18½ " 2 50,.....	46 25
201	" 6	1	Hart. Manuf. Co.,...	50 gross screws,.....	31 00
202	" 6	1	L. Hilliard,.....	70,271 ft. lumber, @ \$30, and 25 per cent. retained on \$1,681 45,.....	1,825 06
203	" 7	1	Tobias Johnson,...	Flagging stone and labor,.....	125 00
204	" 8	1	M. C. Railroad Co.,	Freight on steam pump,.....	30 30
205	" 11	1	Edward Mendel,...	Engraving, printing, paper, etc.,.....	31 00
206	" 12	1	Wood. S. P. Mf. Co.,	Steam pump and fittings,.....	550 20
207	" 14	1	Hawkins & Coleman	Gas pipe and burner keys,.....	11 83
208	" 21	1	Thomas Welch,....	Laborer, 3½ days, @ \$1 75,.....	5 06
209	" 21	1	Isaac Toonder,....	" 2½ " " .....	3 08
210	" 21	1	Jehn O'Brien,....	" 3½ " " .....	5 06
211	" 21	1	Edward Conner,...	" 3½ " " .....	5 06
212	" 23	1	N. W. Manuf. Co.,	Pipe and fittings,.....	24 77
213	" 26	1	R. Ball & Co.,....	Moulding machine and cutters,.....	378 00
214	" 26	1	M. C. Railroad Co.,	Freight on machine,.....	11 83
215	" 26	1	H. Montague,.....	Telegrams, express charges, etc.,.....	5 21
216	" 27	1	N. W. Manuf. Co.,	Cast iron pipe, valves, etc.,.....	64 86
217	" 27	1	H. Montague,.....	Telegrams, express charges, etc.,.....	40 67
218	" 27	1	Woodward S. P. Co.	Steam gauge, syphon and coupling,.....	26 37
219	" 28	1	E. H. Van Dusen,.	Expenses to Lansing, three times,.....	35 33

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	To whom Issued.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1867.				
220	Mar. 28	....	Farrand & Shibley, ..	2 barrels linseed oil, .....	\$135 17
221	" 29	....	N. W. Manuf. Co., ..	Water guage and flange, .....	13 01
222	" 29	....	Mich. Cent. R. R. Co	Freight on glass, oil and pipe, .....	33 19
223	" 29	....	John Wright, .....	Team work, 1 day, .....	4 00
224	" 29	....	Marens Lucase, ..	Laborer, 3¼ days @ \$1 75, .....	5 69
225	" 29	....	A. D. Robinson, ..	Expenses to Lansing as messenger, .....	10 00
226	" 29	....	H. Montague, .....	Mak. meas'm'ts, superv. labor, delivery, etc.	250 00
6704	April 1	....	James Henika, ....	Foreman of Construction, 26 days @ \$5, ..	130 00
6705	" 1	....	Wm. E. Johnson, ..	Carpenter, 26 days, @ \$3, .....	78 00
7706	" 1	....	Joseph Davison, ..	" 23 " 2 75, .....	63 25
6707	" 1	....	John Stich, .....	" 26 " 2 50, .....	65 00
6708	" 1	....	Daniel Jacobs, ....	" 5 " 2 75, .....	13 75
6709	" 1	....	Thos. Hickey, .....	Laborer, 5¼ " 1 75, .....	9 19
6710	" 1	....	Michael Wheeler, ..	" 16¼ " " .....	29 31
6711	" 1	....	Thomas Sless, .....	" 21¼ " " .....	37 63
6727	" 4	....	Born & Gunn, .....	Painting, 13 " .....	37 00
6728	" 4	....	Michael Welch .....	10 cords wood @ \$5, for dry kiln, .....	50 00
6731	" 5	....	Horton & Leonard, ..	Printing bill heads, .....	7 00
6732	" 5	....	Jackson & Wiley, ..	Locomotive boiler and fixtures, .....	700 00
6733	" 11	....	John Doyle, .....	Laying stone 9¼ days, @ \$3 50, .....	32 37
6742	" 15	....	Robinson & Gale, ..	Cast iron sash, pipe, etc., .....	1,196 23
6743	" 19	....	M. C. R. R. Co., ....	Freight on boiler, fixtures, castings, etc., ..	43 70
6749	" 19	....	Dudley & White, ..	Sand screen, screws, etc., .....	15 93
6750	" 19	....	Thos. Willson & Br,	Cutting pipe, forging and drilling, .....	15 90
6752	" 19	....	Richard Douglass, ..	2,150 ft. oak b'ds, @ \$20, less \$5 ret., pr. c't,	32 25
6753	" 20	....	Tobias Johnson, ....	For laying brick, estimate, .....	446 35
6756	" 26	....	Richard Douglass, ..	1,076 ft. oak boards, @ \$20, less \$5 ret'd.,	17 22
6757	" 27	....	VanHusen, Charles & Co., .....	Large oil can, etc., .....	25 25
6758	" 27	....	R. Ball & Co., .....	Sash heads and cutters, .....	32 30
6762	" 27	....	Gale, Parrin & Co.,	Bolting and screws .....	6 23
6764	" 27	....	M. C. R. R. Co. ....	Freight on glass, .....	21 57
6782	May 1	....	James Henika, ....	Foreman, 26 days, @ \$5, .....	130 00
6783	" 1	....	Joseph Davison, ..	Carpenter, 25 " 2 75, .....	68 75

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	To whom Issued.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1867.				
6784	May 1	1	John Stich,.....	Carpenter, 23 days, @ \$3 50,.....	\$ 57 50
6785	" 1	1	Wm. E. Johnson,...	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
6786	" 1	1	Daniel Jacobs,....	" 25 " 2 75,.....	68 75
6787	" 1	1	Thomas Hickey,...	Laborer, 26 " 1 75,.....	45 75
6788	" 1	1	Michael Wheeler,...	" 24 " " .....	42 00
6789	" 1	1	Thomas Sless,.....	" 24 " " .....	42 00
6801	" 2	2	Isaac Toonder,....	" 8 " " .....	14 00
6802	" 2	2	Andrew Pyl,.....	Mason, 26 d's, 7 @ \$2.50, 5 @ \$4, 14 @ 4.50	197 50
6804	" 2	2	Born & Guan,.....	Paint. 22 d's, @ \$3, 24 6-10, \$2.50, m'l 1.50	120 00
6807	" 4	4	Tobias Johnson,...	Mason work and lime,.....	727 77
6810	" 6	6	N. W. Manuf. Co.,	Pipe and fittings,.....	88 70
6821	" 10	10	E. A. Carder & Co.,	Furniture and chairs,.....	311 05
6834	" 13	13	Newman & Ford,...	10 tons, 450 lbs. brown lime, @ \$3.50,....	88 51
6838	" 18	18	Tobias Johnson,...	Laying brick and other mason work,....	682 02
6839	" 20	20	M. C. R. R. Co.,...	Fr't on lime, \$34, gas pipe and putty, \$3.40	27 40
6835	" 27	27	Johnson & Sherman	2 marble slabs, @ \$5,.....	10 00
6836	" 27	27	Farrand, Sheley & Co	1 bbl. putty, 336 lbs. @ 7c, cartage 50c,...	26 12
6840	" 30	30	Edward Mendel,...	Eng., print, lith. plates and blanks for rep.	140 30
6841	June 1	1	James Henika,....	Foreman, 27 days, @ \$5,.....	135 00
6842	" 1	1	Wm. E. Johnson,...	Carpenter, " " 3,.....	51 00
6843	" 1	1	John Stich,.....	" " " 2 50,.....	67 00
6844	" 1	1	Joseph Davisson,...	" " " 2 75,.....	74 25
6845	" 1	1	Daniel Jacobs,....	" " " 2 75,.....	74 25
6846	" 1	1	Michael Wheeler,...	Laborer, 16 days, @ \$1 75,.....	28 00
6847	" 1	1	Teunes Sless, ....	" 25 " " .....	42 75
6848	" 1	1	Thomas Hickey,...	" 24 " " .....	42 00
6849	" 1	1	Peter Abbess, ....	" 10 " " .....	17 50
6850	" 1	1	A. Menard,.....	Stone cutter, 9 days, @ \$5,.....	45 00
6851	" 1	1	A. P. LaRue,.....	" " " .....	45 00
6852	" 1	1	Isaac Toonder,....	Laborer, 26 days, @ \$1 75,.....	45 00
6864	" 1	1	John Wright,.....	Team work, 18 1/4 days, @ \$4,.....	74 00
6865	" 1	1	William Camp,....	Laborer, 8 days, @ \$1 75,.....	14 00
6872	" 1	1	Tobias Johnson,...	Brick laid, 184 3/4; estimate, \$400, .....	584 04
6880	" 1	1	N. W. Manuf. Co.,	Pipe and fittings,.....	115 70

## APPENDIX.

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*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
1887.					
6881	June 3	.....	Andrew Pyl,.....	Mason, 27 days, @ \$4 50, .....	\$121 50
6886	" 8	.....	John Turnbull,....	Pipe fitter, 1 23-30ths month, @ \$20,.....	84 67
6897	" 8	.....	Born & Gunn,.....	Painting and glazing, 38 days, @ \$2 50; 23½ days, @ \$3; material, \$1 50, .....	167 00
6900	" 10	.....	Kellogg & Co.,....	150 oak posts, @ 25 cents, c'tge, \$1, .....	38 50
6904	" 10	.....	James Henika,....	2,000 shingles, @ \$4, for dry kiln, .....	8 00
6905	" 10	...	E. H. Van Deusen,.	Exp. to Det. and Chl., ab't flag'g, pipe, etc.	14 15
6907	" 11	.....	Union Glass Co.,...	30 boxes glass, for windows, .....	175 00
6912	" 17	.....	A. Mintern,.....	Carpenter, 5 days, @ \$2 75, .....	13 75
6913	" 18	.....	Leander Lorio,....	Stone cutter 1 day, @ \$5, .....	5 00
6914	" 18	.....	D. M. Tyler,.....	Piano Forte, .....	440 00
6915	" 19	.....	Union Glass Co....	12 boxes window glass, .....	112 13
6918	" 20	.....	Farrand, Sholey & Co	550 lbs. white lead, \$95 25; 500 lbs. F. zinc, and cartage, \$85 50, .....	181 75
6921	" 21	.....	N. W. Manuf Co.,.	Pipe and fittings, .....	237 96
6923	" 22	.....	Richard Douglass,.	1,722 ft. oak boards, @ \$20, less 20 % ct.,	25 83
6933	" 29	.....	M. C. B. R. Co.,...	Freight on pipe and fittings, .....	50 70
6939	" 29	.....	A. Menard, .....	Stone cutter, 24½ days, @ \$5, .....	122 50
6940	" 29	.....	Tobias Johnson,...	Estimate on brick work, .....	260 00
6941	" 29	.....	A. P. La Rue,....	Stone cutter, 24½ days, @ \$5, .....	122 50
6942	" 29	.....	A. Mintern,.....	Carpenter, 12 days, @ \$3, .....	36 00
6943	" 29	.....	J. Whitford,.....	70 bushels lime, @ 40 cts., .....	28 00
6961	July 1	.....	Thomas Hoagland,	Fit pipes and heat apparatus, .....	32 06
6964	" 1	.....	John D. Turnbull,.	" " " 23-25ths m. @ \$20	18 40
6973	" 1	.....	Andrew Pyl,.....	Mason, 25 days, @ \$4 50, .....	112 50
6974	" 1	.....	Born & Gunn,.....	Painting 49½ d's, @ \$2 50; 23½ d's, @ \$3	194 25
6975	" 1	.....	John Wright,.....	Team work, 24½ days, @ \$4, .....	99 00
6976	" 1	.....	James Henika,....	Foreman, 25 days, @ \$5, .....	125 00
6977	" 1	.....	Daniel Jacobs,....	Carpenter, 24½ " 3, .....	74 25
6978	" 1	.....	Joseph Davison,...	" 23½ " 3, .....	70 50
6979	" 1	.....	John Stich,.....	" 25 " 2 50, .....	62 50
6980	" 1	.....	Wm. E. Johnson,...	" 26 " 3, .....	75 00
6981	" 1	.....	Peter Abbess, .....	Laborer, 24½ " 1 75, .....	42 87
6982	" 1	.....	Michael Wheeler,...	" 22 " 1 75, .....	38 50
6983	" 1	.....	Thomas Hickey, ..	" 24½ " 1 75, .....	42 87

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
1887.					
6934	July 1	.....	Isaac Toonder,....	Laborer, 24½ d's, @ 1 75.....	942 87
6935	" 1	.....	Thomas Sless,....	" 24½ " 1 75.....	42 87
6936	" 2	.....	Walker & Glover,...	121,830 brick, @ \$9 50, less 25 % ct.,....	988 04
6937	" 2	.....	Kalamazoo Br'k Co.	105,903 " " " " ....	754 56
6938	" 3	.....	Benjamin Vert,....	Mason, 14½ days, @ \$4.....	56 00
6939	" 3	.....	W. B. Pike, .....	Plastering, 15½ days, @ \$4.....	62 00
6937	" 5	.....	Newman & Ford,...	10 828-2,000ths tons brown lime, @ \$3 50,	36 51
7038	" 8	.....	N. W. Manuf. Co.,	Pipe and fittings.....	708 20
7011	" 19	.....	Dudley & White,...	Locks, brass butts and screws,.....	7 67
7012	" 19	.....	Kalamazoo B'k Co.	79,644 brick @ \$9, less 25 % ct.,.....	637 00
7013	" 19	.....	Parsons & Wood,...	Miscellaneous hardware,.....	539 56
7018	" 19	.....	Thos. C. Brownell,...	162,525 brick @ \$9 50, less 25 % ct.,.....	1,157 00
7019	" 20	.....	Tobias Johnson,...	Laying brick and other mason work,....	609 54
7020	" 20	.....	Glover & Walker,...	68,400 brick @ \$9 50, less 25 % ct.,.....	457 26
7021	" 20	.....	L. P. Sanger & Son,	20 pieces dimension stone,.....	20 44
7022	" 20	.....	Glib't, Hubbard & Co	6 window awnings and express charges, ..	46 00
7037	" 26	.....	T. Wilson & Bro.,...	Man-hole plate, forging, etc.,.....	16 00
7038	" 27	.....	Tobias Johnson,...	Brickwork, on estimate,.....	230 00
7041	" 29	.....	M. C. R. R. Co.,...	Fr. on 4 cars slate, lime, stone, and ad. ch's	443 13
7060	Aug. 1	.....	David Turnbull,...	Pipe-fitting, 1 month,.....	75 00
7061	" 1	.....	Thos Hoagland,...	Pipe fitter, etc., 1 month.....	30 00
7062	" 1	.....	John D. Turnbull,...	" " " " .....	30 00
7065	" 1	.....	James Henika,....	Foreman, 26 days,.....	139 60
7066	" 1	.....	Wm. E. Johnson,...	Carpenter, 25 days, @ \$3 .....	75 00
7067	" 1	.....	Joseph Davison,...	" 23 " 3,.....	69 00
7068	" 1	.....	Daniel Jacobs,....	" 25 " 3,.....	75 00
7069	" 1	.....	A. Mintern,.....	" 26 " 3,.....	75 00
7070	" 1	.....	John Stich,.....	" 26 " 2 50,.....	65 00
7071	" 1	.....	Born & Gunn,.....	Painters 3 days @ \$3, 4 days @ \$2 50,....	34 00
7072	" 1	.....	A. Menard,.....	Stone cutter, 24 days, @ \$5,.....	120 00
7073	" 1	.....	A. P. La Rue,.....	" 23½ " 5,.....	116 25
7074	" 1	.....	B. S. Vert,.....	Plasterer, 23 days, @ \$4,.....	92 07
7075	" 1	.....	Wm. B. Pike,.....	" 26 " 4,.....	104 00
7076	" 1	.....	Andrew Pyl,.....	" 26 " 4 50,.....	117 00



*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1867.				
7077	Aug. 1	1	Andrew Harrison,	Plastering, 6 days, @ \$3 50,.....	\$21 00
7078	" 1	1	S. B. Qualif,.....	" 8½ " 3 50,.....	29 75
7079	" 1	1	E. Wilks,.....	" 6 " 3 50,.....	21 00
7080	" 1	1	Michael Wheeler,...	Laborer, 26 " 1 75,.....	45 50
7081	" 1	1	Thomas Hickey,...	" 26 " 1 75,.....	45 50
7082	" 1	1	Thomas Siem,.....	" 24½ " 1 75,.....	42 31
7083	" 1	1	John Wright,.....	Teaming, 19½ " 4 00,.....	77 00
7084	" 1	1	Isaac Toonder,.....	Laborer, 25½ " 1 75,.....	44 63
7085	" 1	1	Peter Abbeas,.....	" 26 " 1 75,.....	45 50
7086	" 3	1	Glover & Walker,...	170,000 brick @ \$8 less 25 ¢ ct.,.....	1,074 00
7088	" 5	1	C. & P. Mellus,....	Circular saw,.....	4 00
7090	" 5	1	N. W. Manuf. Co.,...	Pipe fittings, etc.,.....	35 30
7107	" 10	1	Tobias Johnson,...	Laying brick,.....	844 22
7109	" 13	1	Kalamazoo B'k Co,	80,178 brick @ \$9, and am't ret. on for. a't	1,192 14
7112	" 14	1	Joseph Whitford,...	80 bushels lime @ 40 cts.,.....	32 00
7113	" 15	1	Thos. C. Brownell,	215,483 brick @ \$8, less 25 ¢ ct.,.....	1,292 90
7116	" 16	1	T. J. Woodcock,...	Speaking tubes, alarm whistles, etc.,.....	47 40
7118	" 16	1	Geo. E. Hollister,...	Paint, turpentine, etc.,.....	26 42
7119	" 17	1	Bixby Brothers,...	Shingles, posts, black walnut lumber, etc.,	806 28
7123	" 17	1	James Follett,.....	Team-work, 7 days @ \$4,.....	28 00
7129	" 22	1	George Mills,.....	Receiving brick 8 days @ \$1 50,.....	12 00
7131	" 24	1	Tobias Johnson ...	Laying brick and am't ret. on former ac't,	967 94
7133	" 26	1	Glover & Walker,...	100,000 b'k @ \$9.50; 79,760 \$8, less 25 ¢ ct.	2,307 79
7137	" 30	1	B. S. Vert,.....	Plasterer, 9½ days, @ \$4,.....	38 00
7138	" 30	1	Wm. B. Pike,.....	" 26 " 4,.....	104 00
7139	Sept. 2	1	A. Menard,.....	Stone cutter, 27 days, @ \$5,.....	135 00
7140	" 2	1	A. P. La Rue,.....	" 9 " 5,.....	45 00
7160	" 2	1	David Turnbull,...	Engineer, 1 month,.....	75 00
7171	" 2	1	Thomas Hosgland,...	Fireman, 1 month,.....	30 00
7162	" 2	1	John D. Turnbull,...	Pipe fitter, etc., 1 month,.....	30 00
7163	" 2	1	N. W. Manuf. Co.,	Pipe and fittings,.....	112 87
7164	" 2	1	James Henika,....	Foreman, 27 days,.....	135 00
7166	" 2	1	Wm. E. Johnson,...	Carpenter, 27 days, @ \$3,.....	81 00
7168	" 2	1	Joseph Davison,...	" 22½ " 3,.....	66 75

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment	Amount.
	1887.				
7167	Sept. 2	....	Daniel Jacobs,....	Carpenter, 26 days, @ \$3,.....	\$78 00
7168	" 2	....	A. Mintern,.....	" 27 " 3,.....	81 00
7169	" 2	....	John Stich,.....	" 26½ " 2 75,.....	73 50
7170	" 2	....	Wm. Mintern,....	" 27 " 2 75,.....	74 25
7171	" 2	....	L. Jones,.....	" 24 " 2 50,.....	60 00
7172	" 2	....	Wm. Hanson,....	" 24 " 2 50,.....	60 00
7173	" 2	....	Andrew Fyl,.....	Mason, 27 " 4 50,.....	121 50
7174	" 2	....	R. S. Quail, ....	" 25 " 4 00,.....	100 00
7175	" 2	....	Andrew Harrison,.	" 23 " 4 00,.....	92 00
7176	" 2	....	Elias Wilks,.....	" 27 " 4 00,.....	108 00
7177	" 2	....	Peter Abbess, ....	Laborer, 27 " 1 75,.....	47 25
7178	" 2	....	Imac Toonder,....	" 27 " 1 75,.....	47 25
7179	" 2	....	Thomas Sless, ....	" 23 " 1 75,.....	40 25
7180	" 2	....	Thomas Hickey,.,.	" 27 " 1 75,.....	47 25
7181	" 2	....	Michael Wheeler,.	" 19½ " 1 75,.....	34 12
7182	" 2	....	Born & Gunn, ....	Painters 8 6-10ths d's, @ \$3 50; 7 1-10 \$3,	42 50
7184	" 3	....	John Wright, ....	Teaming, 25 days, @ \$4,.....	100 00
7188	" 3	....	Joseph Welch,....	Carpenter, 7½ days, @ \$2 75,.....	20 62
7192	" 4	....	John Pladwell,....	120 looking-glass plates and mouldings,...	71 15
7193	" 4	....	T. & J. Green,....	41 gallons neatsfoot oil, @ \$1 90,.....	77 90
7200	" 7	....	Tobias Johnson,...	Estimate on brick laid,.....	738 00
7203	" 10	....	Henry Montague, ..	Exp.to Det. ab't ct. for hot water boiler, etc,	12 70
7206	" 13	....	N. W. Manuf. Co.,.	Pipe and fittings,.....	880 58
7210	" 17	....	M. C. R. R. Co.,..	Freight on pipe, castings and oil,.....	50 02
7212	" 19	....	C. & P. Mellus,....	1 circular saw and repairs,.....	8 05
7217	" 21	....	Tobias Johnson,...	Estimate on brick work,.....	300 00
7219	" 21	....	Robinson & Gale, ..	Cast iron girders, brackets, etc.,.....	454 12
7221	" 23	....	Joseph Whitford, ..	40 bushels lime, @ 40 cts,.....	16 00
7223	" 24	....	T. C. Brownell,....	22 M b'k @\$7, & 25 %c, ret. bef. on \$3,267.85,	973 98
7224	" 24	....	R. L. Banghart,...	Carpenter, 6 days, @ \$3,.....	18 00
7225	" 25	....	J. Wilson,.....	Bolts, brackets, cutting pipe, etc.,.....	41 37
7226	" 25	....	Parsons & Wood, ..	Material and labor for cupola roof, etc.,...	251 82
7229	" 26	....	J. L. Mott Iron w's,	Cast Pipe, etc.,.....	111 84
7231	" 27	....	Kalamazoo B'k Co.,	1,200 brick,.....	11 40

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1867.				
7233	Sept. 26	....	Richard Douglass,	1,894 feet oak board, less 25 ¢ cent.,.....	\$38 41
7234	" 30	....	M. C. R. R. Co.,...	Freight on boiler iron, etc.,.....	28 39
7250	Oct. 1	....	James Henika,....	Foreman, 25 days, @ \$5,.....	125 00
7251	" 1	....	Wm. E. Johnson...	Carpenter, 25 " 2,.....	75 00
7252	" 1	....	Joseph Davison,...	" 24½ " 2,.....	75 50
7253	" 1	....	Daniel Jacobs,....	" 24 " 2,.....	72 00
7254	" 1	....	John Stich,.....	" 25 " 2 75,.....	69 75
7255	" 1	....	William Mintern,...	" 25 " 2 75,.....	68 75
7256	" 1	....	Joseph Welch,....	" 7 " 2 75,.....	19 25
7257	" 1	....	A. Mintern,.....	" 24½ " 3 00,.....	74 25
7258	" 1	....	L. Jones, .....	" 25 " 2 75,.....	68 75
7259	" 1	....	William Hanson, ..	" 23 " 2 00,.....	66 00
7260	" 1	....	S. Whitehead,.....	" 12½ " 3 00,.....	38 25
7261	" 1	....	Born & Gunn,....	Painters, 6½ days, @ \$2 50; 7 days @ \$2,	37 25
7262	" 1	....	Andrew Pyl, .....	Mason, 24½ days, @ \$4 50,.....	110 25
7263	" 1	....	Ellas Wilks,.....	" 25 " " 4 00,.....	100 00
7264	" 1	....	Andrew Harrison, ..	" 25 " " 4 00,.....	100 00
7265	" 1	....	B. S. Qualf,.....	" 24 " " 4 00,.....	96 00
7266	" 1	....	Michael Wheeler,...	Laborer, 25 days, @ \$1 75,.....	43 75
7267	" 1	....	Thomas Sless,.....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	43 75
7268	" 1	....	Peter Abbeem,....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	43 75
7269	" 1	....	Isaac Toonder, ....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	43 75
7270	" 1	....	Thomas Hickey, ..	" 25 " 1 75,.....	43 75
7271	" 1	....	R. L. Banghart, ...	Carpenter, 7 days, @ \$3 00,.....	21 00
7293	" 3	....	N. W. Manuf. Co.,...	Gas-fitter's proving pump and gauge,.....	25 75
7300	" 5	....	Tobias Johnson,...	Brickwork and amount retained,.....	1,935 13
7302	" 7	....	S. Whitehead,.....	Carpenter, 4½ days, @ \$3 00,.....	13 50
7307	" 9	....	A. Menard,.....	Stone cutter, 12½ days, @ \$5 00,.....	62 50
7308	" 9	....	A. P. Larue,.....	" 12 " 5 00,.....	60 00
7310	" 10	....	M. C. R. R. Co.,...	Freight on mattresses from New York,...	150 64
7317	" 16	....	Stone Brothers,....	1,250 receipts in 10 books, and advertising,	11 00
7318	" 16	....	Dudley & White, ..	Locks, files, rope, etc.,.....	13 94
7319	" 18	....	Glover & Walker, .	249,700 brick, @ 7,.....	1,747 90
7324	" 19	....	John Munger,.....	Excavating, 5 days, @ \$1 75,.....	8 75

## List of Orders—Continued.

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1867.				
7325	Oct. 19	....	John Domlino,....	Excavating, 5 days, @ \$1 75,.....	\$ 8 75
7326	" 21	....	A. T. Stewart & Co.	Mattresses, blankets, etc.,.....	3,323 12
7328	" 22	....	Chase & Co.,.....	1 pr. wrought iron gates, fixture, etc.,....	100 00
7330	" 22	....	A. Menard, .....	Stone cutter .....	26 00
7332	" 25	....	N. W. Manuf. Co.,	Globe and angle valves, etc.,.....	251 31
7334	" 25	....	N. W. Manuf. Co.,	For steam and gas pipe,.....	47 50
7335	" 26	....	John Domlino,....	Excavating, 4 3-10ths days, @ 1 75,.....	7 62
7336	" 26	....	Abbott Myers,....	" 9 " " 1 75,.....	16 27
7337	" 26	....	Cornellius Zeedyk,.	" 9 " " 1 75,.....	16 27
7338	" 26	....	John Munger,....	" 3 " " 1 75,.....	6 47
7340	" 26	....	Thomas Brownell,.	Team work, 3 days, @ \$4,.....	12 00
7341	" 28	....	John Wright,....	" 31 " 4,.....	124 00
7342	" 29	....	Newman Ford & Co	7 430-000ths tons brown lime, @ \$3 50, ..	61 23
7343	" 29	...	VanHousen, C. & Co	Crockery, plated and japan ware, etc.,....	1,493 79
7346	" 29	....	Steward,.....	Express charges and New York exchange,	19 44
7347	" 29	....	Thomas Roberts,...	Excavating, 4 3-10ths days, @ \$3 25,.....	9 67
7349	" 31	....	M. C. R. R. Co.,...	Freight on gas pipe, iron, lime, etc.,.....	33 91
7350	Nov. 1	....	James Henika,...	Foreman, 27 day, @ \$5.....	136 00
7351	" 1	....	Wm. E. Johnson,...	Carpenter, 27 days, @ \$3 00,.....	81 00
7352	" 1	....	Daniel Jacobs,....	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
7353	" 1	....	John Stich,.....	" 26 1/2 " 2 75,.....	72 25
7354	" 1	....	Joseph S. Davison,	" 12 1/2 " 3 00,.....	36 75
7355	" 1	....	William Hanson,...	" 24 1/2 " 3 75,.....	79 12
7356	" 1	....	A. Mintern .....	" 27 " 3 00,.....	81 00
7357	" 1	....	Wm. Mintern,....	" 26 " 2 75,.....	71 50
7358	" 1	....	Lewis Jones,.....	" 25 " 2 75,.....	68 75
7359	" 1	....	R. L. Banghart,...	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
7360	" 1	....	George Lewis,....	" 15 " 3 00,.....	45 00
7361	" 7	....	Andrew Pyl,.....	Mason, 27 days, @ \$4 50,.....	121 50
7362	" 1	....	E. Carnahan,....	Carpenter, 16 days, @ \$3 00,.....	48 00
7363	" 1	....	M. Wheeler,.....	Laborer, 27 days; 17 @ 1 75; 10 @ 2 25,.	52 25
7364	" 1	....	Thomas Hickey,...	" 27 days, @ \$1 75,.....	47 25
7365	" 1	....	Thomas Slem,.....	" 16 " 1 75; 16, @ 2 25, ..	56 50
7366	" 1	....	Isaac Toonder,....	" 27 " 1 75,.....	47 25

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1867.				
7367	Nov. 1	....	Peter Abbeas, ....	Laborer, 26 days, @ \$1 75,.....	\$45 50
7368	" 1	....	Born & Gunn,.....	Painters, 27½ days, @ \$2 50; 18 d's, \$3.,	165 25
7369	" 1	....	N. W. Manuf. Co.,..	Pipe, fittings, etc.,.....	164 77
7370	" 1	....	David Turnbull,..	Pipe fitting, 1 month,.....	75 00
7371	" 1	....	Thomas Hoagland,.	" " .....	30 00
7380	" 2	....	John D. Turnbull,.	" 23-27ths month, @ \$30, .....	17 04
7383	" 2	....	Andrew Harrison,.	Mason, 13 days, @ \$4,.....	52 00
7405	" 5	....	Lewis Noonan,...	Laborer, 16 3-10ths days, @ \$1 65,.....	26 52
7406	" 5	....	Thomas Seedor,...	" " " 1 75,.....	26 52
7412	" 2	....	John Huntington,.	Laying slate on roof of north wing,.....	2,414 17
7413	" 9	....	Brown & Hunting- ton, .....	Slate, nails and repairs to roof,.....	31 72
7415	" 11	....	Buchanan & Carroll	16 flues for boilers,.....	322 94
7416	" 11	....	E. Wilks,.....	Mason, 15 days, @ \$4,.....	60 00
7418	" 13	....	C. M. Sprague,....	45 bushels lime, @ 40 cts.,.....	18 00
7421	" 14	....	Joseph Whitford,.	" " " .....	18 00
7424	" 15	....	Joseph Whitford,.	" " " .....	18 00
7426	" 16	....	A. T. Stewart & Co.,	50 pairs blankets,.....	191 91
7428	" 16	....	Tuttle & Bailey,...	2 screens and 14 feet marble,.....	66 65
7430	" 21	....	M. C. R. R. Co.,...	Freight on pipe and sundries,.....	103 57
7431	" 21	....	O. M. Allen,.....	5 boxes window glass,.....	27 50
7432	" 21	....	Bixby Brothers,...	Lumber, stucco, etc.,.....	278 92
7438	" 21	....	N. W. Manuf. Co.,.	Steam pipe and fittings.....	117 23
7439	" 22	....	B. S. Quail, .....	Mason, 15 days, @ \$4,.....	60 00
7440	" 25	....	Hillard & Haines,.	Lumber, .....	626 85
7443	" 27	....	Parsons & Wood,.	Butts, files, screws, hardware, etc.,....	422 91
7444	" 22	....	Farrand, Sheley & Co	2 bbls. oil, 500 lbs. white lead, zinc, etc.,	243 01
7446	" 27	....	Charles A. Chase,.	Ser. and trav. ex. visiting Trenton Asylum,	32 15
7447	" 27	....	A. W. Mandrelle,.	Shelves and cases,.....	50 00
7448	" 27	....	E. H. Van Deusen,.	Trav. exp. on Asylum business,.....	55 95
7450	" 29	....	Buchanan & Carroll	Making hot water boilers, 2 tanks, boiler plate and labor,.....	1,367 33
7452	" 30	....	William Crawford,.	Laborer, 30 days, @ \$1 75,.....	52 50
7453	" 30	....	A. Vronjin De Weig,	" 26 3-10ths days, @ \$1 75,.....	63 53
7456	" 30	....	A. Menard,.....	Stone cutter, 1½ days, @ \$5, .....	8 75

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1867.				
7441	Nov. 30	....	VanHeusen, Charles & Co.,.....	Tinware for kitchen and halls,.....	\$123 30
7439	Dec. 2	D	M. C. R. R. Co.,....	Freight on glass and pipe,.....	14 34
7438	" 3	A	Union Glass Co.,...	3 boxes window glass,.....	65 30
7437	" 3	E	Horton & Leonard,	Furnishing and printing 1,500 blanks,....	15 00
7436	" 2	A	A. T. Stewart & Co.,	Carpet and drugging,.....	30 05
7473	" 2	D	Lewis Jones,.....	Carpenter, 23½ days, @ \$2 75,.....	65 94
7474	" 2	"	William Mintern,...	" 26 " 2 75,.....	71 30
7475	" 2	"	A. Mintern,.....	" 25½ " 3 00,.....	76 30
7476	" 2	"	Joseph Davison,...	" 23 " 3 00,.....	69 00
7477	" 2	"	Daniel Jacobs,....	" 24½ " 3 00,.....	73 30
7478	" 2	"	John Stich,.....	" 23½ " 2 75,.....	64 05
7479	" 2	"	R. M. Banghart,...	" 24 " 3 00,.....	72 00
7480	" 2	"	Wm. E. Johnson,...	" 25½ " 3 00,.....	77 35
7481	" 2	"	James Henika,....	Foreman, 26 " 5 00,.....	130 00
7482	" 2	C	Thomas Sless,....	Laborer, 24½ " 1 75,.....	42 23
7483	" 2	"	Peter Abbeas,....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	43 75
7484	" 2	D	Edward Carnahan,	Carpenter, 24½ days, @ \$3 00,.....	73 50
7485	" 2	"	William Hanson,...	" 25 " 2 75,.....	69 75
7486	" 2	"	Geo. Lewis,.....	" 23 " 3 00,.....	69 00
7487	" 2	"	Born & Gunn,....	Painters, 25 " 2 50; 23 d's, \$3,	121 50
7488	" 2	C	Thomas Hickey,...	Laborer, 24 " 1 75,.....	42 00
7489	" 2	B	E. Wilks,.....	Mason, 8 " 4 00,.....	32 00
7490	" 2	"	Andrew Harrison,...	" 15 " 4 00,.....	60 00
7491	" 2	"	Benj. Rowe,.....	" 25 " 4 00,.....	100 00
7492	" 2	C	M. Wheeler,.....	Laborer, 24 " 1 75,.....	42 00
7493	" 2	B	Andrew Pyl,.....	Mason, 24 " 4 50,.....	108 00
7494	" 2	"	L. B. Quail,.....	" 12 " 4 00,.....	48 00
7495	" 2	"	A. De Kubber,....	" 22 " 4 00,.....	88 00
7508	" 3	D	David Turnbull,...	Pipe fitting, self and son, 1 month,.....	75 00
7510	" 3	"	Thomas Hoagland,.	" 1 month,.....	22 00
7511	" 3	C	Isaac Toonder,....	Laborer, 24 days, @ \$1 75,.....	42 00
7512	" 4	E	St. Jo. V. R. R. Co.,	Freight on iron goods and castings,.....	20 34
7520	" 4	"	Henry Montague,...	Stand, sundries, express charges, etc.,....	25 00
7524	" 5	"	Thomas Brownell,.	Teaming 14 d's, @ \$4; labor of brother, \$1.75	67 75

*List of Orders.—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Chas.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1867.				
7525	Dec. 6	A	N. Brittain,.....	Copper strips for lightning rods and points,	\$56 30
7526	" 7	B	John Doyle,.....	Laying stone, 13 days, @ \$4 00, .....	52 00
7528	" 7	A	Robinson & Gale,...	Castings, bolts, pipe, etc.,.....	514 15
7530	" 9	C	T. Vertger,.....	Laborer, 8 days, @ \$1 75,.....	14 00
7531	" 9	"	John Domino,.....	" 12 " 1 75,.....	21 00
7533	" 10	B	Benj. Rowe,.....	Mason, 7 " 4 00,.....	28 00
7533	" 10	"	A. De Kubber,.....	" 7 " 4 00,.....	28 00
7534	" 10	D	R. Banghart,.....	Carpenter, 7 " 2 75,.....	19 50
7536	" 10	C	John Domino,.....	Laborer, 2 " 1 75,.....	3 50
7537	" 11	"	C. Ceedyke,.....	" 13½ " 1 75,.....	23 15
7538	" 11	"	John Vogler,.....	" 12½ " 1 75,.....	21 83
7539	" 11	"	J. Vrojin De Weig, .....	" 13½ " 1 75,.....	23 63
7540	" 11	"	A. Vrojin De Weig, .....	" 9 " 1 75,.....	15 75
7543	" 13	A	C. S. D'Arcambal, .....	Porcelain labels, for drawers,.....	29 75
7545	" 17	"	VanHeusen, Charles & Co.,.....	Gas fixtures, etc.,.....	18 10
7546	" 17	"	Dudley & White,...	2 gross screws, small saw, hooks, etc.,...	3 55
7548	" 17	"	J.L.Mott Iron Works	Pipe and fittings, bath tubs, sinks, etc.,...	683 58
7549	" 17	"	O. M. Allen,.....	Glass, whiting, brashes, red lead, etc.,...	64 23
7550	" 17	"	N. W. Manuf. Co., .....	Pipe, valves, fittings, etc.,.....	114 27
7551	" 17	"	A. Balch,.....	800 feet common pine lumber,.....	16 00
7553	" 17	D	J. Wilson,.....	Forging, machine work, etc.,.....	126 51
7553	" 17	A	Kellogg & Co., ....	24 lights glazed sash,.....	5 00
7554	" 18	"	Farrand, Sheley & Co	257 lbs. putty, @ 6 cts., and cartage,.....	15 32
7557	" 21	"	R. Douglass,.....	3,050 ft. oak flooring, @ \$20, less 25 % ct.	45 30
7560	" 23	B	James Miller,.....	Plasterer, 13 days, @ \$4,.....	52 00
7563	" 23	A	J.L.Mott Iron Works	Cast iron wash-stands, plugs, etc.,.....	66 77
7570	" 23	"	Carter, Gilbert & Co	Mattresses, furniture, etc.,.....	523 25
7574	" 31	D	George Lewis,.....	Carpenter, 25 days, @ \$3 00,.....	75 00
	1868.				
7576	Jan. 1	D	William Hanson,...	" 25½ " 2 75,.....	70 13
7577	" 1	"	Edward Carnahan, .....	" 24 " 3 00,.....	72 00
7578	" 1	"	William Mintern,...	" 25½ " 2 75,.....	70 81
7579	" 1	"	Joseph Davisson,...	" 24 " 3 00,.....	72 00
7580	" 1	"	Daniel Jacobs,.....	" 23½ " 3 00,.....	71 25

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1863.				
7581	Jan. 1	D	John Stich,.....	Carpenter, 25 days @ \$2 75,.....	\$68 75
7582	" 1	"	Wm. E. Johnson,...	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
7583	" 1	"	A. Mintern,.....	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
7584	" 1	B	Andrew Pyl,.....	Mason, 16 " 4 50,.....	117 00
7585	" 1	D	Lewis Jones,.....	Carpenter, 27 " 2 75,.....	74 25
7586	" 1	"	James Henika,.....	Foreman, 25 " 5 00,.....	126 00
7587	" 1	"	Thomas Hoagland,...	Pipe fitting, 1 month,.....	32 00
7588	" 1	"	D. Turnbull and Son	" self and son, 1 month,.....	95 00
7589	" 1	C	Thomas Brownell,...	Team work, 23½ days, @ \$4; 1 day br. \$1 75	96 75
7590	" 1	"	Peter Abbess,.....	Laborer, 26 days, @ \$1 75,.....	45 50
7591	" 1	"	Isaac Toonder,.....	" 26 " 1 75,.....	45 50
7592	" 1	"	Thomas Sless,.....	" 26 " 1 75,.....	45 50
7593	" 1	"	Thomas Hickey,...	" 23 " 1 75,.....	40 25
7594	" 1	"	M. Wheeler,.....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	43 75
7595	" 1	D	Born & Gunn,.....	Painters, 21 7¼-10ths days, @ \$3 50; 23 6-10ths days, @ \$3 00,.....	122 17
7622	" 8	A	Richard Douglass,...	1,585 ft. oak boards, less 25 ¢ ct.,.....	23 75
7634	" 9	D	David Turnbull, ...	Pipe fitter, as per resolution of trustees,...	300 00
7639	" 12	"	William Hanson,...	Carpenter, 9 days, @ \$2 75,.....	24 75
7641	" 13	B	Andrew Harrison,...	Mason, 2½ " 4 00,.....	10 00
7650	" 16	E	E. H. Van Deusen,...	Trav. and exp. at Chicago on Asylum bus.,	21 30
7660	" 21	B	S. B. Qualf, .....	Mason, 7 days, @ \$4 00,.....	28 00
7661	" 21	A	Richard Douglass,...	1,568 ft. oak boards, @ \$20, less 25 ¢ ct.,	32 02
7664	" 22	"	Hawkins & Coleman	Gas fixtures,.....	3 15
7692	" 31	E	M. C. R. R. Co., ...	Freight on pipes, load, etc.,.....	28 83
7694	" 31	C	Thomas Sless,.....	Labor, 22 days, @ \$1 75,.....	38 50
7699	Feb. 1	A	O. H. Tarbell, .....	701 feet oak, @ \$20,.....	14 02
7704	" 1	"	W. B. Clark & Son,	Carpet, table linen, rugs, etc.,.....	92 55
7706	" 1	"	Geo. E. Hollister,...	Glass, load, brushes, etc.,.....	65 72
7736	" 1	"	Richard Douglass,...	2,682 ft. oak boards, @ \$20, less 25 ¢ ct.,	40 28
7736	" 3	"	W'n El. Sponge Co.,	2 sponge mattresses,.....	30 00
7738	" 3	D	George Lewis,.....	Carpenter, 26½ days, @ \$3 00,.....	79 50
7739	" 3	"	James Henika,.....	Foreman, 27½ " 5 00,.....	136 75
7740	" 3	"	Wm. E. Johnson,...	Carpenter, 27½ " 3 00,.....	83 25
7741	" 3	"	John Stich,.....	" 26 " 2 75,.....	71 00



*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	To whom Issued.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1868.				
7742	Feb. 3	D	Daniel Jacobs,.....	Carpenter, 26 days, @ \$3 00,.....	\$78 00
7743	" 3	"	Joseph L. Davison, ..	" 18 " 3 00,.....	54 00
7744	" 3	"	A. Miotern,.....	" 26½ " 3 00,.....	80 25
7746	" 3	"	Lewis Jones,.....	" 18½, " 2 75,.....	50 19
7747	" 3	"	William Hanson, ..	" 4 " 2 75,.....	11 00
7748	" 3	"	E. Carnahan,.....	" 26½ " 3 00,.....	78 75
7749	" 3	B	Andrew Pyl,.....	Mason, 26 " 4 50,.....	117 00
7750	" 3	"	E. Wilkes, .....	" 23 " 4 00, .. .	92 00
7751	" 3	C	M. Wheeler,.....	Laborer, 24 " 1 75,.....	42 00
7752	" 3	"	Thos. Hickey,.....	" 27 " 1 75,.....	47 25
7753	" 3	"	Isaac Toonder,.....	" 24 " 1 75,.....	42 00
7754	" 3	"	Peter Abess,.....	" 27 " 1 75,.....	47 25
7755	" 3	D	David Turnbull,...	Pipe fitting, self and son, 1 month, .....	95 00
7756	" 3	"	Born & Gunn,.....	Painting 83 3¼-10th days @ \$2 50; 9 @ \$3,	110 37
7759	" 10	A	Austin Daniels, ...	2 doz. door springs and Express charges, ..	31 25
7771	" 12	"	Richard Douglass, ..	1,752 ft. oak boards @ \$20, less 25 ¾ ct., ..	36 28
7772	" 13	C	Thomas Brownell, ..	Teaming, 17 days, .....	65 75
7773	" 16	A	N. W. Mannf. Co., ..	Pipe, valves, fittings, &c.,.....	450 44
7782	" 20	"	Hilliard & Haines, ..	11,847 ft. assorted lumber,.....	1,451 39
7805	" 21	"	Farrand, Sholey & Co	1,900 lbs. pure lead @ 14½c, and cartage, ..	147 00
7806	" 22	D	Dewing & Kent, ...	Planing and dressing lumber &c, .....	308 82
7807	" 22	A	Parsons & Wood,...	Eave troughs, tin, hinges, screws, &c.,...	125 25
7808	" 22	"	Grimes & Coleman, ..	Lime,.....	26 75
7809	" 22	"	Babcock, Cobb & Co	Carpet, dragget, binding, &c., .....	108 57
7810	" 22	"	Bixby Bros.,.....	Water lime, stucco, hair, &c.,.....	34 45
7811	" 22	D	Joseph Davison, ..	Carpenter, 9 days, @ \$3 00,.....	27 00
7812	" 22	A	Richard Douglass, ..	For 25 ¾ ct. retained on lumber contract, ..	270 45
7813	" 24	E	Steward,.....	Express charges, &c.,.....	22 00
7820	" 26	A	R. Ball & Co.,.....	Head and cutters, rollers, &c.,.....	10 00
7824	" 26	"	O. H. Tarbell,.....	3,540 ft. ash boards, @ \$23,.....	170 30
7825	" 27	"	Munger & Champlin	301 yards matting, @ \$1 25½,.....	126 77
7826	March 2	D	James Hanika, ....	Foreman, 35 days, @ \$5 00,.....	125 00
7827	" 3	"	Wm. E. Johnson, ..	Carpenter, 25 " 3 00,.....	75 00
7828	" 3	"	Daniel Jacobs,.....	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	To whom Issued.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1888.				
7854	March 2	D	John Stich,.....	Carpenter, 18½ days, @ \$2 75,.....	\$51 25
7855	" 2	"	A. Mintern,.....	" 25 " 2 00,.....	75 00
7856	" 2	"	Wm. Mintern,.....	" 43 " 2 75,.....	118 25
7857	" 2	"	E. Carnahan,.....	" 24½ " 2 00,.....	73 50
7858	" 2	"	Lewis Jones,.....	" 24 " 3 00,.....	72 00
7859	" 2	"	George Lowi,.....	" 20½ " 3 00,.....	61 25
7860	" 2	"	Wm. Hanson,.....	" 20½ " 2 75,.....	56 00
7861	" 2	"	F. X. Quinette,....	" 5 " 2 75,.....	13 75
7862	" 2	"	Sidney Wheeler,....	" 4½ " 3 00,.....	14 25
7863	" 2	C	Peter Abbess,.....	Laborer, 25 " 1 75,.....	43 75
7864	" 2	"	M. Wheeler,.....	" 18 " 1 75,.....	31 50
7865	" 2	"	Isaac Toonder,....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	43 75
7866	" 2	"	Thos. Hickey,.....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	43 75
7867	" 2	D	Born & Gunn,.....	Painters, 25 days @ \$2; 50 days @ \$2 50, and material,.....	200 75
7871	" 3	C	Andrew Pyl,.....	Mason, 21½ days, @ \$4 50,.....	96 75
7872	" 3	D	David Turabull,...	Pipe fitter, self and son, 1 month,.....	95 00
7876	" 3	"	F. X. Quinette,....	Carpenter, 3 days, @ \$2 50,.....	7 50
7878	" 6	A	N. W. Manuf. Co.,	Pipe, fittings, &c.,.....	70 01
7880	" 7	"	Munger & Champlin	Carpeting, binding, &c.,.....	51 72
7889	" 11	"	G. W. Coleman,...	Register and repairing meter,.....	6 00
7890	" 12	"	Parsons & Wood, ..	Nails, hoop iron, screws, &c.,.....	151 07
7892	" 12	D	L. Weaver,.....	Turning stand legs,.....	5 00
7894	" 16	B	E. Wilkes,.....	Mason, 7½ days, @ \$4 00,.....	30 00
7901	" 19	A	Hillard & Haynes,.	7,217 feet plank and boards,....	167 25
7902	" 19	D	H. Wilson,.....	Rep. steam eng. and other machine work,	113 67
7903	" 19	A	A. S. Chubbuck,...	150 locks and extra keys,.....	521 00
7905	" 21	"	Newman & Ford,...	10 tons stone lime @ \$5 50,.....	55 00
7906	" 23	"	N. W. Manuf. Co.,	Steam pipe and fittings,.....	200 05
7908	" 24	E	E. H. Van Dusen,.	Traveling expenses to Detroit,.....	14 05
7912	" 25	"	Steward,.....	Freight, express charges, &c.,.....	6 75
7916	" 27	C	Geo. S. Mills,.....	Teaming, 6 days, @ \$4 00,.....	24 00
7917	" 27	A	Wm. Gardner,.....	16 bed spreads,.....	26 20
7918	" 27	"	J. G. Garland,.....	40 bedsteads, and turning legs,.....	127 77
7921	" 31	D	M. C. R. R. Co.,...	Freight on pipe, lime, &c.,.....	37 05

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	To whom Issued.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1883.				
7946	April 1	D	David Turnbull,...	Pipe fitting, self and son, 1 month,.....	\$95 00
7947	" 1	"	Thos. Hoagland,...	Pipe fitter, 2 22-31 months,.....	91 90
7948	" 1	"	Lewis Jones,.....	Carpenter, 26 days, @ \$3 00,.....	78 00
7949	" 1	"	Born & Gunn,.....	Painters, 67 days @ \$2 50; 23 days @ \$3, and material,.....	254 25
7950	" 1	"	Daniel Jacobs,.....	Carpenter, 26 days, @ \$3 00,.....	78 00
7951	" 1	"	A. Mintern,.....	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
7952	" 1	"	John Stich,.....	" 21½ " 2 75,.....	58 44
7953	" 1	"	Wm. E. Johnson,...	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
7954	" 1	"	James Henika,...	Foreman, 26 " 5 00,.....	130 00
7955	" 1	"	Sidney Wheeler,...	Carpenter, 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
7956	" 1	"	E. Carnahan,.....	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
7957	" 1	"	George Lewis,.....	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
7958	" 1	"	Wm. Mintern,.....	" 26 " 2 75,.....	71 50
7959	" 1	"	Wm. Hanson,.....	" 25 " 2 75,.....	68 75
7960	" 1	B	Andrew Pyl,.....	Mason, 23 " 4 52,.....	103 50
7961	" 1	O	Isaac Toonder, ....	Laborer, 26 " 1 75,.....	45 50
7962	" 1	"	Peter Abbeas,.....	" 26 " 1 75,.....	45 50
7963	" 1	"	Thos. Brownell,...	Teaming, 6½ " 1 75,.....	26 00
7965	" 1	A	Farrand,SheleyaCo	1 barrel linseed oil,.....	58 12
7966	" 2	C	Thomas Hickey, ..	Laborer. 18 days, @ \$1 75,.....	31 50
7970	" 2	"	M. Wheeler,.....	" 14 " 1 75,.....	24 50
7971	" 2	"	M. Lucas,.....	" 6½ " 1 75,.....	11 37
7972	" 2	"	Jacob De Bat,.....	" 7 " 1 75,.....	12 25
7977	" 4	A	Bixby Bros.,.....	35,841 feet flooring, .....ls.....	843 30
7980	" 6	"	N. W. Manuf. Co.,	Steam pipe and fittings, .....ls.....	21 91
7981	" 6	"	J. L. Mott Iron w'ks	Iron stop sinks,.....	58 00
7982	" 6	"	Jas. Sayre & Son,...	111 lbs. malleable iron nails,.....	23 31
7984	" 7	D	L. Weaver,.....	Turning stand arms,.....	5 25
7988	" 16	A	Robinson & Gale,...	Cast saah, weights, brackets and standards,	847 72
7996	" 16	"	George Davis,.....	4,286 feet maple plank, @ \$22,.....	93 26
7997	" 18	E	Richmond & Backus	Pay-roll book and stationery,.....	17 50
8000	" 18	A	Wm. Gardner, ....	64 yds buff Holland, @ 33c,.....	24 32
8001	" 18	"	Strong & Davidson,	332 8-12 feet flagging stone, @ 30c,.....	106 52
8004	" 20	"	Union Glass Co.,...	7 bxs. double thick window glass,.....	53 90

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	To whom issued.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1888.				
9006	April 21	A	Farrand, Sheley & Co	1 bbl. boiled linseed oil, .....	\$68 24
9006	" 21	"	Wm. Gardner, .....	180 yds green and buff Hollands, .....	51 75
9007	" 21	"	Farrand, Sheley & Co	1,000 lbs. pure lead @ 14½¢, and cartage, .....	145 00
9008	" 23	C	Mrs. Stennar, ....	Cleaning in north wing, .....	24 00
9008	" 24	A	W. B. Clement, ...	2,000 feet joists, @ \$12, .....	24 00
9014	" 27	"	N. W. Manuf. Co., ..	Oil, Bibb cocks, fittings &c., .....	265 48
9016	" 28	E	Steward, .....	Express charges on sundries, .....	14 00
9018	" 30	E	M. C. R. R. Co., ...	Freight on stone, glass, &c., .....	91 25
9019	May 1	D	Born & Gunn, .....	Painting, 72½ days, @ \$2 50; 25½ days, @ \$3, and materials, .....	289 25
9020	" 1	"	David Turnbull, ...	Engineer, self and son pipe fitter, 1 month, .....	95 00
9021	" 1	"	Thos. Hoagland, ...	Pipe fitting, &c., 1 month, .....	23 00
9022	" 1	"	James Henika, ....	Foreman, 25 days, @ \$5 00, .....	125 00
9023	" 1	"	Sidney Wheeler, ...	Carpenter, 24½ " 2 75, .....	72 75
9024	" 1	"	George Lewis, .....	" 24½ " 2 75, .....	74 25
9025	" 1	"	H. Carnahan, .....	" 19½ " 3 00, .....	58 50
9026	" 1	"	Richard Gibbs, ...	" 9 " 2 75, .....	24 75
9027	" 1	"	Wm. E. Johnson, ..	" 25 " 3 00, .....	75 00
9028	" 1	"	John Stich, .....	" 17½ " 2 75, .....	48 25
9029	" 1	"	Daniel Jacobs, ....	" 75 " 3 00, .....	48 00
9030	" 1	"	A. Minter, .....	" 25 " 3 00, .....	75 00
9031	" 1	"	Wm. Minter, .....	" 25 " 2 75, .....	68 75
9032	" 1	"	Wm. Hamon, .....	" 22½ " 2 75, .....	62 50
9033	" 1	B	Andrew Pyl, .....	Mason, 19 days, @ \$4 50, .....	85 50
9034	" 1	"	Thos. Oliver, .....	" 25½ " 4 00, .....	101 00
9035	" 1	"	A. De Kubber, ....	" 24½ " 4 00, .....	97 00
9036	" 1	C	Thos. Brownell, ...	Team work, 25½ days, @ \$4 00, .....	24 00
9037	" 1	"	John Jones, .....	" 7½ " 4 00, .....	30 00
9038	" 1	"	Thomas Hickey, ...	Blacksmith, 25 " 1 75, .....	43 75
9039	" 1	"	Michael Wheeler, ...	" 25 " 1 75, .....	43 75
9040	" 1	"	A. Vrogin De Weig, ..	" 25½ " 1 75, .....	45 00
9041	" 1	"	J. Groter, .....	" 25 " 1 75, .....	43 75
9042	" 1	"	L. Teonder, .....	" 25 " 1 75, .....	43 75
9043	" 1	"	Peter Abrams, .....	" 75 " 1 75, .....	21 00
9044	" 1	"	M. Lucas, .....	" 25 " 1 75, .....	43 75

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1888.				
8045	May 1	C	J. De Bak, .....	Laborer, 2½ days, @ \$1 75,.....	\$43 75
8046	" 1	"	A. Stickety,.....	" 8½ " 1 75,.....	14 27
8047	" 1	"	Martin Vanberg,...	" 7½ " 1 75,.....	13 13
8048	" 1	"	G. Cool,.....	" 7½ " 1 75,.....	13 13
8049	" 1	"	C. Vrolijk De Weig	" 5½ " 1 75,.....	9 22
8050	" 1	"	Thos. Welch,.....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	43 75
8051	" 1	B	A. Menard,.....	Stone cutter, 7 days, @ \$5 00,.....	35 00
8052	" 1	"	Geo. Davis, .....	" 7 " 5 00,.....	35 00
8055	" 2	E	M. C. R. R. Co.,...	Freight on oil, &c., .....	6 13
8077	" 2	C	Wm. March,.....	Laborer, 8½ days, @ \$1 75,.....	14 27
8078	" 4	E	P. E. DeMill,.....	Gas Meter,.....	37 54
8080	" 4	A	F. N. Hamlin & Co.,	Carpeting,.....	24 05
8082	" 7	E	P. E. DeMill,.....	Meter Regulator,.....	00 00
8084	" 7	"	Gordon W. Lloyd,...	Design. drawings, &c., for chapel and kitchen,.....	300 00
8095	" 8	D	Wm. Mintern,.....	Carpenter, 6 days, @ \$2 75,.....	16 50
8102	" 11	B	George Davis,.....	Stone cutting, 7 days, @ \$5 00,.....	35 00
8106	" 19	A	Joseph Whitford,...	45 bushels lime, @ 40c,.....	18 00
8108	" 19	C	John Jones,.....	Teaming, 12 days, @ \$4 00, .....	48 00
8107	" 19	A	Brown & Hunting'n	98 pieces purple slate,.....	13 00
8109	" 20	"	Wm. W. Snow,....	2 clocks and 3 doz. knives,.....	44 25
8110	" 21	B	A. Menard,.....	Stone cutter, 15½ days, @ \$6; rep'g, \$1 25,	78 75
8118	" 21	A	Dudley & White,...	Castors, screws, files, rope, &c.,.....	49 53
8119	" 21	"	Munger & Champlin	Carpeting, oil cloth, &c.,.....	26 41
8120	" 21	"	Parsons & Wood,...	Screws, tin ware, hardware, & Co.,.....	67 81
8121	" 21	D	John Wilson,.....	Machine work,.....	48 80
8122	" 22	C	M. Van De Berg,...	Laborer, 16 days, @ \$1 75,.....	28 00
8123	" 22	"	C. Vrolijk De Weig,	" 16½ " 1 75,.....	30 00
8124	" 22	"	G. Cool, .....	" 16 " 1 75; extra, 74c,...	28 75
8127	" 23	A	Geo. Lake & Son,...	10 1187-2000th tons, @ \$8 50,.....	86 83
8128	" 28	"	C. B. Grimes, ....	15 bushels white lime, @ 50c,.....	7 50
8134	" 27	E	M. C. R. R. Co.,...	Freight on lime, &c.,.....	21 72
8135	" 27	"	M. C. R. R. Co.,...	" " glas', &c.,.....	44 00
8138	" 29	A	Union Glass Co.,...	50 boxes window glass,.....	256 02
8141	" 30	B	D. W. Smith, .....	Mason, 4½ days, @ \$4 00,.....	18 00

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1888.				
8142	May 30	B	C. S. Clark, .....	Mason, 4½ days, @ \$4 00, .....	\$18 00
8143	" 30	A	E. Talman, .....	710 feet oak lumber, @ \$20, .....	14 30
8146	June 1	D	James Henika, ....	Foreman, 26 days, @ \$5 00, .....	130 00
8147	" 1	"	Wm. E. Johnson, ..	Carpenter, 25 " 3 00, .....	75 00
8148	" 1	"	A. Minter, .....	" 26 " 3 00, .....	78 00
8149	" 1	"	Wm. Hanson, .....	" 26 " 2 75, .....	71 50
8150	" 1	"	E. Carnahan, .....	" 26 " 3 00, .....	78 00
8151	" 1	"	S. Wheeler, .....	" 26 " 3 00, .....	78 00
8152	" 1	"	John Stich, .....	" 27½ " 2 75, .....	75 63
8153	" 1	"	R. N. Gibbs, .....	" 26 " 3 00, .....	78 00
8154	" 1	B	Andrew Pyl, .....	Mason, 26 " 4 50, .....	117 00
8155	" 1	"	A. De Kubber, .....	" 25½ " 4 00, .....	101 00
8156	" 1	"	Thomas Oliver, ....	" 26 " 4 00, .....	104 00
8157	" 1	"	Frank McVey, .....	" 12 " 4 00, .....	48 00
8158	" 1	C	Isaac Toonder, ....	Laborer, 14½ " 1 75, .....	26 94
8159	" 1	"	Peter Abben, .....	" 26 " 1 75, .....	47 00
8160	" 1	"	George Rice, .....	" 9½ " 1 75, .....	16 63
8167	" 1	"	Wm. March, .....	" 18 " 1 75, .....	31 53
8168	" 1	"	Thomas Slem, .....	" 12½ " 1 75, .....	21 44
8169	" 1	"	Jacob De Bat, .....	" 26 " 1 75, .....	46 50
8190	" 1	"	Jacob Grofter, .....	" 26 " 1 75, .....	46 50
8190	" 1	"	M. Lucas, .....	" 26 " 1 75, .....	46 50
8192	" 1	"	M. Wheeler, .....	" 25 " 1 75, .....	43 75
8193	" 1	"	Thos. Hickey, .....	" 25½ " 1 75, .....	44 19
8194	" 1	"	Thos. G. Brownell, ..	Teaming, 22 days, @ \$4 00, .....	88 00
8195	" 1	"	Thos. Welch, .....	Laborer, 28 " 1 75, .....	50 00
8196	" 1	"	A. Stickety, .....	" 24½ " 1 75, .....	42 38
8197	" 1	"	A. Vrojin De Weig, ..	" 26 " 1 75, .....	47 00
8198	" 1	D	Born & Gunn, .....	Painters, 26 9-10th days, @ \$3 00; 5 6-10th days, @ \$2 50, .....	122 20
8202	" 2	D	David Turnbull, ...	Engineer, self and son, 1 month, .....	96 00
8203	" 2	A	N. W. Manuf. Co., ..	Valves, fittings, &c., .....	251 00
8209	" 2	"	E. Tallman, .....	1,163 feet oak lumber, @ \$30, .....	34 86
8210	" 2	B	John Clomson, .....	Mason, 2 days, @ \$4 00, .....	8 00
8212	" 2	A	Geo. Lake & Sons, ..	11 1187-3000th tons lime, @ \$8 50, .....	96 25

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1888.				
3216	Jan. 8	A	Bixby Bros.,.....	Flooring, walnut lumber, water lime, &c.,	\$472 00
3223	" 5	"	E. Thresher,.....	1 bbl linseed oil, .....	52 50
3226	" 10	"	Farrand, Sheley & Co	1,000 lbs. pure lead, @ $14\frac{1}{2}$ c, and cartage,	145 40
3237	" 10	"	J. L. Motl Iron Work	Cast iron pipe, sinks, &c., .....	125 78
3238	" 15	D	E. Carnahan,.....	Carpenter, 10 days, @ \$3 00, .....	30 00
3234	" 16	"	J. Wilson, .....	Machine work, .....	5 08
3236	" 16	A	D. Klugaley,.....	One Hydropult, .....	15 00
3257	" 19	"	J. J. Perrin,.....	Belting, iron, hardware, &c., .....	159 01
3238	" 18	"	Farrand, Sheley & Co	400 lbs. zinc, and 100 lbs. putty, .....	63 70
3246	" 25	C	B. Van De Berg,...	Laborer, $16\frac{1}{2}$ days, @ \$1 75, .....	28 87
3248	" 27	A	Sanger & Steel,...	For dimension stone, .....	79 92
3249	" 27	"	N. W. Manuf. Co.,..	Steam pipe, valves and fittings, .....	167 23
3250	" 27	"	A. Brown, .....	For rubble stone, .....	12 08
3252	" 30	"	Joseph Whitford,...	90 bushels lime, @ 40c, .....	36 00
3253	" 30	"	M. C. R. R. Co, ...	Freight on pipe, coal, stone, &c., .....	123 26
3256	July 1	D	David Turnbull,...	Eng'r and pipe fitting, self and son, 1 mo.	95 00
3256	" 1	A	A. S. Chubbuck, ..	For locks, &c., .....	30 00
3297	" 1	D	James Henika,....	Foreman, 26 days, @ \$5 00, .....	130 00
3298	" 1	"	Wm. E. Johnson,...	Carpenter, 26 days, @ \$3 50, .....	91 00
3299	" 1	"	Richard Gibbs,....	" 25 " 3 00, .....	75 00
3300	" 1	"	John Stich, .....	" 25 " 2 75, .....	71 50
3301	" 1	"	Sidney Wheeler,...	" 25 " 3 00, .....	75 00
3302	" 1	"	E. Carnahan,.....	" 16 " 3 00, .....	48 00
3303	" 1	"	Wm. Hanson,.....	" 25 " 2 75, .....	68 75
3304	" 1	"	A. Mintern, .....	" 25 " 3 00, .....	75 00
3305	" 1	"	Born & Gunn,.....	Painters, 47 days, @ \$2 50; 26 days, @ \$3,	196 50
3306	" 1	B	Andrew Pyl,.....	Mason, 26 days, @ \$4 50, .....	117 00
3307	" 1	"	Thos. Oliver,.....	" 26 " 4 00, .....	104 00
3308	" 1	"	A. De Kubber,.....	" 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 4 00, .....	90 00
3309	" 1	"	Frank McVey,.....	" 26 " 4 00, .....	104 00
3310	" 1	"	Wm. B. Pike,.....	" 8 " 4 00, .....	32 00
3311	" 1	"	B. F. Qualf, .....	" 25 " 4 00, .....	100 00
3312	" 1	"	Andrew Harrison, .	" 25 " 4 00, .....	100 00
3313	" 1	C	Thos. G. Brownell,	Team work, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, @ \$4 00, .....	98 00
3314	" 1	"	M. Wheeler,.....	Laborer, 26 days, @ \$1 75, .....	45 50

## List of Orders—Continued.

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1898.				
8315	July 1	C	Thos. Hickey,.....	Laborer, 25 days, @ \$1 75,.....	\$43 75
8316	" 1	"	Jacob Grofter,.....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	45 50
8317	" 1	"	M. Lucas,.....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	45 50
8318	" 1	"	Thos. Sless,.....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	45 50
8319	" 1	"	Jacob De Bat,....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	45 50
8320	" 1	"	A. Vranjin De Weig,	" 25 " 1 75,.....	45 50
8321	" 1	"	Isaac Toonder,....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	45 50
8322	" 1	"	Peter Abbens,.....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	45 50
8323	" 1	"	A. Stickety,.....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	45 50
8324	" 1	"	Thos. Welch,.....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	45 50
8325	" 1	B	G. Merdink,.....	Mason, 25 " 4 00,.....	104 00
8327	" 2	A	Jacob Buckelaw,..	42½ perch rubble stone,.....	55 75
8328	" 2	B	D. W. Smith,.....	Mason, 19½ days, @ \$4 00,.....	78 00
8329	" 2	"	C. S. Clark,.....	" 23½ " 4 00,.....	95 00
8330	" 2	A	Seward Hawkins,..	Pipe, &c.,.....	9 42
8341	" 2	"	A. Brown,.....	18½ perch rubble stone,.....	25 44
8342	" 2	"	James Lucas,.....	38 " " ".....	50 35
8343	" 2	D	Thos. Hoagland,..	Pipe fitter, 1 month,.....	20 00
8377	" 7	C	S. D. Hayward,....	Man and team, 15 days, @ \$4 00,.....	60 00
8379	" 8	A	Lawrence & Gale,..	Window weights, castings, &c.,.....	502 04
8380	" 8	"	Parsons & Wood,..	Roofing tin, labor, hardware, &c.,.....	222 25
8381	" 8	"	Dudley & White,..	Locks, screws and files,.....	9 51
8382	" 8	"	A. Brown,.....	4 perch rubble stone,.....	5 50
8383	" 10	B	John Doyle,.....	Mason, 49 days, @ \$4 00,.....	196 00
8389	" 11	"	D. W. Smith,.....	" 5½ " 4 00,.....	22 00
8390	" 11	A	Jacob Buckelaw,..	35 perch rubble stone,.....	45 12
8392	" 12	"	J. L. Mot Iron Works	Cast iron pipe, fittings, &c.,.....	83 74
8399	" 12	"	Roberts & Hillhouse	Glue, alcohol, &c.,.....	122 16
8400	" 12	"	Carder, Gilbert & Co	Chairs, bedsteads, and other furniture,...	350 83
8401	" 15	"	Brown & Sisson,..	45 bushels lime, @ 35c,.....	15 75
8403	" 17	"	Jacob Buckelaw,..	For rubble stone,.....	20 62
8406	" 18	B	Wm. Gray,.....	Stone cutting,.....	40 00
8407	" 18	"	Thos. Coffey,.....	" ".....	40 00
8414	" 20	A	VanHensen, Charles & Co.,.....	Tin ware and kitchen utensils,.....	126 70



*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1898.				
8415	July 20	A	H. McAllister,.....	For rubble stone,.....	\$37 84
8418	" 21	"	Kellogg & Holten- house,.....	32 bushels lime, @ 45c,.....	14 40
8420	" 21	"	J. Lucasse,.....	41 perch rubble stone,.....	56 38
8423	" 24	"	Geo. Lake & Sons,.....	10 731-2,000ths tons lime, @ \$8 50,.....	88 17
8411	" 27	B	Frank McVey, ....	Mason, 10¼ days, @ \$4 00,.....	41 00
8412	" 29	A	John Selkrig, ....	For lumber,.....	27 34
8414	" 30	"	M. C. R. R. Co.,...	Freight on lime, &c.,.....	34 71
8416	" 30	"	N. W. Manuf. Co., ..	Pipe and fittings, &c.,.....	66 90
8417	" 31	B	C. S. Clark,.....	Mason, 24¼ days, @ \$4 00,.....	96 00
8418	" 31	"	D. W. Smith,.....	" 6¼ " 4 00,.....	26 00
8419	August 1	D	James Houks,.....	Foreman, 27 days, @ \$5 00,.....	135 00
8420	" 1	"	Wm. E. Johnson,...	Carpenter, 26¼ days, @ \$3 50,.....	92 75
8421	" 1	"	John Stich,.....	" 27 " 3 00,.....	81 00
8422	" 1	"	A. Mintern,.....	" 27 " 3 00,.....	81 00
8423	" 1	"	Wm. Hansen,.....	" 28 " 2 75,.....	71 00
8424	" 1	"	E. Cornahan,.....	" 27 " 3 00,.....	81 00
8425	" 1	"	Sidney Wheeler,...	" 28½ " 3 00,.....	86 25
8426	" 1	"	Richard Gibbs,....	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
8427	" 1	"	George Lewis,.....	" 4 " 3 50,.....	14 00
8428	" 1	"	Daniel Jacobs,.....	" 18¼ " 3 50,.....	67 75
8429	" 1	"	Nelson Bowen,.....	" 11 " 3 00,.....	33 00
8430	" 1	"	Frank Turner,.....	" 15 " 2 75,.....	41 25
8431	" 1	"	Born & Gunn,.....	Painters, 18¼ d's, @ \$2 50; 23¼ d's, @ \$3,	113 75
8432	" 1	B	Andrew Pyl, .....	Mason, 28 days, @ \$4 50,.....	117 00
8433	" 1	"	A. De Kubber, ....	" 26 " 4 00,.....	104 00
8434	" 1	"	Thos. Oliver,.....	" 19¼ " 4 00,.....	78 00
8435	" 1	"	G. Merdink,.....	" .....	64 85
8436	" 1	"	G. Merdink,.....	" .....	45 15
8437	" 1	"	Wm. B. Pike,.....	" 22 days, @ \$4 00,.....	88 00
8438	" 1	"	S. B. Quail,.....	" 25 " 4 00,.....	100 00
8439	" 1	"	Andrew Harrison, ..	" 26 " 4 00 .....	104 00
8440	" 1	C	Thos. G. Brownell .	Team work, 25 days, @ \$4 00,.....	100 00
8441	" 1	"	A. Elickey,.....	Laborer, 25 " 1 75,.....	45 50
8442	" 1	"	Thos. Elickey,.....	" 18 " 1 75,.....	31 50

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1893.				
8443	August 1	C	A. Vrozin De Weig,	Laborer, 22½ days, @ \$1 75,.....	\$38 94
8444	" 1	"	Jacob Grofvert,....	" 25½ " 1 75,.....	44 19
8445	" 1	"	Thomas Welch,....	" 26 " 1 75,.....	45 00
8446	" 1	"	J. De Bat, .....	" 26 " 1 75,.....	45 00
8447	" 1	"	M. Lucas,.....	" 26 " 1 75,.....	45 75
8448	" 1	"	Peter Abbess,.....	" 25½ " 1 75,.....	44 03
8449	" 1	"	Isaac Toonder,.....	" 25½ " 1 75,.....	44 31
8450	" 1	D	David Turnbull,...	Engineer, self and son, 1 month, .....	95 00
8451	" 1	"	L. J. Johnson, ....	Cabinet maker, 29 days,.....	96 20
8452	" 1	B	George Davis, ....	Stone cutter, 10 days, @ \$4 50,.....	45 00
8453	" 3	E	Horton & Leonard,	Bill heads and blanks,.....	9 00
8471	" 4	A	Joseph Whitford,...	45 bushels lime, @ 40c, .....	18 00
8473	" 5	"	Thos. Hoagland,...	Pipe fitter, 1 10-30ths months, @ \$32,....	42 00
8480	" 8	A	Geo E. Hollister,...	Paints, oil, &c.,.....	63 14
8483	" 15	B	E. W. Smith,.....	Mason, 12 days, @ \$4 00,.....	48 00
8484	" 17	C	Thos. Brownell,...	Team work, 10 days, @ \$4 00,.....	40 00
8486	" 19	B	George Davis,.....	Stone cutter, 14½ days, @ \$4 50,.....	66 25
8489	" 21	D	E. Carnahan,.....	Carpenter, 9 days, @ \$3 00,.....	27 00
8493	" 24	B	Charles S. Clark,...	Mason, 17 " 4 00,.....	68 00
8494	" 24	A	Joseph Whitford,...	45 bushels lime, @ 40c,.....	18 00
8496	" 24	B	John Doyle,.....	Stone mason,.....	22 00
8498	" 25	A	J. L. Bryant,.....	For iron clamp,.....	3 00
8497	" 25	B	Joseph Hitchen,...	Mason, 2 days, @ \$4 00,.....	8 00
8503	" 29	D	J. Wilson,.....	Cast iron seat arms, castings and labor,...	52 74
8505	" 29	A	N. Brittan, .....	Copper strip for lightning rods, .....	9 12
8508	" 31	"	N. W. Manuf. Co.	Radiators, &c.,.....	167 27
8509	" 31	E	M. C. R. R. Co.,...	Freight on radiators, .....	4 18
8511	Sept. 1	D	David Turnbull,...	Engineer, self and son, 1 month,.....	95 00
8512	" 1	A	Peter Wright,....	Oak lumber,.....	42 12
8547	" 1	D	Thos. Hoagland....	Pipe fitter, 1 month, .....	23 00
8552	" 1	"	Born & Gunn,.....	Painters, 21 6-10ths days, @ \$2 50; 24 days, @ \$3 00,.....	126 00
8553	" 1	"	James Henika,....	Foreman, 26 days, @ \$5 00,.....	130 00
8554	" 1	"	Wm. E. Johnson,...	Carpenter, 26 days, @ \$3 50,.....	91 00
8555	" 1	"	John Stich, .....	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1888.				
3556	Sept. 1	D	A. Mintern,.....	Carpenter, 26 days, @ \$3 00,.....	\$78 00
3557	" 1	"	Wm. Hanson,.....	" 26 " 2 75,.....	71 50
3558	" 1	"	E. Carnahan,.....	" 17 " 3 00,.....	51 00
3559	" 1	"	Sidney Wheeler,...	" 24½ " 3 00,.....	73 50
3560	" 1	"	Richard Gibbs,....	" 14½ " 2 75,.....	43 50
3561	" 1	"	George Lewis,.....	" 25 " 3 00,.....	87 50
3562	" 1	"	Frank Turner,.....	" 13 " 2 75,.....	36 75
3563	" 1	"	Nelson Bowen,....	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
3564	" 1	"	Daniel Jacobs,.....	" 17 " 3 50,.....	59 50
3565	" 1	"	H. I. Armstrong,...	" 17 " 3 00,.....	51 00
3566	" 1	"	L. J. Johnson,.....	Cabinet maker, 26 days, @ \$3 C9,.....	91 00
3567	" 1	B	Andrew Pyl, .....	Mason, 25½ days, @ \$4 50,.....	114 75
3568	" 1	"	A. De Kubber,.....	" 24 " 4 00,.....	96 00
3569	" 1	"	Thos. Oliver,.....	" 26 " 4 00,.....	104 00
3570	" 1	"	Frank McVey,.....	" 29 " 4 00,.....	116 00
3571	" 1	"	G. Merdink,.....	" 26 " 4 00,.....	104 00
3572	" 1	"	Wm. B. Pike, .....	" 26 " 4 00,.....	104 00
3573	" 1	"	R. B. Qualif, .....	" 25 " 4 00,.....	100 00
3574	" 1	"	George Davis,.....	Stone cutter, 4 days, @ \$4 50,.....	18 00
3575	" 1	"	Andrew Harrison,...	Mason, 26 days, @ \$4 00, .....	104 00
3576	" 1	C	Isaac Toonder,.....	Laborer, 14 days, @ \$1 75,.....	24 50
3577	" 1	"	Peter Abbeem, .....	" 26 " 1 75,.....	45 50
3578	" 1	"	M. Lucas,.....	" 24½ " 1 75,.....	42 44
3579	" 1	"	J. De Bat,.....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	43 75
3580	" 1	"	Thos. Welch,.....	" 26 " 1 75,.....	45 50
3581	" 1	"	Jacob Grofvert,....	" 26 " 1 75, and extra,....	45 75
3582	" 1	"	A. Vrojin De Weig,...	" 26 " 1 75,.....	45 50
3583	" 1	"	Thomas Hickey,...	" 26 " 1 75,.....	45 50
3584	" 1	"	A. Stickety,.....	" 26 " 1 75,.....	45 50
3585	" 1	"	C. Domino,.....	" 23 " 1 75,.....	49 00
3586	" 1	"	Thos. Sless,.....	" 3 " 1 75,.....	5 25
3589	" 2	"	Alexander Boyd,...	" 26 " 1 75,.....	45 50
3590	" 2	"	J. B. Wing,.....	Team work, 9½ days, @ \$4 00,.....	38 00
3591	" 2	"	Geo. Lake & Sons.,	\$ 1510-2000lbs tons lime, @ \$9 50,.....	75 00
3595	" 3	"	Birby Brothers,...	Lumber, lath, &c., .....	753 30

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1883.				
8599	Sept. 5	E	Am. Express Co.,	Freight on locks,.....	24.25
8600	" 11	A	Joseph Whitford, ..	38 bushels lime,.....	57 12
8612	" 12	"	Parsons & Wood, ..	Nails, screws and sundry hardware,.....	312 00
8616	" 14	B	Geo. Davis, .....	Stone cutter, 10 days, @ \$4 50,.....	45.00
8619	" 14	A	A. S. Chubbuck,....	For locks and keys,.....	452 00
8621	" 15	C	George Rice,.....	Laborer, 12 days, @ \$1 75,.....	21 00
8622	" 16	A	Clark, Tilson & Co.,	Boiler, standards, &c.,.....	20-55
8623	" 16	C	J. B. Wing, .....	Team work, 12 days, @ \$4 00,.....	48 00
8626	" 18	D	Thos. Hoagland,...	Extra services as pipe fitter,.....	82 00
8627	" 19	B	A. De Kubber,....	Mason, 16½ days, @ \$4 00, .....	66 00
8630	" 21	A	A. T. Stewart & Co.,	10 pieces sheeting,.....	153-75
8632	" 22	"	Farrand, Shaleys & Co.	Paint, putty, &c.,.....	227 22
8633	" 23	"	Geo. Lake & Sons, ..	11 300-2 300ths tons lime, @ \$3 50,.....	37 25
8635	" 29	E	M. C. R. E. Co.,...	Freight on sundries,.....	20.45
8636	" 29	A	N. W. Manuf. Co.,...	Valves, pipe and fittings,.....	40.00
8646	" 30	B	Wm. B. Pike, .....	Mason, 26 days, @ \$4 00,.....	104.00
8673	Oct. 1	D	James Hemika,....	Foreman, 1 month,.....	120 00
8674	" 1	"	Wm E. Johnson, ..	Carpenter, 26 days, @ \$3 50,.....	91 00
8675	" 1	"	Daniel Jacobs,.....	" 26 " 3 50,.....	91 00
8676	" 1	"	George Lewis,.....	" 26 " 3 50,.....	91 00
8677	" 1	"	E. Carnahan,.....	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
8678	" 1	"	John Stuch, .....	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
8679	" 1	"	A. Mintern, .....	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
8680	" 1	"	Sidney Wheeler,...	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
8681	" 1	"	Wm. Hanson,.....	" 26 " 2 75,.....	71 00
8682	" 1	"	Richard Gibbs,....	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
8683	" 1	"	H. J. Armstrong, ..	" 23 " 3 00,.....	69 00
8684	" 1	"	Nelson Bowen,.....	" 26 " 3 00,.....	78 00
8685	" 1	"	F. Turner, .....	" 9 " 2 75,.....	24 75
8686	" 1	A	L. J. Johnson,.....	Cabinet maker, 25 days, @ \$3 50, .....	87 50
8687	" 1	B	Geo. Davis, .....	Stone cutter, 21½ " 4 50, .....	97 25
8688	" 1	D	Born & Gunn,....	Painters 50 days, @ \$3 50; 23 days, @ \$3 00, and material, .....	126 00
8689	" 1	"	David Turnbull,...	Eng. and pipe fitter, self and son, 1 month,	95 00
8690	" 1	"	Thos. Hoagland,...	Pipe fitter, 1 month,.....	22 00

*List of Orders.—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
1908.					
8591	Oct. 1	B	A. Pyl, .....	Mason, 25½ days, @ \$4 50, .....	\$115 88
8592	" 1	"	Thos. Oliver, .....	" 25 " 4 00, .....	100 00
8593	" 1	"	S. B. Quaff, .....	" 26 " 4 00, .....	104 00
8594	" 1	"	Frank McVey, .....	" 26 " 4 00, .....	104 00
8595	" 1	"	Andrew Harrison, ..	" 26 " 4 00, .....	104 00
8596	" 1	"	G. Werdink, .....	" 26 " 4 00, .....	104 00
8597	" 1	C	Thos. Hickey, .....	Laborer, 26 days, @ \$1 75, .....	45 50
8598	" 1	"	Peter Abbess, .....	" 26 " 1 75, .....	45 50
8599	" 1	"	A. Stickety, .....	" 26 " 1 75, .....	45 50
8700	" 1	"	Imao Toonder, .....	" 24 " 1 75, .....	42 00
8701	" 1	"	Thos. Welch, .....	" 26 " 1 75, .....	45 50
8702	" 1	"	C. Domino, .....	" 26 " 1 75, .....	45 50
8703	" 1	"	A. Vrajin De Weig, ..	" 26 " 1 75, .....	45 50
8704	" 1	"	Jacob Grofvert, .....	" 26 " 1 74, .....	45 50
8705	" 1	"	M. Lucas, .....	" 26 " 1 75, .....	45 50
8706	" 1	"	George Rice, .....	" 18½ " 1 75, .....	32 63
8707	" 1	"	W. Newland, .....	" 23½ " 1 75, .....	39 38
8708	" 1	"	J. De Bat, .....	" 26 " 1 75, .....	45 50
8709	" 1	"	J. B. Wing, .....	Teaming, 10½ " 4 00, .....	42 00
8710	" 2	"	John Wall, .....	Laborer, 26 " 1 75, .....	45 50
8711	" 2	"	Alexander Boyd, .....	" 26 " 1 75, .....	45 50
8716	" 2	A	A. T. Stewart & Co.,	Sheetings, linen, Hollands, &c., .....	2,894 60
8724	" 2	C	Wm. Newland, .....	Laborer, 4½ days, @ \$1 75, .....	7 44
8730	" 3	A	J. G. Garland, .....	Cabinet work, .....	248 60
8737	" 10	C	Wm. Newland, .....	Laborer, 9 days, @ \$1 75, .....	25 75
8738	" 10	D	J. Wilson, .....	Pipe, cutting, bolts, &c., .....	65 85
8740	" 12	A	Dewing & Kent, .....	Dressing lumber, &c., .....	128 01
8944	" 14	D	Nelson Bowen, .....	Carpenter, 10½ days, @ \$3 00, .....	31 50
8746	" 16	C	George Rice, .....	Laborer, 4 " 1 75, .....	7 00
8750	" 19	E	David Turnbull, .....	Traveling expenses to Chicago, .....	21 00
8752	" 19	"	J. L. Hayward, .....	100 1,510-2,000 tons coal, .....	578 04
8753	" 19	A	P. Mahoney, .....	4 iron-wheeled willow baskets, .....	72 00
8756	" 21	E	Am. Express Co., .....	Transportation of pipe, .....	56 70
8759	" 23	"	Glasgow & Downes,	Two cast iron ovens, and fitting up of same, .....	130 12

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1883.				
8760	Oct. 23	E	H. Montague,.....	Express charges on sundries,.....	\$30 15
8762	" 24	B	Geo. Davis,.....	Stone cutter, 14 days, @ \$4 50,.....	68 00
8764	" 24	A	Standart Bros.,.....	Padlocks, scales, &c.,.....	47 06
8765	" 27	E	G. H. Lyman,.....	Services as accountant on construction,...	300 00
8773	" 29	A	N. W. Manuf. Co.,.....	Steam pipe, fittings, &c.,.....	2,161 11
8774	" 31	E	M. C. R. R. Co.,.....	Freight on pipe and sundries,.....	693 06
8790	Nov. 2	D	James Henika,.....	Foreman, 1 month,.....	150 00
8791	" 2	"	Wm. E. Johnson,.....	Carpenter, 27 days, @ \$3 50,.....	94 50
8792	" 2	"	Daniel Jacobs,.....	" 26½ " 3 50,.....	89 25
8793	" 2	"	E. P. Titus,.....	" 18 " 3 00,.....	54 00
8794	" 2	"	George Lewis,.....	" 27 " 3 50,.....	94 50
8795	" 2	"	E. Carnahan,.....	" 27 " 3 00,.....	81 00
8796	" 2	"	John Stich,.....	" 26½ " 3 00,.....	80 25
8797	" 2	"	A. Mintern,.....	" 27 " 3 00,.....	81 00
8798	" 2	"	Wm. Hanson,.....	" 25 " 2 75,.....	68 75
8799	" 2	"	H. J. Armstrong,...	" 13 " 3 00,.....	39 00
8800	" 2	"	Richard Gibbs,.....	" 26½ " 3 00,.....	79 50
8801	" 2	"	F. Turner,.....	" 26 " 2 75,.....	71 50
8802	" 2	"	N. Bowen,.....	" 15 " 3 00,.....	45 00
8803	" 2	"	S. A. Burnett,.....	" 11½ " 3 00,.....	35 25
8834	" 2	"	L. J. Johnson,.....	Cabinet maker, 27 days, @ \$3 50,.....	94 50
8805	" 2	B	Thos. Oliver,.....	Mason, 26 days, @ \$4 00,.....	104 00
8806	" 2	"	G. Merdink,.....	" 27 " 4 00,.....	108 00
8807	" 2	"	Frank McVey,.....	" 27 " 4 00,.....	108 00
8808	" 2	"	Andrew Harrison,...	" 27 " 4 00,.....	108 00
8809	" 2	"	B. B. Qualif,.....	" 27 " 4 00,.....	108 00
8810	" 2	"	A. Pyl,.....	" 27 " 4 50,.....	121 50
8811	" 2	"	Born & Gunn,.....	Painters, 24½ days, @ \$4 00, and team, 2 days, @ \$3 75,.....	200 25
8812	" 2	C	J. B. Wing,.....	Teaming, 24½ days, @ \$4 00, and team, 2 days, @ \$3 75,.....	128 50
8813	" 2	"	John Wall,.....	Laborer, 24½ days, @ \$1 75,.....	42 50
8814	" 2	"	J. De Bat,.....	" 27 " 1 75,.....	47 25
8815	" 2	"	M. Lucas,.....	" 26½ " 1 75,.....	46 25
8816	" 2	"	Thos. Hickey,.....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	43 75

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1888.				
8817	Nov. 2	C	Jacob Grofvert,....	Laborer, 27 days, @ \$1 75,.....	\$47 25
8818	" 2	"	Isaac Toonder, ....	" 27 " 1 75,.....	47 25
8819	" 2	"	Peter Abbess, .....	" 27 " 1 75,.....	47 25
8820	" 2	"	A. Vronjin De Weig, .....	" 27 " 1 75,.....	47 25
8821	" 2	"	A. Stickety,.....	" 27 " 1 75,.....	47 25
8822	" 2	"	C. Domino,.....	" 27 " 1 75,.....	47 25
8822	½ " 2	"	Thos. Welch,.....	" 25 " 1 75,.....	45 50
8823	" 2	D	Thos. Hoagland,...	Pipe fitter, 1 month,.....	32 00
8824	" 2	"	David Turnbull,...	Engineer, self and son, 1 month,.....	95 00
8831	" 2	C	Wm. Marsh, .....	Laborer, 26 days, @ \$1 75,.....	45 50
8834	" 3	E	James Henika,....	Expenses incurred in obtaining masons,...	10 00
8840	" 3	D	Sidney Wheeler,...	Carpenter, 27 days, @ \$3 00,.....	81 00
8844	" 3	A	VanHusen, C. & Co	Crockery, .....	61 71
8857	" 3	"	H. D. Edwards & Co	200 feet hose,.....	185 00
8858	" 3	"	Geo. Lake & Sons, .....	11 1,712-2,000ths tons lime, @ \$8 50, ....	100 75
8860	" 3	B	A. Matherson,.....	Mason, 10½ days, @ \$4 00,.....	43 00
8860	" 7	"	Andrew Pyl, .....	" night services, .....	12 00
8870	" 7	"	Thos. Oliver,.....	" " " .....	10 00
8871	" 7	C	Jacob Grofvert,....	Laborer " " .....	5 25
8872	" 7	"	A. Vronjin De Weig, .....	" " " .....	4 25
8873	" 7	"	Alexander Boyd,...	" 27 days, @ \$1 75,.....	47 25
8874	" 7	B	Isaac Ricker,.....	Mason, 3½ days, @ \$5 00,.....	17 50
8875	" 7	"	S. Plumley,.....	" 3½ " 5 00,.....	17 50
8878	" 7	"	Henry Marknell,...	" 5 " 5 00,.....	25 00
8877	" 9	A	J. B. Sutherland, ..	600 lbs. metallic paint, @ 4½c,.....	27 00
8878	" 9	"	Union Glass Co.,...	20 boxes glass, .....	116 00
8879	" 9	"	Farrand, Shelsy & Co	10 gals. coach varnish, @ \$3 50, can, &c., ..	37 00
8880	" 9	"	Walworth, Twohig & Furze,.....	Pipes, valve, flanges, &c., .....	31 05
8884	" 9	"	Parsons & Wood, ..	Nails, screws and assorted hardware, .....	287 88
8885	" 9	"	J. L. Mott Iron Works	Pipe, fittings, &c., .....	54 00
8886	" 11	E	St. Jo. V. R. R. Co.,	Freight on 2 bbls. oil,.....	5 00
8887	" 11	A	E. Thresher & Co.,..	2 bbls. oil, .....	91 42
8888	" 12	E	Buchanan & Carroll,	Tubes, iron, machine work, &c.,.....	2,684 88
8894	" 14	A	Lawrence & Gale, ..	Cast window mesh, &c., .....	877 77

*List of Orders—Continued.*

Voucher.	Date.	Class.	Name.	Object of Payment.	Amount.
	1888.				
8888	" 16	A	J. L. Mott Iron Works	Cast iron pipe and fittings, .....	\$140 20
8889	" 17	B	Charles Harris, ....	Mason, 5 days, @ \$4 25, .....	21 25
8890	" 17	"	Wm. Keeny, .....	" 4 " 5 00, .....	20 00
8895	" 18	A	Seward Hawkins, ..	Gas fittings, .....	7 25
8897	" 19	B	Henry Margardt, ..	Mason, 6½ days, @ \$5 00, .....	32 75
8898	" 21	C	Over Bowser, .....	Laborer, 4 days, @ \$1 75, .....	7 00
8899	" 21	"	Holey Bowser, .....	" 4½ " 1 75, .....	8 25
8910	" 21	"	Omer Bowser, .....	" 5 " 1 75, .....	8 75
8911	" 22	A	Peter Wright, .....	1,329 feet oak flooring, @ \$20 00, .....	26 58
8912	" 22	"	Standart Bros., ....	11 doz. locks and extra keys, .....	80 00
8913	" 22	D	J. Wilson, .....	Forging, machine work, &c., .....	235 00
8914	" 22	A	S. B. Crane, .....	20 loads ashes, @ 50c, .....	10 00
8916	" 24	B	Edward Grauf, ....	Mason, 9½ days, @ \$6 00, and expenses, ..	61 00
8917	" 24	E	Wood & Mann St'm Engine Co., .....	1 steam mangle and boxes, .....	1,575 00
8920	" 26	A	Joseph Whitford, ..	99 bushels lime, @ 45c, .....	45 00
8926	" 26	....	M. C. R. R. Co., ...	Freight on cast iron pipe, fittings, &c., ....	25 25



EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
MICHIGAN ASLYUM

FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE  
DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND, AT FLINT,  
FOR THE YEARS 1867 AND 1868.

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~~~~~  
**BY AUTHORITY.**  
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LANSING:  
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1868.

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## OFFICERS.

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DR. GEORGE W. FISH, . . . SECRETARY.

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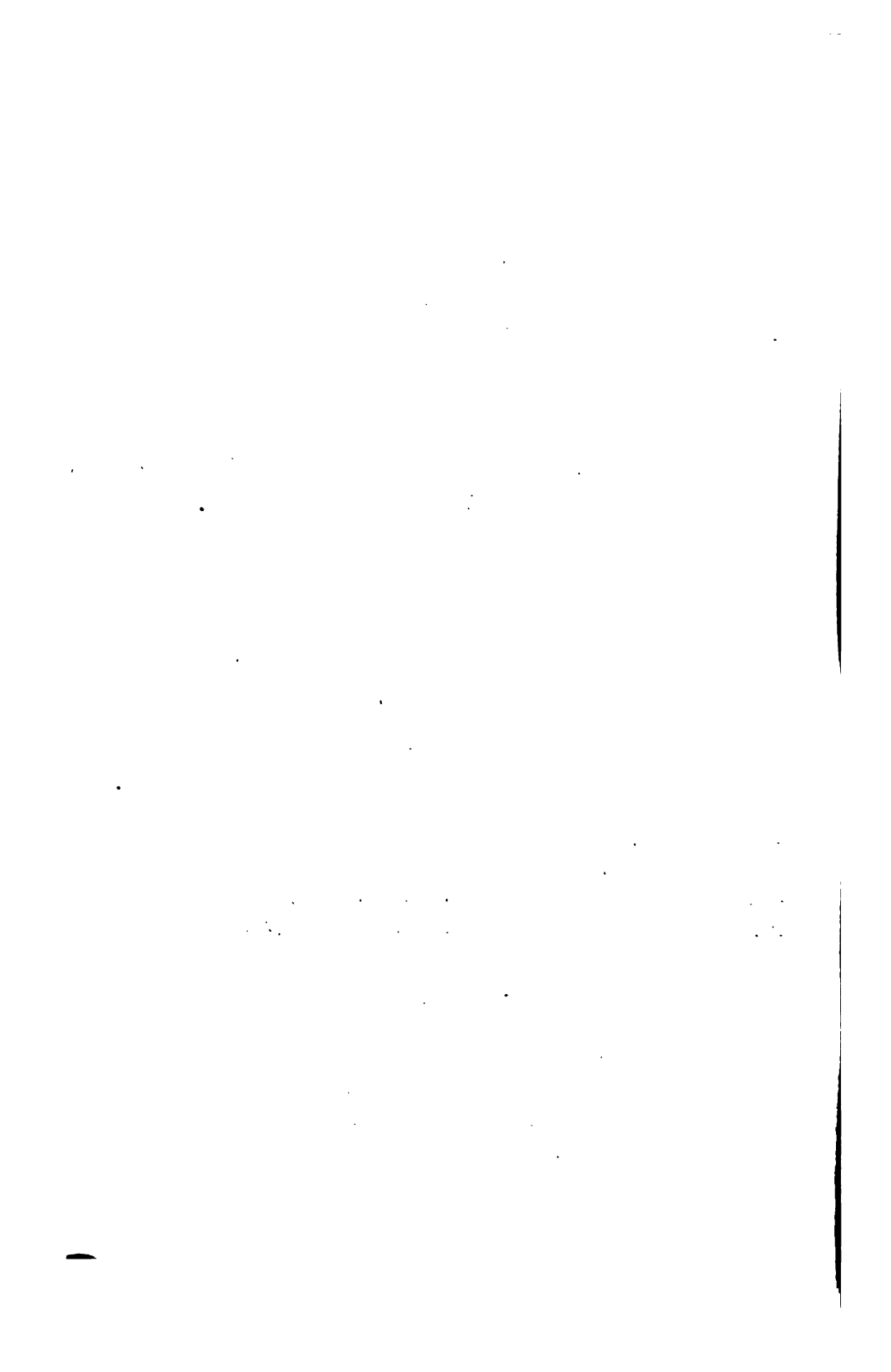
### TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB:

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THOMAS L. BROWN,	WM. S. SMITH,
GEORGE L. BROCKETT, A. M.,	WM. L. BRENNAN,
P. N. NICOLES,	LOUIS D. POMEROY, A. B.
A. W. MANN,	

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### TEACHERS OF THE BLIND:

MISS S. M. HOAGLAND, *Intellectual Department.*  
MISS SARAH E. LEROY, *Piano and Vocal Music.*  
PROF. JULIUS RICE, *Violin.*  
PROF. J. HENRY GARDNER, *Brass Instruments.*



# REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the Legislature  
of the State of Michigan:*

The Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, respectfully submit to your Honorable body, their Biennial Report for the years 1867 and 1868.

Since the date of the last report the Institution has suffered a severe loss in the death of two members of the Board, the Hon. Benjamin Pierson and the Hon. John P. LeRoy. These gentlemen had been for many years identified with the growth and development of the Institution, having devoted their best energies to its prosperity throughout nearly all its history.

Those of us appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancies thus created, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the position, hoping to make up in some degree for our lack of experience, by an earnest devotion to the interests thus, in part, committed to our charge.

We take pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the Acting Commissioner, (the Hon. J. B. Walker,) who has been ever ready to afford such information and assistance as has made us familiar with the business of the Institution, thus making our duties much lighter than they would otherwise have been. A careful review of all the departments of the Institution during the time covered by this report, cannot fail to satisfy all parties interested, that the high position formerly conceded to it has been fully maintained. We take pride in saying thus officially, that so far as we have been able to judge from a somewhat extended examination into the condition of

similar institutions in other States, it is our conviction that our Institution is already in a condition to compare favorably with any other in the land, and is in many respects superior to those that we have been able to acquaint ourselves with.

The judgment of those who located the buildings in their present commanding and salubrious position, is fully vindicated by the entire absence of malarious or other endemic diseases. There has been almost uninterrupted good health among all those connected with the Institution.

Under the judicious management of the Matron, Mrs. Z. K. DeMott, cleanliness and good order have been maintained.

The attending Physician, Dr. Daniel Clark, has been faithful and efficient in his attendance and sanitary directions. The health and uniform cheerfulness of the pupils have been most satisfactory. It is doubtful whether a happier company of youth can be found in any of our schools than is presented by these unfortunate children of silence and darkness.

The examination of the classes in their various studies has been most satisfactory, giving assurance that the Principal, as well as Teachers, are earnest and faithful in the discharge of their high trusts. The pupils seem anxious to improve, and are developing into a highly promising class of students.

It has been found necessary to employ two new teachers for the year now just commenced, and we have deemed it expedient to raise the salaries of two others, who have been for some time employed. We can only retain first-class, experienced teachers by paying them as liberal salaries as their services will command in other institutions. We have therefore recommended such compensation to teachers as will secure to the Institution the best order of talent.

The present term, which commenced on the 9th of September, opens with an increase in the number of pupils over any previous year, and we anticipate a commensurate increase of interest and prosperity in the school in all its classes.

Mrs. G. V. H. Brown having resigned her position as teacher in the intellectual department of the Blind, her place has been

supplied by the employment of Miss Sarah M. Hoagland, who is giving entire satisfaction.

Most of the Blind pupils are fond of music, and it is a source of great enjoyment to them. They acquire the rules and become proficient in practice as readily as almost any class of students. We are strongly impressed with the importance of cultivating this department of our Institution so as to give it prominence. The time spent by the Blind in this delightful employment is far from lost.

It is doubtful whether any other portion of school time promises more for the future usefulness and happiness of the pupils.

Miss LeRoy and the other teachers are doing all that can be expected with the means afforded them.

A good deal of improvement should be made during the year.

New instruments, such as pianos, horns, violins, &c., should be provided, and we hope to place the department under the control of *one* teacher competent to direct all branches of instruction in music. For further suggestions upon this subject, we beg leave to refer you to the very able report of Prof. I. C. V. Wheat, who, as committee on music, examined the musical department at the close of the last term.

The subject of teaching the Deaf and Dumb to articulate has of late excited a good deal of interest among those engaged in educating this class, and we have deemed it so important as to warrant us in recommending the employment of a teacher for that purpose. For the present, this may be regarded as an experiment. The teacher, Mr. Brockett, is encouraged to believe that his labors will be successful. We beg leave to refer to the report of the Principal, Mr. Bangs, upon this subject, with whose suggestions we agree in the main.

Heretofore, pupils leaving this Institution, having gone through the course of instruction given here, have been obliged to attend other schools of the kind for several years, to acquire a higher standard than could be attained here.

We would earnestly recommend the formation of additional

and higher classes, and an extension of time by the addition of two or three years to the course of study, so that our pupils may have every advantage afforded by any institution of the kind in the country.

The moral, intellectual and religious improvement made by the pupils, is sufficient evidence of the fitness of the Principal for the important position he occupies. The Teachers are every way satisfactory, and the Institution is doing a noble work, and may be said to be an honor to the State.

In expending the appropriation made by the last Legislature, the grounds have been greatly improved; a substantial and commodious brick barn has been completed; a fine two-story brick building has been put up to be used as shops for the pupils in acquiring trades; the west wing of the main building has been completed so as to be occupied, and a vast amount of other work has been done, which is more fully particularized in the report of the Acting Commissioner.

The time has arrived when the pupils of this Institution should, in addition to the usual course of mental training, receive instruction in some useful trade, so that when they go out from school to mingle with their fellow-men, they may be prepared to become independent and self-sustaining citizens.

Our new building, when completed, will give us room to commence such a course. Other room will be necessary before the system can be put into complete operation.

Tools and machinery for the shops will have to be provided. Mechanics must be employed to instruct the pupils in the various mechanical arts; and material will have to be furnished to stock the shops before the building can be made available for the purpose for which it is designed.

We look to the Legislature for a liberal appropriation to enable us to carry into successful operation this most desirable enterprise.

We also ask for an increased appropriation to provide for a larger number of pupils than have ever before been in attendance, the present number being 140.



You will also see the necessity of an additional amount to pay new teachers, as well as the increased salaries of some of the old ones.

Books, maps, slates and other school apparatus, must be provided to meet the increasing wants of the school, and a number of *new* musical instruments should be provided for the use of the Blind who are learning music.

It seems to us that the time has come when every consideration of economy demands the appropriation by the Legislature of a sufficient sum to finish up the front of the main building. The room is already required for the accommodation of the school, and the number of pupils is increasing every year. The building has stood so long in its unfinished state that it begins to show signs of decay.

We cannot too strongly recommend a liberal appropriation for this object. It is very desirable that our noble Institution, second to none in this country, should continue to receive the liberal encouragement of the Legislature. We are not unmindful that the burden of taxation falls somewhat heavily upon the people of the State. We believe, however, that the tax-payers, if consulted, would be the last to advise retrenchment by withholding the means required to place our educational interests on a permanent foundation, especially those that promise so much unmixed good to the unfortunate class of persons who receive instruction here.

In closing this report, we take pleasure in expressing our entire satisfaction with the Principal and the excellent corps of Teachers, all of whom are accomplishing a most gratifying work. The Matron is also doing her part satisfactorily to all parties.

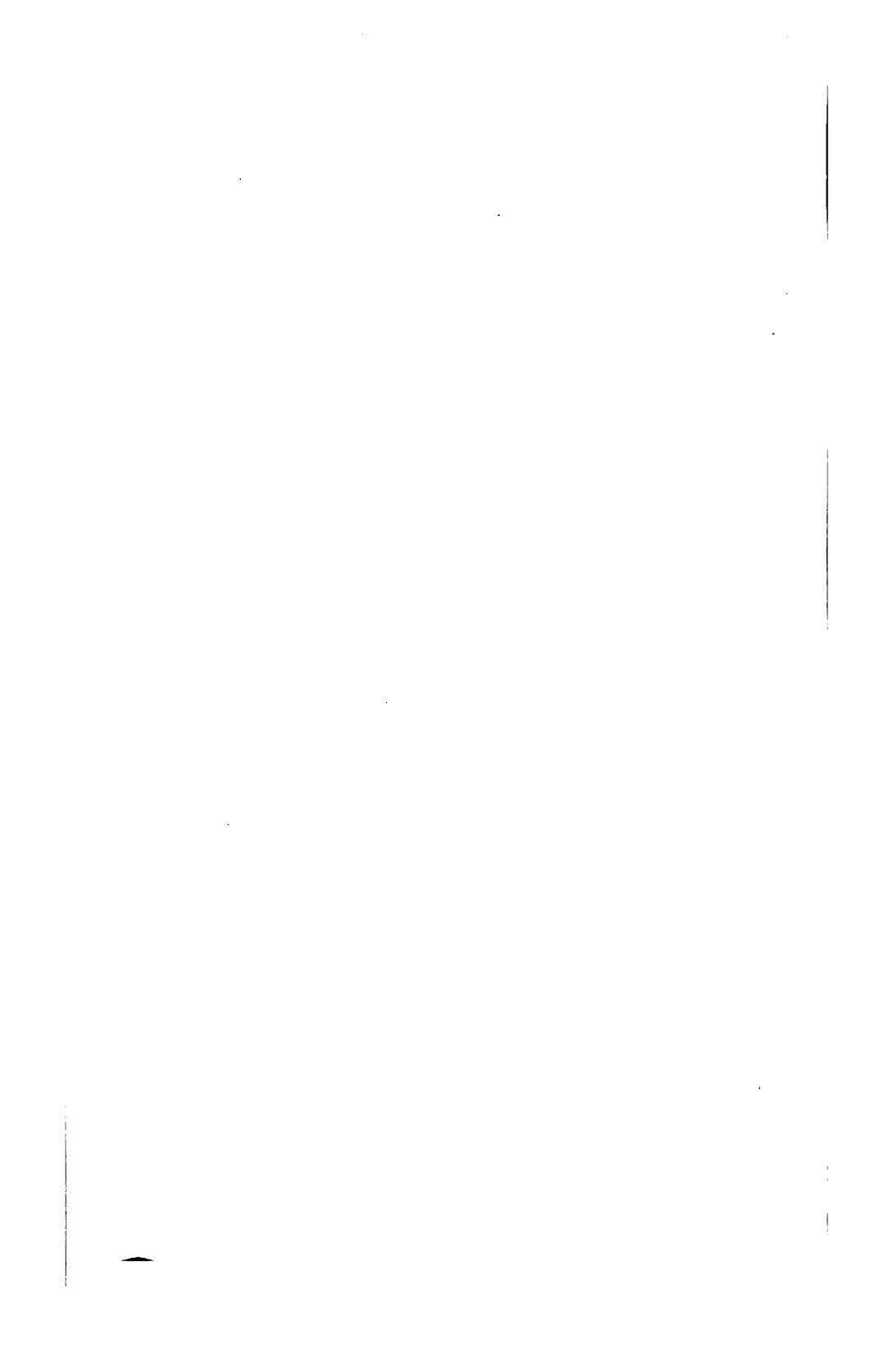
The Institution is, we believe, a success in every respect, and an honor to our young and prosperous State, and we commend it to your fostering care.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL L. CASE,  
J. B. WALKER,  
GEO. W. FISH,

*Trustees.*

December 1st, 1868.



## REPORT OF THE ACTING COMMISSIONER.

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*To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Institution for Educating the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind:*

GENTLEMEN—In commencing this, my eighth Biennial Report to your Honorable body, it is but proper that I should refer briefly to the changes that have occurred in the Board since my last report. It is now nearly sixteen years since I was appointed one of the "Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylums." This Board consisted of five members, and upon it devolved the duty of organizing and commencing and managing both the Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, at Flint, which duties were performed by said Board until the year 1857, when a separate Board was appointed for each of the above named Institutions. The Board for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Asylum was made to consist of three members, who were to hold their offices respectively, two, four and six years. At that time Benjamin Pierson was appointed for two years, John P. LeRoy for four years, and myself for six years. By reappointment, as our several terms expired, we all retained our places on the Board until July, 1867, when we were all together at our quarterly meeting, and with every prospect before us that we should have many such meetings in the future. But few days elapsed, however, before they were both removed by death. And in this connection I desire to say what is but just to them: that in all my intercourse with them as members of this Board, our relations were of the most friendly and cordial kind. Although not as intimately connected with the every-

day wants and cares connected with the Institution as myself, yet I ever found them possessing a deep interest in its welfare, and always ready to coöperate in any and all efforts and measures for its prosperity and well being.

The Legislature of 1867 made various appropriations for the benefit of this Institution; and the money thus appropriated has been expended in the manner specified in the act making the appropriations, and the work as nearly completed as practicable during the time it has been in progress. As has been usual, the appropriations for building purposes and improvements were based upon taxes to be collected, and not to be drawn from the Treasury until so collected. The result is, that no money can be drawn upon such appropriations until the next year after the appropriation is made, thus making it necessary to do all the work in one year, thereby increasing the expense of the work, as a portion of it must necessarily be done in short days and cold weather.

The west wing of the building, (for finishing which an appropriation was made,) is nearly completed, and has been occupied by the pupils most of the time since the commencement of the present term.

From experience in use of the east wing after its completion, it was found that the water arrangements were entirely inadequate. Additional tanks were needed, as well as additional facilities for procuring water. It was found that while making water connections and arrangements for the west wing, it would be much cheaper in the end to make such arrangements, and carry them out on such a scale as would not only supply the west wing, but also the east wing and the front building; and it was also found that, at comparatively small expense, connections and arrangements could be made, that with the aid of the steam engine and an extra pump, we could have what would be better for us than a steam fire engine, and be able, without expense, to extinguish fire in any part of the building almost instantly. It was therefore decided to make such arrangements, and they are all now complete and in working order;

so that when we receive the hose, (which is on the way from Boston,) we can throw a stream of water upon any part of the Asylum buildings, engine and boiler house, barn, shop, and wood-pile.

Seven capacious cisterns have also been made, and with such pipe and pump connections with each other, that we can supply our boilers with soft water a great proportion of the time, and thereby save the enormous expense of repairing boilers which we have hitherto paid.

A good brick barn, 30x53 feet, has been built, with root cellar, and basement stable-room for four horses and seven cows; and on floor above are carriage, grain, harness, and tool rooms, and hay-lofts above.

A good two-story brick shop, 32x83 feet, has also been built and is being finished. Several out-buildings have also been built.

Some grading and fencing has been done, and much more needs to be done.

The facilities for cooking were found to be too limited, and a new cooking-range was procured. It was found necessary to renew, to a great extent, our stock of beds and bedding, including one hundred and forty iron bedsteads.

By reference to the accompanying financial report, it will be seen that all the money appropriated has been drawn and expended, and still there are several bills for labor and lumber yet to be paid, besides the expenses of the current quarter, which must be paid on the first of January next.

By finishing the west wing, much has been done for the relief and comfort of the male pupils. But there yet remains one highly important work undone—the main front building of the Institution is yet unfinished. It stands now as it has stood eight or ten years, appealing to the Legislature to complete the work so nobly begun and so long delayed, to put it in a condition to take its place in making the whole arrangement complete.

Until this front building is finished, Principal and family, teachers and others, must of necessity, occupy school-rooms, and which are only proper for school-rooms, being inconvenient, uncomfortable, and entirely unfit to be occupied as they now are, besides being needed for school-rooms. Domestic are now obliged to occupy rooms designed and needed for mechanical purposes, and until they can be thus used, some of the most appropriate kinds of mechanical work must be postponed. The want of this main building deranges the whole plan of the Institution, and no part of it can be carried on in the perfection and to the advantage that it otherwise could be. And every person connected with the Institution, in whatever capacity, feels and suffers from the want of this work.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature soon to meet, will not allow this work to remain any longer undone, but will make such appropriations as will make all the improvements necessary to place the Institution at the head of kindred institutions in our country, and make it the pride of every citizen of our State.

J. B. WALKER,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

## FINANCE REPORT.

*STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Michigan Institution for educating the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, during the two fiscal years, commencing December 1st, 1866, and ending November 30th, 1868:*

## RECEIVED.

From Asylum Fund, .....	\$122,000 00
" General Fund, .....	2,302 30
For Hides sold, .....	15 43
" Insurance Policy canceled, .....	8 33
" Potatoes sold, .....	40 50
" Pigs sold, .....	11 57
" Board and Tuition of John Collard, .....	150 00
Of Mrs. G. H. Brown, for Board, .....	44 00
	<u>\$124,572 13</u>

## PAYMENTS.

Paid indebtedness, as per last report, .....	<u>\$8,174 08</u>
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## CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Paid for lumber, joiner work and mason work, including lime and sand, .....	\$18,198 94
" Team work and labor, .....	10,081 11
" Hardware, castings and blacksmithing, .....	2,489 84
" Warming and ventilating apparatus, .....	7,500 00
" Plumbing, water tanks, bath tubs, water and gas pipe, pumps and extra fittings and machinery, ....	6,486 01
" Brick, .....	2,528 96
" Oil and paints, painting and glazing, .....	2,409 77
" Transportation, .....	900 36
" Stone sewer pipe, .....	1,049 80
" Field stones, .....	84 55
" Cut stones, .....	137 86
" Marble mantle and fireplace, .....	89 00
	<u>\$51,954 20</u>

## GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Paid for provisions, groceries, fuel, lights, lamps, &c.,.....	\$31,306 93
“ Engineer and assistant, and engine and boiler rooms,.....	2,725 29
“ Insurance on building,.....	1,012 05
“ Maps, slates, stationery, school books and printing, ..	1,224 29
“ Postage and revenue stamps,.....	96 14
“ Furniture and repairing, beds and bedding,.....	4,851 79
“ Hay and feed,.....	1,478 00
“ Seed, labor and team work in garden and field,.....	1,519 41
“ Salaries and wages of officers and attendants other than Trustees,.....	10,598 03
“ Salaries and expenses of Trustees,.....	2,284 05
“ Physician and drugs,.....	587 54
“ Laundry, help and rooms,.....	1,113 29
“ Transportation, .....	220 00
“ Cooper work, .....	9 50
“ Tuning pianos,.....	12 00
	<u>\$59,033 58</u>

## UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES.

Paid for repairs on building, fencing, &c.,.....	\$1,823 37
“ Cows,.....	330 00
“ Expenses of Committee to examine Classes,.....	42 99
“ Interest, Discount and Exchange,.....	139 84
“ Lumber to be used in Cabinet Shop,.....	977 17
“ Band Instruments and repairs,.....	25 25
“ Sewing Machine,.....	50 00
“ Side-walk,.....	242 19
“ Lightning Rods,.....	361 30
“ Clocks, .....	43 13
“ Traveling expenses of Principal,.....	92 00
“ Funeral expenses of Pupil,.....	17 50
“ Cooking Range,.....	500 00
“ Span of Horses,.....	300 00
“ Publishing Annals of Deaf and Dumb,.....	12 50
“ Miscellaneous Expenses,.....	447 43
	<u>\$5,406 37</u>



## RECAPITULATION.

Received from Asylum Fund,.....	\$122,000 00
"    General    "    .....	2,302 30
"    other sources,.....	269 83
Total receipts,.....	<u>\$124,572 13</u>
Paid indebtedness as per last report,.....	\$ 8,174 08
"    construction account,.....	51,954 20
"    general expense account,.....	59,038 58
"    unclassified expenditures,.....	5,405 27
Total expenditures,.....	<u>\$124,572 13</u>



## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

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*To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind:*

GENTLEMEN—In reviewing the events of the past two years, I find in the history of this Institution much that is encouraging. Such Institutions are and ought to be less subject to great fluctuations in the number of attendants, than schools for those who are blessed with all their faculties. Each year should exhibit an increase in the number of pupils; and if that increase be a moderate, but at the same time a steady one, it indicates a healthful growth. Such has been the case with us. When our term closed in June, 1865, there were in attendance 94 pupils. In June, 1866, 109 pupils. In June, 1867, there were 116 pupils, and in June, 1868, there were 119; and at the date of this report, there are 140.

In the care of such a number of children, there is perhaps no one thing that occasions greater solicitude than the proper preservation of their health. We have not been exempt from the visitation, both of sickness and of death, though the average amount of sickness has certainly not exceeded that of an equal number of persons taken from the community around us. The physical wants of our pupils have been well met and faithfully attended to, and for the comfort that has been secured to them in sickness, and for the attention that has been paid to the numberless, and oft recurring *little* wants of children, both the pupils and their friends are largely indebted to Mrs. Z. K. DeMott, the excellent Matron, whose exertions in their behalf have been unremitting. During the latter part of the term ending in June, 1866, a young man of very feeble health,

named Josiah Hamblin, residing in Richmond, Macomb county, sickened and died. His remains were sent to his friends by their direction, and when exposed to view, disclosed what had not even been suspected here, viz: indications of varioloid. Not long after, Levi Murray, a deaf and dumb pupil was taken sick, and his case soon proved to be the small-pox. He was immediately isolated from all communication with any one except the nurse and the physician, and every member of the family was vaccinated, though most of them had been vaccinated before.

After a sufficient time had elapsed, to render it safe for our pupils to return home without danger of spreading contagion, it was thought best to close the school a few days in advance of the regular time for closing it.

The customary examinations and closing exercises for that year were of necessity dispensed with. Fortunately, there was but one case—that a light one of varioloid—that occurred after the pupils reached their homes. The only other case of death among the pupils, was that of a mulatto girl, named Josephine Thomas, who died of consumption, June 20th, 1868.

A little more than a year ago, during the vacation, our Institution sustained a severe loss in the death of Benjamin Pierson, President of the Board of Trustees, and shortly after, another not less severe, in the death of John P. LeRoy, the Secretary of the Board.

As this communication, though addressed to the present Board of Trustees, may yet be read by many persons interested in the Institution, and in those who, while living, labored so faithfully for its prosperity, it seems eminently proper to place on record some acknowledgment of the long and valuable services of those who have entered into their rest. Though not permitted to live to witness the completion of an Institution with which they were identified from its beginning, they yet saw in its increasing prosperity abundant evidence of the usefulness of their labors; and for the amount of good that the Institution has been enabled to accomplish, the many recipients

of its benefits owe them a debt of gratitude, and will long hold their names in grateful remembrance.

Since the publication of the last report, there have been some changes in the corps of teachers. Mr. A. W. Mann, a graduate of the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was appointed a teacher, and entered upon his duties in the month of March, 1866. At the beginning of the last term, Mr. Wm. H. Brennan, and Mr. W. S. Smith, two young gentlemen educated in the New York Institution, received appointments as teachers. All these gentlemen have discharged their duties with fidelity and success.

Mrs. G. V. H. Brown, who for nearly two years had taught in the Literary Department for the Blind, and under whose instruction they have made highly creditable progress, resigned her position during the latter part of the last term, and was succeeded by Miss S. M. Hoagland. Under her faithful and judicious management and excellent instruction, good results are unmistakably apparent, and good progress both in the various branches of study, and in correct deportment out of school as well as in, is being steadily made.

At the beginning of the present term, the services of Mr. Louis D. Pomeroy, a recent graduate of Hamilton College, were secured. During the time that Mr. Pomeroy has been among us, he has evinced more than common aptitude for the profession he has chosen, and has made more than ordinary progress in learning the language of the Deaf and Dumb, upon a thorough acquaintance with which the success of a teacher so much depends. Willis Hubbard—a graduate of the New York Institution, and formerly a most successful teacher in this, has lately resumed his connection with it. We have at present in the Department for the Deaf and Dumb, nine classes, and at no period since the Institution was established, have we had a more competent and efficient corps of teachers than we now have. It is but just to them, and it is moreover a great privilege to say that their duties are discharged punctually and faithfully, and that they seem one and all animated by a sincere

desire to do everything in their power to promote the best interests of their pupils. It is also gratifying to be able to speak in terms of high commendation of the conduct of the pupils themselves. The good advice that they receive from their teachers, and the influences thrown around them by the chapel services, evidently have much to do with their exemplary conduct out of school. Young gentlemen at College, not unfrequently make night hideous with carouses—wantonly destroy property—form intemperate habits, and to an extent that is perfectly appalling, indulge in the fragrant weed that Sir Walter Raleigh—more's the pity—taught the English gentlemen of his time to use. To the credit of our little community, be it spoken, we have no rowdyism among us—our children are not attracted to corner groceries, and give us no trouble by attempts to visit such places. Among the whole number of our pupils, there is but one who is ever known to use tobacco in any form, and he is a new comer—so that whenever we see upon our neatly scrubbed floors moist and yellow evidences of a recent violation of the rules of decency, we feel sure that we have been favored with a call from some gentleman, whose habits might be changed for the better.

The State is undoubtedly expending considerable money in providing for the education of her unfortunates; and they are showing their appreciation of this fact by good behavior and a wise use of their advantages. With the number of pupils at present in the Deaf and Dumb Department, we are able to classify them in such a manner as to bring those of similar attainments into the same class without making any of the classes unduly large. It is exceedingly undesirable that classes of Deaf Mutes should contain a very large number of pupils. There is no class of persons in the world, with whom, in the process of instruction, so much time has to be spent in direct personal effort with each pupil as with them. They are required to do an immense amount of writing, in order to gain facility and correctness in the use of language. The exercises they turn off, need not a little correction at the hands of the

teacher. While he is engaged in correcting what has been written upon the slate of one pupil, the rest of the class are obliged to wait until each one's turn comes to have their productions also corrected. Now if the class be large, much time will inevitably be lost in waiting. Fifteen pupils would seem to be, under any circumstances, a sufficient number to keep one teacher actively employed during all the allotted hours of the school session.

In the Department for the Blind, the classification is by no means as good as it is in the one just mentioned; and until the number of Blind pupils increases sufficiently to warrant the employment of more teachers, it never can be. During the past year, the Blind have been furnished with some new facilities for improvement, that are of great value. Three fine dissection maps, made to order in the New York Institution, have been purchased, and these give them a much better opportunity to understand the shape and relative position of the different countries than they have hitherto enjoyed. In the Department of music, additional advantages have been extended to them. They have received regular instruction upon the violin from Prof. Julius Rice, and from Prof. J. Henry Gardner, upon brass instruments, and in both these departments of music, they have succeeded admirably. At the commencement of this term, we added a new feature to our usual course of instruction. The subject of teaching articulation in institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, has of late been attracting a good deal of attention. It has found very warm advocates in the founders and patrons of the Clarke school at Northampton, Massachusetts, who are in favor of giving such prominence to articulation, as to dispense entirely with signs where it is possible to do so, and they claim that one-half of the Deaf mutes in New England might be taught in that way. Last May, E. M. Gallaudet, President of the National Deaf Mute College at Washington, called a Convention of Principals to discuss the articulation question, and arrive if possible at some conclusion as nearly unanimous as might be, as to its claims upon the atten-

tion of the Boards of Trustees of the respective Institutions. Fourteen Principals from as many different States were present, as well as two veteran Ex-Principals of long and ripe experience. Nearly the whole of one week was spent in the discussion of subjects connected with the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and especial attention was given to the subject of articulation. The unanimous opinion of the Convention was that provision ought to be made in every institution for giving instruction in articulation to the Semi-mutes—the Semi-deaf, and to such congenital Deaf mutes, as after a fair trial should give evidence of fitness for such instruction.

While admitting that these classes, particularly the Semi-mute, and the Semi-deaf could be greatly benefited by such special instruction, it was the unanimous opinion of the Convention, that articulation should rank as an accomplishment, and not as a means of instruction.

They advised no radical change in the present excellent system of instruction by means of the sign language; that should certainly hold its well-earned place; but in addition to it, and not in the place of it, articulation and lip-reading should be taught to those who are fit subjects for it. In accordance with a resolution passed by this Convention, a recommendation was laid before the Trustees of this Institution, advising the appointment of a teacher, who should give his time solely to this department of instruction. George L. Brockett, who has been a teacher here for the past three years, and whose attainments in the language of signs will be of much service in his new field of labor, has been placed in charge of the department of articulation. From the results already attained, it is believed that much benefit will be conferred upon the Semi-mutes and the Semi-deaf thus instructed, while the extreme view that signs should be altogether dispensed with, and that all instruction should be imparted by articulation and lip-reading, is one with which we have no sympathy whatever.

It may not be amiss to notice what seems to be a mistaken idea on the part of many persons as to the proper age for



placing a deaf mute child at school. Years ago, when such Institutions were comparatively unknown, the great danger was that children would be allowed to remain at home till they had reached such an age that they could not learn with ease. But of late there seems to be a strong tendency in the opposite direction, and parents are found who are anxious to send their children here at the age of five or six years. Their motives are praiseworthy. They see that their children are learning little, if anything, at home, and they think that they are losing time, and therefore feel anxious to send them away to school. They are admitted to this Institution at the age of ten years, but we think that in many cases it would be better to keep them at home till the age of twelve. At the tender age at which some would gladly bring them here, they are not capable of learning as rapidly as they would be when a few years older; nor can they bear the confinement of the school-room as well. Our pupils are allowed to remain here seven years; in that time they receive all the instruction which, under present arrangements, most of them can ever expect to receive. It is in the highest degree important that that period should be selected during which the pupil can use his time to the best advantage. From six to thirteen, or from eight to fifteen, cannot be as favorable a period as from ten to seventeen; and were the time put from twelve to nineteen, there would be a decided gain in several respects. Pupils would leave us at a more mature age. While here they would be able to acquire a far better knowledge of some useful trade if received at the age of twelve, than if admitted before they are large enough to handle tools properly. We are soon to take possession of one of the finest shops connected with such an institution in the whole country, and it does seem desirable that the object for which such a building has been constructed, shall not be defeated by allowing pupils to be brought here before they are old enough to derive the full benefit of their advantages.

We would gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the Editors of the following papers, who have sent us their journals free of

charge, to the great delight, as well as improvement of our pupils:

- " The Battle Creek Journal,
- " Branch County Gazette,
- " Lansing State Republican,
- " Peninsular Courier,
- " Niles Times,
- " Deaf Mute Gazette,
- " Calhoun Patriot,
- " Bay City Journal,
- " " Signal,
- " Detroit Advertiser and Tribune,
- " Wolverine Citizen,
- " Flint Globe."

We would also tender our thanks to the Superintendents of the Flint and Pere Marquette, Detroit and Milwaukee, Michigan Central, and Michigan Southern Railroads, for their kindness in passing our pupils and guides over their roads when returning home at the close of the term. In behalf of the pupils, the undersigned would also acknowledge the generosity of George C. Kimball, in presenting to them a fine set of Croquet, which has afforded them much pleasant recreation.

When the Convention of Principals was in session in Washington, Miss Dorothea Dix, a lady whose reputation for philanthropy is world-wide, presented to each of the Principals a donation of ten dollars, to be expended in such manner as each should think best for the respective institutions. A part of the money thus received for this institution has been expended in the purchase of a picture, which will be hung up in the Reception Room, as a pleasing souvenir of the generous donor; the balance it is proposed to use in purchasing books for the Library.

In a former part of this report, it was stated that seven years was the time allowed by the State for those who are admitted here, to acquire an education. The undersigned would respectfully submit, that in his estimation, and in that of all persons

conversant with the education of the Deaf and Dumb, the period above specified is by no means long enough. Let us for a moment contrast the condition of the hearing child with that of the mute, at that time of life when both have reached the age at which they are sent to school. The child that can hear, begins to learn words often before he is a year old—always before he has completed his second year. Associating constantly with those who can hear and speak, he learns language naturally, easily, and in fact, unavoidably. At the age of five or six years he is ready to go to school, and goes there with the ability to use language fluently—to express clearly all his ideas, and to comprehend what others have to say. Moreover, having all his faculties, no peculiar difficulties lie in his way to prevent his adding indefinitely to his store of knowledge. Suppose such a child to enter school at the age of six years, and to remain there seven years; does any one for a moment suppose that anything like a thorough education can be attained at the end of the thirteenth year? We all know that it cannot, even with all the advantages that the possession of hearing gives. The deaf mute child enters school at the age of ten years; and at that age how does he compare with the hearing and speaking child of six years old, also just entering school? The one who can hear has already acquired the use of his mother tongue to such an extent that he can mingle with satisfaction with those around him, and can communicate with them with perfect ease. He has learned a large number of idiomatic expressions, and is prepared to make progress indefinitely and with perfect ease. The deaf mute, however, at the beginning of his school life, has learned nothing of language. He has lived within himself, and under the most favorable circumstances must spend three or four years of toilsome effort to learn as much of language as his more fortunate hearing friend possessed the day he entered school. He comes to the Institution with the certainty that he must toil three or four years to place himself on a level in point of acquired knowledge, with one who can hear and speak—whose ability to use language has never

cost him a moment's labor. Then remember, that through his whole course, he must receive all his knowledge through the eye. None of his ideas can be associated with sound. He must in the school-room carry on the double process of translating signs, which are his vernacular, into English, which is to him a foreign language, and *vice versa*. He has difficulties to meet at every step, that do not lie in the way of those who can hear and speak. To put the Deaf Mute on an equality with them, he ought obviously to be allowed more time to acquire the same amount of knowledge. Whether the present is the time for such a step or not, is not for the undersigned to say, but it does seem right and reasonable that the term of instruction for the Deaf and Dumb at least, should be lengthened one or two years at as early a period as circumstances will permit. In connection with this subject, there is another that demands consideration. With all that can be done for Deaf Mutes, even in a course of eight or nine years, they would fail to obtain such an education as would meet the wants of all. We have from time to time, pupils of uncommon promise, who are capable of pursuing their studies very far beyond the present prescribed course, and who earnestly desire to do so. There is but one way that we can meet the wants of such pupils, and that is by organizing a High Class, composed exclusively of the best of those who have completed the regular course—giving to such a term of three, or still better, of four years, in addition to the term that is allowed to all.

There are various considerations that might be urged in behalf of such an arrangement. It is one which finds favor in other institutions, and which must sooner or later be introduced here, unless it shall be the policy of this State to accept a lower standard of education in her Institutions than her neighbors do—and this, judging from the very liberal views that the people of this State entertain upon the subject of education, will not be very likely to be the policy of her legislators. A High Class would from the very nature of the case, be composed of pupils older and more mature than the classes below

them. They would, therefore, by their exemplary conduct and higher attainments, exercise a salutary influence upon the other pupils. Our graduates are seeking, and will continue to seek a higher education than we are giving them. What they cannot get at home, they will seek abroad. If they cannot obtain such an education as they desire here, or as their friends desire for them, they will go where they can, and instead of competing successfully with other institutions, or rather instead of doing our own work independently of them, we shall make this Institution merely a good primary school—tributary to some other institution, where better advantages are offered than we can offer. The very able and interesting report of the examining committee contains full information as to the condition of the Intellectual Department of the Institution. The closing exercises to which the public were invited, were noticed in terms of high commendation in various papers, and from one of these we would quote, not only to give some idea of the exercises themselves, but to bring to the notice of those who may read this report, the view taken of the character and claims of this Institution by His Excellency, Gov. Crapo, and by other distinguished gentlemen, with whose presence we were honored on that occasion:

“The closing exercises of Thursday afternoon were the most interesting of any, and were held in the large chapel of the Institution. They were of a miscellaneous character, very much of the nature of a public exhibition of Seminaries of advanced standing. The chapel was crowded to excess, but the whole exercise of the pupils was of such interest as to hold the audience until a late hour; at the same time instructing and interesting those in attendance.

“After the exercises were over, Gov. Crapo followed in some quite extended remarks, highly complimentary of the examinations and other closing exercises of the Institution, and expressing the high degree of profit and pleasure it had afforded him in being present. He also paid a merited compliment to the Principal, Prof. Bangs, and to the resident Trustee, Hon.

J. B. Walker, for their efficiency and faithfulness in the performance of duties connected with the Institution. He knew it was deserved on their part, from his own personal observation; and the high character to which the Institution had attained, was due very largely to their untiring energy. He also spoke of his own interest in the schools, and of the necessity there was for a full appropriation on the part of our State for the completion of the buildings. He believed it was made obligatory upon the Legislature by the Constitution that it should be done. He had always favored and spoken for it, both when Senator, and in his messages when Governor. He thought those narrow-minded who could object to such appropriations, and hoped Michigan would pursue, in the future, the same liberal policy towards all her educational institutions that she had in the past, and which had placed her at the head of all the States in the Union in such works and enterprises.

"He was followed by Rev. Mr. Cowles, as Chairman of the Examining Committee, and in their behalf expressing the high degree of satisfaction they all had felt in the results of the examinations, and the pleasure and instruction they had received in common with all others present, in witnessing the closing exercises of that afternoon. He heartily endorsed all that Gov. Crapo had said relative to the efficiency of the officers of the Institution, and the necessity there was for an immediate completion of the buildings.

"Mr. Cowles was followed in a similar endorsement by Prof. Tenney, of Lansing, and Hon. E. H. Thomson, of Flint."

The opinions expressed by these gentlemen, with regard to the speedy completion of the building, we would urge upon the attention of the Legislature, to whom this report is presented. In asking money for that purpose, we labor under one great disadvantage, which is, that it is not easy for the members to visit the Institution, and they cannot fully appreciate its wants from any written or verbal statement that can be made to them. There has never been any difficulty in get-

ting a committee, after going over the building, to admit the importance of doing what was asked to be done. Could the whole Legislature visit us and inspect the building, and have the reasons for its immediate completion placed squarely before them, there is very little doubt that they would take measures to finish the work that has dragged through years of delay—unavoidable, perhaps, but certainly undesirable.

Everybody admits that the State stands committed to finish these buildings; the whole matter is simply a question of time. With the money appropriated for building purposes by the last Legislature, much has been done that will be of incalculable benefit, but by no means sufficient to meet the present and immediately prospective wants of the Institution.

The reasons why it is important to finish the main building immediately, we will try to state as concisely as possible. The whole edifice is divided into five distinct parts, viz.: the main or front building—which is unfinished; the centre building, which comprises the kitchen, dining-room and chapel; the east and west wings, and the school-house. We have room enough in the kitchen—enough in the dining-room, and enough in the chapel. The girls occupy the east wing, *only* when they are not engaged in school. In it are their wash-room, bath-room, sitting-room, a school-room for the Blind, hospital wards and dormitory; and for the purposes for which they are designed, these rooms will of course accommodate more than their present number. Precisely the same statement will apply to the boys' wing, or west wing.

But in the school-house every room is occupied, not entirely by the pupils, but in part by the officers and employes of the Institution. Their place should be in the front building; but they are obliged to live over and under, and in the midst of noisy school-rooms. With each year we have to form new classes. These classes of course should be taught in the school-house; and there is, moreover, no other place to put them.

Several of the school-rooms are occupied as living rooms—the balance as school-rooms. Not one is vacant; and when

more classes come, as come they surely will, some of these school-rooms now occupied as living rooms should be vacated, and their present occupants should find accommodations in the front building. The State has already expended a large amount of money in carrying the front so near completion. Having done this, she has locked the door, and keeps the key in her pocket, leaving that part of the building to deteriorate under the reign of bats and owls, while she loses the interest of the whole amount thus invested. No shrewd business man would ever almost finish a handsome brick mansion and then stop, and let his family live in the rear of it for a few years, if he had either money or credit. By delaying this matter, the State is cheating herself out of the use of what she has already expended, to the very great inconvenience of a class of unfortunates that she has pledged herself to care for, and has cared for well. With an earnest wish that the completion of this good Institution may be speedily provided for, this report is respectfully submitted.

EGBERT L. BANGS,

*Principal.*



## REPORT OF EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

*To the Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:*

The Examining Committee for the year 1868, composed of the undersigned, in accordance with the design of their appointment, visited the Michigan Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and gave personal attention to the examination of classes during the 24th, 25th and 26th of June, 1868.

We gratefully express our obligations to the Trustees of the Asylum for the honor of the appointment, which made us officially acquainted with the management, condition, wants, and usefulness of this benevolent Institution, and brought us personally into closer sympathy with the noble work which it is doing for the two classes of unfortunates within its care.

We take equal pleasure in acknowledging the personal courtesies shown us by the Principal, Prof. E. L. Bangs, and other officers and teachers of the Institution; and in particular, the facilities afforded us by the Principal and teachers in conducting the examinations in a systematic and thorough manner. We are able to say that the work of the Examining Board was not a mere work of ceremony. It was our aim to investigate the actual results of deaf-mute and blind instruction, and by the aid of Prof. Bangs and the several teachers we were able to communicate with the classes as satisfactorily in the end, if not so freely, as if we had been examining pupils who could hear and speak and see.

Of the Deaf and Dumb, there were in the Institution 105

scholars: 55 males, and 50 females, distributed into eight classes.

The first class examined, taught by Mr. George L. Brockett, was a class of beginners, having a standing of but one year, and contained eight boys and six girls. In this class we confronted the difficulty of deaf-mute instruction, and obtained the standard by which to judge of the efficiency and success of this Institution. When these scholars came to the Institution they had no knowledge of language, and almost no power of communicating thought. Deaf mutes are received at the age of ten years and upwards, at the point where children, with all their senses, unconsciously acquire the names of things, and gradually the use of speech, in the nursery. Ordinary children go to school at six or eight years of age to learn to read, write, and cipher; but deaf-mutes go to school at ten years of age, or older, simply, as the first thing, to learn to talk. The first work is to give them a language, and accustom them to the use of signs in expressing ideas. The training of the first year is thus wholly elementary, and for three or four years the steps of progress are necessarily slow, and the leading branch of instruction is that of the structure and use of language.

The examination of the first class consisted in exercises on the blackboard, and in rendering sentences given them, by writing, into the signs of deaf-mute language. This class, in one year, have learned some three or four hundred nouns, mostly the names of objects; a hundred or more verbs, in the present, perfect and future tenses; some adjectives and articles; the day of the week, month and year; counting and writing numbers to a hundred, (and some of them more), and certain elementary Scripture lessons. They write very legibly on their large slates or blackboards, and construct short sentences of their own, upon a simple noun or verb given as the basis; showing a correct knowledge and use of language so far as they have gone. Slight attention has been given to arithmetic by this class, and the better scholars in it can add a few simple numbers together.

The second class, taught by Mr. William S. Smith, has a

standing of two years, and showed considerable progress above the previous one, in range of thought and language, number of words known, and ideas to be conveyed, facility of expression, and some advance in knowledge of arithmetic. One, however, cannot fail to be impressed with the patient care necessary to drill into these minds—shut out from approach by the ordinary powers of speech—through so narrow and difficult an avenue of communication as that used, the simplest rudiments of knowledge.

The third class examined, taught by Mr. A. W. Mann, has also a standing of two years—being an advanced section of the same grade as the one preceding, composed of the better scholars who have been in the school for two years. The construction of sentences according to the principles of grammar, was here performed in greater accuracy, and in more difficult forms than in either of the preceding. Grammatical symbols, indicating that a sentence was to be composed, consisting of nominative, verb and object, were put on the board, and a single word given, upon which each pupil wrote out an independent sentence; so showing their knowledge and power to properly use language. One of the examiners told a simple story, which was repeated by Prof. Bangs in the sign language of the mutes, and each pupil wrote it out on the board as he understood it. This class has also learned the commandments, and each wrote one, by the number, on the boards.

The fourth class, taught by Wm. H. Brennan, has a standing of three years, and has finished the book of elementary lessons, and investigated the facts of human life, in short and simple lessons, from the section treating of infancy to that of youth. They form sentences still longer and more complex, and write compositions and letters. In this class, we notice a considerable knowledge of the elements of arithmetic, in which all previous classes have been remarkably deficient. This science is deferred very properly, except in first attempts to give the idea of numbers, until this stage of advancement. It is not thought

best to try to teach arithmetic until the mutes have learned the use and structure of language.

The fifth class, taught by Miss Emma A. Petrie, has a standing of four years, and shows marked improvement. Indeed, from this stage of progress onward to the highest classes, we are filled with admiration at the wonderful change which has taken place in the mental furnishment and activity of these unfortunate children and youth. The class of Miss Petrie passed a creditable examination on the comparison and history of animals, Mitchell's geography, and arithmetic in the simple rules. The name of a certain animal was given to each scholar, who wrote a description of the same upon the board. Questions in geography were asked, and answered in a similar manner.

The sixth class, taught by Mr. Thomas L. Brown, has a standing of four years, being the more advanced division of the same grade with the class of Miss Petrie. This class was examined in the Primary history of the United States, in Geography, Arithmetic, Penmanship and Scripture lessons. In the history of the United States, the pupils answered a large number of questions proposed by the Principal and the examiners, covering the principal facts in the early history of this country, such as the date of the discovery of America, who made the settlements in different States, the accounts of De Sota, La Salle and other prominent characters figuring in the founding and development of the civilization of this continent.

The examination in Scripture lessons was very interesting and highly satisfactory. It surpassed anything we ever heard in Sunday school or Bible class. The scholars wrote on their large slates, one an account of the creation, another the history of David, another that of Joseph, until many of the principal events in old testament history were set before us in clear and intelligent statement.

The next class, of five years standing, taught by Mr. P. N. Nicoles, was examined in Goodrich's history of the world; written arithmetic in the simple rules, the multiplication and divis-

ion of fractions, percentage, profit and loss of case 1, and simple interest for any given time; grammar, in moods and tenses of verbs, and to some extent in the more difficult constructions of the infinitive mood, and in the Bible and in composition.

The scholars of this class showed a remarkable knowledge of history, and an equally wonderful power of distinct, and fully sustained statement of what they knew. Chance topics were distributed on cards, and each pupil wrote his or her answer upon the slates.

The exercises in arithmetic were really a surprise. We had not been prepared for so great proficiency. The slow progress previously shown on the average, notwithstanding occasional exceptions, had not given promise of such a fine exhibition of arithmetical knowledge as was here shown. Fractions were handled as readily as whole numbers. Questions of percentage, profit and loss, and simple interest were solved promptly and accurately, and we were satisfied that all that Deaf Mutes need to be proficient in the science of numbers, is to study it after a fair preparation in branches naturally preceding it. In grammar and Scripture lessons, the classes also showed the fruits of careful training.

The last class of Deaf Mutes examined, taught by Mr. W. L. M. Breg, is in rank the highest, and have completed the course of regular instruction in the Institution. In the study of history, this class has acquired a large acquaintance with the facts of ancient classical history. The manner of instruction has required each pupil daily to recite in the sign language any paragraph of the lesson studied the night before, and to write a synopsis of the lesson in his own language. In this, as in the whole system, it is aimed to develop independence of thought, and originality of expression, and the method of literal memorizing, so common in our schools, is very little employed. In natural philosophy the class recited from topics promiscuously distributed, covering mechanical laws, the laws of falling bodies, light, heat, and electricity. They showed very little knowledge of the laws of *sound*; indeed, the Committee consider-

ately refrained from pressing them with puzzling questions on acoustics. The examiners tested the class in their knowledge of fractions, by questions outside of the book, and found them ready and accurate in answers. In English synonyms, the class showed power to discriminate between words of similar or related meanings, and the suitable use of them.

In the first class, we saw as it were, a small seed planted in apparently unpromising soil; through successive years of progress we witnessed its growth, gaining fiber and strength, rising into height, putting out branches, until in the class ready to graduate, we saw with delight the beautiful flower and the ripe fruit of Deaf Mute instruction.

Two or three other developments of Deaf Mute training, brought out in the exercises of the public exhibition, on the afternoon of the 25th, may as well be noted before we leave our report of this department.

An exercise in articulation was performed by Charles H. Harris, of Corunna, who read Mark, 8th chapter, from the 32d to the 37th verse. He was distinctly heard and understood in all parts of the chapel. Prof. Bangs stated that they had a dozen pupils in the school having more or less capacity for articulation, which the teachers endeavor to cultivate. These are cases in which the sense of hearing has been lost after some degree of knowledge and use of speech has been acquired. Very little can be done towards teaching those almost, and wholly deaf, to articulate.

A performance called the "drum telegraph," showed that the deaf can feel the sound of the drum, and can learn to distinguish words spelled by an alphabet of sound, in the beats of a drum. Two scholars put upon the slates a number of words, named by persons in the audience, and spelled to them in the manner described. In every case a correct result was reached. This was regarded as a curious experiment, rather than as suggesting a new method of communication.

The rehearsals by deaf mutes, of selections of poetry, showed

a high degree of perfection in the art of pantomime, which, indeed, is their native tongue.

All of the teachers in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, with a single exception, are deaf mutes.

The department of the Blind contained 20 pupils: 8 males and 12 females. A change of teachers in April had somewhat interfered with the favorable progress of the department, but the results of the examination were, nevertheless, highly satisfactory.

The Blind pupils occupy a single school-room, under the supervision and instruction of Miss S. M. Hoagland, and are divided into classes on the same principle as in common schools. It is found, however, exceedingly difficult to classify them, as the grade of attainment, especially among the younger pupils, is so diverse. In this department, study as well as recitation has to be conducted under the immediate supervision of the teacher, the scholars requiring to be taught orally—having their lessons read to them—until they acquire facility in reading in the books, with raised letters, prepared for them.

The first class examined was the class of beginners in intellectual arithmetic. The scholars acquitted themselves creditably. The next class was in primary geography, which also did well. The two following classes, in higher mental arithmetic, showed an accurate knowledge of the books they had studied, and a remarkable readiness in solving intricate problems. All their processes are mental, performed without the help, common in our schools, of blackboard or slate. Of course, therefore, problems involving long computations are beyond their power.

The advanced class in geography gave correct answers to many rapidly put questions, and will compare favorably with the best classes in our common schools. The pupils also showed a good knowledge of grammar, in those parts of the book which they have studied. The most interesting and remarkable part of this examination was the recitation of the class in the history of England. Difficult and obscure questions, upon incidents and events in English history, were answered with an accuracy and fullness of detail which would

put to the blush the students in any academy or college in the land. One is impressed with this: that what the Blind know, they know accurately and thoroughly. Their range of knowledge may be more limited than that of scholars who see and read, but so far as they go, they are wonderful in memory of names, dates, and all details of events. Exercises were also had upon the raised map used in studying geography, and in reading from the Bible for the blind.

The musical department for the blind was not officially examined by this Committee, but we had opportunities of observing the talent of this class of pupils for this art, and their improvement under the instruction and drill of the efficient teachers provided in this department.

On the whole, the citizens of Michigan may be assured that the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is in excellent hands, having an accomplished Principal in Prof. Bangs, an able and efficient corps of teachers in his assistants; and that the Deaf Mutes and the Blind of the State are being fitted for the enjoyment of life in useful departments of activity. It is a defect, now about to be remedied, that the Institution has previously lacked facilities for the instruction of the pupils in mechanical arts. These unfortunates are in many cases dependent on their own exertions for a livelihood, and if they can be taught useful trades suited to their abilities, the way of life will be greatly smoothed before them, and the community spared the burden of their support, and benefited by the addition of their productive labor to the wealth of the State.

The finishing of the west wing of the building for the use of the boys, will, in a measure, relieve the over crowded state of the Institution, and distribute its inmates more in accordance with comfort, order, and the best efficiency of the school. But the Institution still needs, and claims from the State at an early day, an appropriation for the completion of the main front building. The Legislature, which shall make this appro-



priation, by means of which the building for the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind will be completed according to its original design, will gain for itself high honor in care for these children of silence, and children of darkness. The Committee would beg to remind all who have influence in this matter that this Institution cannot justly be considered a State charity. It sustains a relation to the State similar to that of the common schools, and the University. It only discharges the duty of the State towards those unfortunate children and youth who are shut out from the benefits of our common school system, by the loss of one or more of their senses.

The Institution is in need of more complete apparatus for use in the various departments of instruction; and particularly in the intellectual department for the Blind. A printing press and type, such as are in use in other Institutions for the blind, would facilitate the instruction of this class of pupils very greatly, by bringing a much larger number of lessons under their own eye, by the sense of touch.

The Committee bear willing and hearty testimony to the zeal, faithfulness and eminent qualifications of Prof. Bangs, for the position he so ably fills, and consider his salary inadequate to the services rendered.

We were happy in having the presence of his Excellency, Gov. Crapo, during a part of the examinations, and at the public Exhibition, and were gratified by the paternal interest shown by him in the Institution, as Governor of the State.

The Committee also noticed, and would make honorable mention of the untiring services for the welfare of the Institution, during a series of years, of the senior Trustee and Building Commissioner, Hon. J. B. Walker, to whose prudence, devotion and influence, the Institution is greatly indebted for its growth and prosperity.

We commend the Institution, with confidence, to the care and generosity of the Legislature soon to meet, and beg to

declare our opinion that the people of Michigan will justify and sustain an appropriation for the Institution, sufficient to meet all its present necessities, and give it room and implements for the greatest efficiency in its work.

J. G. W. COWLES,

J. E. TENNEY,

L. C. YORK,

December 1st, 1868.

*Committee.*

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

*To the Trustees of the Institution for Educating the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind:*

In making out my report of the examination of the musical department, I hardly think it necessary to particularize on the merits of individual pupils, for I think that all persons who were so fortunate as to be present during the examinations, would unite most heartily with me in saying that all did well; there seemed to be no hesitation in answering any and all of the questions propounded concerning music, in the different departments which they had studied. But to some, more particularly than others, did music and its study come more natural. There seems to be no limit for the majority of the pupils to the advancement of their musical education, and almost their chief pleasure is when engaged in the discipline of the mind, and of the development of their musical talents. Lamartine has said, "Music is the literature of the heart; it commences where speech ends." Music has a far deeper reach into life than most of people apprehend. It is doubtful whether any people can be carried to a high rank of refined civilization without the aid of music, vocal and instrumental. A good song, well sung, sweeps through depths of our existence, which bare speech cannot reach, and causes chords in lips to vibrate which no other influence can touch. Music is something more than an accomplishment that may be employed in whiling away dreary and unhappy hours; it is a divine talent which God has invested in us, and which should be cultivated and used as one of the great instrumentalities in the work of raising and refining human civilization.

But music is a science. It has its own peculiar facts and laws and principles, and without a knowledge of these, and a practical culture conformed to these, no one can use his vocal organs in singing, or handle a musical instrument with scientific taste or success. Music must be taught and learned. Good singing is the result of previous teaching and thorough drilling. Those who are too indolent to learn, must remain ignorant; and those who will not submit to being drilled in the rudiments of music, must remain in the crude state. And the talent of music is one of those capacities of human nature that must be taken in hand, and developed by teaching and drilling in the earlier years of one's life. Few people past the meridian of life, learn music. "The daughters of music" in us, are morning birds; they sing early—soon after day dawns—or not at all. And hence the importance and the duty of having, in every community, opportunities and facilities for the musical education of the young.

The department of vocal and piano music, taught by Miss S. E. LeRoy, was finely represented. Nearly all were called upon to either play on the piano, sing a song, or answer questions in review of what they had been called on to study. The proficiency exhibited by the pupils, was marked, and more than satisfactory. The exercises, which were varied, exhibited results which were truly surprising. They demonstrated that the gift of song is not confined to a few favored of heaven, from whose musical breasts joyous emotions were sent forth in notes of melody, spontaneously and unbidden, to charm and delight only musical ears, while this fruitful source of happiness is withheld from the large majority, who, instead of sweet, harmonious sounds, are doomed to utter only notes of "horrid discord." They demonstrate that the author of our being, kind, as well as just, has bestowed the faculty of music universally, and with as profuse a hand as any other; that, like the statue representing the human form in its majesty and beauty—which philosophers tell us is in every block of marble, requiring the hand of the sculptor to bring it to view—the notes of

melody are in the child, which the touch of genius can bring out in songs of joy and praise. We would say to our young friends, however, that the parallel is not complete; for they are not to remain passive like the block of marble. In all valuable attainments, they are to unite their efforts with those of the teacher, else the efforts of the most gifted professor, and the most lavish expenditure for their benefit, are of no avail.

The class in band music, taught by Mr. J. Henry Gardner, is composed of but seven members. Two of these are young ladies. This class was first organized, I believe, for an experiment; as to many persons it was doubtful whether the pupils could become proficient in the playing of brass instruments. Though they have taken but two lessons a week, and that only during a few short months, their playing will compare favorably with that of many older and larger bands in the State. It has proved the experiment to be a success, and one that reflects great credit to the teacher, as well as members of the class.

Instruction has been given on the violin to quite a large class, by Mr. Julius Rice, and his efforts have been very successful. The average number of lessons that each has received is but twenty-eight. It is hardly possible for much to be accomplished in so short a time, but we found many in the class able to play well a number of quite difficult pieces. Some of the pupils have divided their time equally between the piano, violin, and the band, and though young in years, their store of musical knowledge would do credit to those of much maturer age.

The system introduced by the teachers in this Institute, in grouping together notes of a similar character, and reducing the whole theory to a few simple rules, brings the whole subject within the comprehension of scholars of a tender age, and in due time enables them to read from memory, notes of music of every variety, quite as readily and unerringly as could they read the printed page in their mother tongue. If I should presume to make any suggestions regarding a higher standard to be adopted, or any chance for improvement in the depart-

ment of music in this Institute, it would be that the interest of the pupil might be in a measure advanced, could some practical and accomplished musician be found, who could personally and understandingly take charge of each department, and instruct in each of the branches adopted. The pupil would then have the benefit of the same mind at all times, and perhaps some confusion in teaching might be avoided. I hope not in the least to detract from the merits of the very able teachers who have thus brought their department up to the position that it now has in this Institution. The Trustees, who have so firmly and heartily stood up to inaugurate and carry to a successful issue the department of music, which now all appreciate, are entitled to the approbation of all musicians, and of the whole State. May they be encouraged to continue in this, their good and noble work, and may their reward be great.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I. C. V. WHEAT,

*Examining Committee of Musical Department.*

EAST SAGINAW, MICH., Oct. 15, 1868.

## TEACHERS' REPORTS FOR 1868.

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### DEPARTMENT FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

#### CLASS I.

*Taught by George L. Brockett.*

William Ranspach.

John Foota.

John R. Lewis.

Thomas Brown.

Charles Hildebrandt.

James McDonough.

Charles Garrison.

Nelson Kellogg.

Boys, 8.

Clara E. Bisbee.

Almira V. Pitcher.

Mary Decker.

Mary Whise.

Ella Kenney.

Jesse Richardson, 2d year.

Girls, 6;—Total, 14.

#### STUDIES.

In Dr. Peet's Elementary Lessons—One hundred and sixty pages, embracing—

1. The singular and plural of nouns to the number of three or four hundred—mostly the names of objects.
2. Verbs—a hundred or more in the future, present and perfect tenses.
3. Adjectives and articles.

4. Days of the week—month and year—counting and writing numbers to one hundred and upwards. Simple addition. Some of the class can add columns of figures correctly, and carry properly for every ten; while others can hardly add two or three with a certainty of producing the same result at each trial.

In Dr. Peet's Scripture Lessons, five sections.

CLASS II.—DIVISION B.

*Taught by William S. Smith.*

Emma Cranson,.....	3 years.
Ellen Clark,.....	3 "
Martha J. Hitchcock,.....	2 "
Martha J. Loranger,.....	2 "
Mary McNeill,.....	2 "
Lucy Parr,.....	2 "
Johanna Sullivan,.....	1 "
Henry Eberly,.....	2 "
Frank Loranger,.....	2 "
James Simpson,.....	1 "
James St. John,.....	2 "

Girls, 7; Boys, 4—Total, 11.

These pupils have studied and reviewed 200 pages in Peet's Elementary Lessons, and 7 sections in Peet's Scripture Lessons. They have had frequent exercises in grammatical symbols, easy questions, narratives, and addition. Letter writing monthly. Penmanship a quarter of an hour daily.

CLASS II.—DIVISION A.

*Taught by A. W. Mann.*

Coenburg Hess,.....	2 years.
Thomas Callahan,.....	2 "
Henry Friedrich,.....	2 "
Remus Wright,.....	3 "
Alfred Cole,.....	2 "
John Ansbrow,.....	3 "
Frank Hays,.....	1 "



Adelia Cole,.....	2 years.
Luna Alway,.....	3 "

Boys, 7; Girls, 2—Total, 9.

The class have studied and reviewed during the term, 103 lessons of "Peet's Elementary Lessons"—beginning with the 82d lesson, and ending at the 185th. In Peet's Scripture Lessons, they have studied and reviewed as far as Section V of Bible History. They have been exercised on simple addition, multiplication, and subtraction—on the latter to only a small extent. They have often been exercised in writing sentences, and short narratives. The most of them can write correct sentences, and some of them are very good on narratives. They have been required to write letters every month. They have been taught penmanship to some extent, and some who were very poor penmen have made great improvement.

CLASS III.—STANDING, THREE YEARS.

*Taught by William H. Brennan.*

Wm. McNeill,.....	3 years.
Edgar Harris,.....	5 "
Horace Snook,.....	7 "
Levi Murray,.....	3 "
Augustus Reese,.....	5 "
Silas Franklin,.....	3 "
John Hartman,.....	3 "
Wm. E. Northrop, .....	4 "
Mary Palmer,.....	6 "
Cornelia De Vall, .....	4 "
Ann McNeill, .....	3 "
Marsella Wilcox,.....	3 "
Margaret Beasley,.....	4 "
Emma Lambert,.....	3 "
Elizabeth Green,.....	3 "
Alexa M. Windiate,.....	4 "

Boys, 8; Girls, 8—Total, 16.

## STUDIES.

1. Peet's Elementary Lessons, reviewed and finished last March.
2. Course of Instruction, Part III. The class have gone over three sections, from infancy to youth.
3. Penmanship. Half an hour's exercise every Friday morning.
4. Compositions, embracing short sentences, letter writing, and daily exercises in forming sentences on given words and phrases.
5. Grammar, with symbolic illustrations.
6. Arithmetic. Exercises in simple addition and multiplication.
7. Scripture Lessons from Section I to Section X, with the ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer.
8. Miscellaneous questions and answers.

## CLASS IV.—DIVISION B.

*Taught by Miss Emma A. Petrie.*

Albertus Overshire,.....	4	years.
Lewis Miller,.....	5	"
John Pierson,.....	4	"
James R. Crawford,.....	6	"
George Storms,.....	7	"
Edgar Williams,.....	4	"
Frank Andrews,.....	1	"
Polly Weinberg,.....	6	"
Frances M. De Foe,.....	4	"
Margaret Connelly,.....	4	"
Velina Buttolph,.....	4	"
Harriet Walter,.....	5	"
Hannah Smith,.....	4	"
Eva Smith,.....	4	"

Boys, 7; Girls, 7—Total, 14.

Average standing 4 years.

## STUDIES.

1. Dr. Peet's Part Third. They have been over the chapters on the subject of comparison and history of animals to the fourth section. Development of verbs, and the months, pages 133-241.

2. Dr. Peet's Scripture Lessons, through both the Old and New Testaments. About the middle of March they took "Knox's Primary year," and studied the first chapter of Matthew.

3. Mitchell's Geography—completed and reviewed.

4. Robinson's Arithmetic: Exercises in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Some can perform examples in long division.

5. Composition. Letter writing to their parents or friends every month. They write a synopsis of the Bible lesson almost every Monday morning, and quite often a story is told in signs, and reproduced in writing.

6. Grammatical symbols and narratives.

7. Penmanship, both with the pen and crayon.

## CLASS IV.—DIVISION A—FOUR YEARS' STANDING.

*Taught by Thomas L. Brown.*

Clarissa A. Penn, (absent),.....	
Anna M. Furgeson,.....	3½ years.
Mary E. Thomas,.....	7 "
Ella Lane,.....	5 "
Adaline Spencer,.....	5 "
Matilda Dolsen,.....	6 "
Polly Croy,.....	5 "
Susan E. Nowlen,.....	5 "
Frank Eggleston,.....	5 "
John M. Collard,.....	4 "
Charles M. Mead,.....	4 "
Delos A. Simpson,.....	2 "
Halsey J. Wilbur,.....	5 "
Joseph Halifax,.....	4 "

Gaylord P. Bonney,.....	5	years.
Willie A. Thayer,.....	4	"
Rush Sherman,.....	5	"
Edward Van Damme,.....	4	"
Girls, 8; Boys, 10—Total, 18.		

## STUDIES.

1. Quackenboss' Primary History of the United States, as far as page 74, over 23 lessons.
2. Monteith and McNally's Manual of Geography, 60 lessons.
3. Robinson's Rudiments of Arithmetic, as far as page 72.
4. Sunday study. Dr. Peet's Scripture Lessons, reviewed. Knox's Primary year, first quarter.
5. Penmanship. Spencerian system, one hour each week.

## CLASS V.—STANDING FIVE YEARS.

*Taught by P. N. Nicoles.*

David S. Rector,.....	4	years.
John B. Mead,.....	5	"
Clarence F. Sanford,.....	5	"
Lewis C. Sickels,.....	5	"
H. M. George,.....	5	"
Hiram H. Cheseboro,.....	7	"
Sarah A. Bickford,.....	1	"
Mary E. Lowry,.....	5	"
Sarah S. Chapman,.....	5	"
Celia E. Harris,.....	6	"
Hannah E. Hendrixson,.....	6	"
Boys, 6; Girls, 5—Total, 11.		

## STUDIES.

1. Goodrich's History of the World. In this study, the class have studied and reviewed eighty chapters, from "the Introduction to Rome, under the Emperors." They have been exercised in answering questions on the lessons, and required to write synopses of most of the same, and sketches of the celebrated characters, in their own language.

2. Robinson's Written Arithmetic. In this arithmetic, the class have been constantly exercised on miscellaneous examples in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division; and have studied addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of fractions—the latter by the common method and by cancellation—percentage, profit and loss, of case 1, and simple interest, for any given time.

3. Composition. In this branch, the class have been daily exercised upon words, idiomatic phrases, the various verbs, tenses and moods, and, to some extent, on the more difficult constructions of the infinitive mood. They have written, from time to time, original compositions on different subjects, and letters, monthly.

4. Bible. Selections from the Gospel of Matthew and John.

#### CLASS VI.

*Taught by W. L. M. Breg.*

R. B. Reasner,.....	3 years.
J. J. Buchanan,.....	6 "
C. K. Harris,.....	3 "
Charles Books,.....	7 "
Wm. Allman,.....	6 "
Mary Phelps,.....	6 "
Adelia Thomas,.....	6½ "
Marion E. Crouch,.....	1 "
Ellen Buchanan,.....	6 "
Amelia Clough,.....	7 "
Isora A. Pixley, .....	6 "
Julia A. Chase,.....	6 "

Boys, 5; Girls, 7—Total, 12.

The above named pupils have been under instruction for periods varying from one to seven years, as shown by the figures following the names.

## STUDIES.

The studies of this class for the year have been:

1. History. Goodrich's Pictorial History of the World: 81 lessons, from the introduction to the progress of the decline of Rome, have been gone over and reviewed. Each has been required to recite, in the sign language, any paragraph of the lesson studied the night before, to see if the right idea was expressed, and to give a synopsis of the lesson in writing in his own language. In this exercise it has been an important aim to throw them upon their own resources. Words and phrases new to them have been given them to construct sentences upon.

2. Arithmetic. The text-book used has been Davies' University Arithmetic. The class has proceeded as far as the 140th page.

3. The Bible. Knox's primary year of the graduated Sunday School text-books has been finished and reviewed, and 29 lessons in the second year studied and reviewed.

4. Natural Philosophy. Parker's First Lessons has been used as the text-book; 15 lessons, embracing matter, essential properties of matter, qualities which distinguish different kinds of matter, attraction of matter, motion and velocity, compound motion, motions resulting from two forces, momentum, centre of gravity, the lever, the pulley, the wheel and axle, the inclined plane, the wedge and the screw, friction, hydrostatics, and the pressure of fluids, have been committed to memory, and recitations required by signs and in writing.

5. Compositions. The class has been required to write compositions once a week on subjects given them, or on those of their own selection; also, to write letters to their parents once a month.

6. English Synonyms. Graham's Synonyms has been made use of as a guide. The exercise has been found of much benefit, as it helps the pupils to obtain an accurate use of language.

7. Grammar. The principles of grammar and the rules of

grammatical construction are explained by signs, and illustrated in the construction of sentences. The class has paid much attention to the Infinitive Mode.

8. Biography. Sketches of distinguished persons, both in profane and sacred history.

#### DEPARTMENT FOR THE BLIND.

##### STUDIES.

##### 1. Robinson's Rudiments of written Arithmetic.

Miss Agatha Kalmbach,.....	2 years.
" Mary Anton,.....	3 "
" Libbie Sweetland,.....	4 "
" Ellen Cutler,.....	4 "
" Laura Carl,.....	4 "
" Melinda Murphy,.....	5 "
" Ruth Sprague,.....	2 "
Master John P. Smith,.....	2 "

The above pupils have nearly completed fractions.

##### 2. Mitchell's Primary Geography completed by the following pupils:

Miss Mary Anton, .....	3 years.
" Agatha Kalmbach,.....	2 "
" Libbie Sweetland,.....	4 "
" Ellen Cutler,.....	4 "
" Laura Carl,.....	4 "
" Ruth Sprague, .....	2 "
Master John P. Smith, .....	2 "

##### 3. Robinson's Mental Arithmetic by the following pupils, as far as fractions:

Miss Laura Berry, .....	3 years.
" Ann Griffin,.....	7 "
Master A. Merrill, .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
" N. Hubbard, .....	2 "
" A. Wood,.....	1 "
" G. Etherington, .....	1 "

4. Robinson's Progressive Intellectual Arithmetic, by the following pupils, from the beginning to page 153:

Miss Elizabeth Jones,.....	5 years.
" Florence Hunn,.....	4 "
" Amelia Bradley,.....	2 "
Master Seth Knapp,.....	4 "
" Frank Knapp,.....	3 "
" J. Everhart,.....	4 "

5. Brown's Grammar to Syntax, by the following:

Miss L. Jones,.....	5 years.
" F. Hunn,.....	4 "
" A. Bradley,.....	2 "
" M. Murphy,.....	5 "
Master J. Everhart,.....	4 "
" S. Knapp,.....	4 "

6. The Dictionary to the letter E:

Miss L. Jones,.....	5 years.
" F. Hunn,.....	4 "
" M. Murphy,.....	5 "
Master S. Knapp,.....	4 "
" F. Knapp,.....	3 "

7. McNally's Geography, finished by the following:

Miss L. Jones,.....	5 years.
" F. Hunn,.....	4 "
" A. Bradley,.....	2 "
" M. Murphy,.....	5 "
Master Frank Knapp,.....	3 "
" Seth Knapp,.....	4 "
" J. Everhart,.....	4 "

8. Goodrich's History of England, completed:

Miss Florence Hunn,.....	4 years.
Master S. Knapp,.....	4 "
" Frank Knapp,.....	3 "

9. Mitchell's Primary Geography, commenced and completed to South America, by the following pupils:



Miss Laura Berry, .....	8 years.
" Ann Griffin, .....	7 "
Master A. Merrill, .....	4 "
" N. Hubbard, .....	2 "
" A. Wood, .....	1 "
" George Etherington, .....	1 "

10 Spelling, in small words:

Miss A. Bradley,
" L. Sweetland,
" E. Cutler,
" L. Carl,
" R. Sprague,
" M. Auten,
" A. Kalmbach,
" L. Berry,
" A. Griffin,

Master A. Wood.

" J. Smith,
" N. Hubbard,
" A. Merrill,
" J. Everhart,
" G. Etherington.

The department for the Blind was taught until April 1st, 1868, by Mrs. G. V. A. Brown; from that time, by Miss S. M. Hoagland.

#### PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES

*At the Exhibition held in the Chapel, on Thursday, June 26, 1868.*

1. "Troubadour March"—by a Band of nine pieces, composed of the Blind of both sexes, accompanied by the piano.
2. Slate Exercise, by Mute pupils of the first year.
3. Duett—"We are going Home To-morrow"—by Miss Agatha Kalmbach and Master John P. Smith.
4. "The Smoker's Dream"—a Recitation in Signs, by Miss Julia Chase.
5. "The Gipsy Chorus"—an Instrumental Duett upon the piano, by Miss Agatha Kalmbach and Master Seth Knapp.

6. The Drum Telegraph—an exercise prepared and conducted by Mr. Wm. S. Smith.
7. "The Dairy Maid"—a Song, from the Cantata of the Haymakers, by Miss Florence Hunn.
8. An Exercise at the Slates, by a class under instruction four years.
9. "The Country School"—conducted in Singing, by the Blind.
10. "A Scene in a Dentist's Office"—a Recitation in Signs, by John M. Collard and James St. John.
11. "Red, White and Blue"—by the Band.
12. Recitation in Signs—Extract from "As You Like It," by Willie Thayer.
13. Exercises at the Slate, by a class of Mutes under instruction six years.
14. "Two Merry Girls"—a Vocal Duett, by Miss Florence Hunn and Miss Ellen Cutler.
15. An Exercise in Articulation, by Master Charles Harris, of Corunna.
16. "Let Us Gather Bright Flowers"—a Vocal Chorus.
17. "The Lotus Planter"—a Recitation in Signs, by Miss Annie Fergusson.
18. "Aping our Superiors, and the Consequences"—a Recitation in Signs, by Masters John M. Collard and James Simpson.
19. "The Working Chorus"—by a number of Blind pupils.
20. "Maud Muller"—a Recitation in Signs, by Margaret Conelly.
21. "Home, Sweet Home"—by five Blind pupils, upon as many violins.
22. "A Vacation Hymn"—a Recitation in Signs, by Misses Ellen Buchanan and Amelia Clough.

## LIST OF PUPILS

*In Attendance since the Publication of the Last Report.*

## DEAF AND DUMB.

Allman, Wm. L.....	St. Joseph County.	
Alway, Luna.....	Van Buren	"
Ansbrov, John.....	Genesee	"
Andrews, Frank F.....	"	"
Anderson, Lester S.....	Ionia	"
Aiken, Charles M.....	Saginaw	"
Buchanan, Ellen.....	St. Joseph	"
Buchanan, John.....	"	"
Bonney, Gaylord P.....	Lenawee	"
Burger, Sarah Cornelia.....	Isabella	"
Burger, Rhoda A.....	"	"
Beasley, Margaret.....	Wayne	"
Buttolph, Velina.....	Oakland	"
Brown, Thomas.....	Saginaw	"
Bisbee, Clara.....	Kent	"
Bickford, Sarah Knapp.....	Saginaw	"
Butler, Marcus Brown.....	Oakland	"
Cranson, Emma.....	Washtenaw	"
Cobb, Amelia.....	"	"
Clough, Amelia.....	Shiawassee	"
Clough, Laura.....	"	"
Crawford, James R.....	Macomb	"
Cheseboro, Hiram.....	Hillsdale	"
Chase, Julia.....	"	"
Croy, Polly.....	Muskegon	"
Chapman, Sarah.....	Lapeer	"

Collard, John Murray.....	Niagara, New York.	
Connelly, Margaret.....	Wayne	County.
Clarks, Ellen Alice.....	"	"
Cole, Aldarett A.....	Lapeer	"
Cole, Alfred.....	"	"
Callahan, Thomas.....	Wayne	"
Crouch, Marion E.....	Jackson	"
Case, Wirt C.....	Antrim	"
Colby, Collins.....	Ionis	"
Drum, Cornelia J.....	Genesee	"
Dolson, Matilda.....	Bay	"
De Foe Francis M.....	Oakland	"
De Vall, Cornelia.....	Otsego	"
Don Pierre, Frederick.....	Wayne	"
Decker, Mary.....	Calhoun	"
De Camp, Mary Iola.....	Ionis	"
Dorman, Ernst.....	Wayne	"
Eggleston, Frank.....	St. Clair	"
Eberly, Henry F.....	Jackson	"
Franklin, Silas.....	Saginaw	"
Foots, John W.....	Allegan	"
Furgeson, Anna Maria.....	Hilledale	"
Fernette, Genevieve.....	Wayne	"
Friedrich, Henry.....	Marquette	"
Gill, Phebe.....	Antrim	"
Gunn, John.....	Wayne	"
George, Henry M.....	Wayne	"
Green, Eliza Ann.....	Sanilac	"
Garrison, Charles R.....	Saginaw	"
Gottwerth, Christian.....	Wayne	"
Gatchell, Orvilla.....	Calhoun	"
Hamilton, Alphonso.....	Genesee	"
Hare, Edmund.....	Montcalm	"
Harris, Edgar.....	Clinton	"
Herrick, Melina.....	Van Buren	"
Hendrixson, Hannah.....	Allegan	"

Harris Celia L.....	Van Buren County.	
*Hamblin, Josiah.....	St. Clair	"
Hunter, Charles Wesley.....	Lenawee	"
Halifax, Joseph.....	Jackson	"
Hyland, Anna Rebecca.....	Calhoun	"
Harris, Charles.....	Shiawassee	"
Hitchcock, Martha J.....	Genesee	"
Hess, Wesley.....	Tuscola	"
Hildebrandt, Charles.....	Macomb	"
Hays, Francis Marion.....	Gratiot	"
Kirk, Giles.....	Berrien	"
Kenny, Ella.....	Sanilac	"
Kellogg, Charles N.....	Hilledale	"
Lane, Ella.....	Monroe	"
Lowry, Mary.....	Saginaw	"
Lambert, Emma.....	Tuscola	"
Loranger, Martha J.....	Monroe	"
Loranger, Frank.....	Wayne	"
Lewis, John R.....	Tuscola	"
Miller, Harriet.....	Monroe	"
Miller, Lewis.....	Barry	"
Mead, John B.....	Genesee	"
Mead, Charles Myron.....	Wayne	"
Murray, Levi.....	Calhoun	"
McNeill, William.....	Bay	"
McNeill, Ann.....	"	"
McNeill, Mary.....	"	"
McCave, Deborah A.....	Ingham	"
McDonough, James.....	Livingston	"
Marshall, Charles.....	Barry	"
Nowlen, Susan.....	Wayne	"
Northrop, Wm. Elliott.....	Oakland	"
Norris, George Herbert.....	Tuscola	"
Overshire, Albertus.....	Eaton	"
Pfeifer, Theresa.....	Ionia	"
Palmer, Mary J.....	Kent	"

Phelps, Mary.....	Genesee	County.
Pixley Isora.....	Branch	"
Phanburn, Ida.....	Genesee	"
Pierson, John.....	Jackson	"
Penn, Clarissa.....	Shiawassee	"
Parr, Lucy.....	Gratiot	"
Pitcher, Almira V.....	Van Buren	"
Richards, Alvin.....	Kent	"
Rooks, Charles.....	Branch	"
Rees, Augustus.....	Ottawa	"
Rector, David S.....	Berrien	"
Reasner, Richard.....	Oakland	"
Richardson, Jessie C.....	Saginaw	"
Ranspach, William.....	Wayne	"
Rose, Allie May.....	Saginaw	"
Simpson, Delos.....	Livingston	"
Simpson, James.....	"	"
Snook, Horace A.....	Barry	"
Sharpsteen, Milo.....	Kalamazoo	"
Storms, George.....	Washtenaw	"
Simmons, Celestia.....	Monroe	"
Sanford, Clarence.....	Genesee	"
Sherman, Rush.....	Barry	"
Spencer, Adaline.....	Eaton	"
Sickels, Lewis.....	Lapeer	"
Smith, Eva Eudora.....	Oakland	"
Smith, Hannah Jane.....	"	"
St. John, James.....	Barry	"
Sullivan, Joanna.....	Oakland	"
Satterlee, Gleni Fremont.....	St. Joseph	"
Teller, John D.....	Oakland	"
Thomas, Adelia R.....	Kent	"
Thomas, Mary E.....	Genesee	"
Thomas, Eber.....	"	"
*Thomas, Josephine.....	Van Buren	"

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\*Deceased.

Thayer, William A. ....	Branch	County.
Van Damme, Edward. ....	Wayne	"
Van Every, Edward Lee .....	"	"
Wright, Remus .....	Macomb	"
Weinberg, Polly A. ....	St. Joseph	"
Wilber, Halsey J. ....	Genesee	"
Wilcox, Marsella. ....	"	"
Walter, Harriet M. ....	Oakland	"
Williams, Edgar .....	Genesee	"
Windiate, Alex. M. ....	Oakland	"
Whise, Mary C. ....	Wayne	"
Zimmerman, Harrison L. ....	Genesee	"

The whole number of Deaf and Dumb, that have been in attendance since the publication of the last report, is one hundred and forty-five.

## BLIND.

Anton, Mary .....	Van Buren	County.
Bradley, Amelia .....	Hillsdale	"
Briggs, Beatta .....	Wayne	"
Berry, Laura .....	Ionia	"
Cook, Benjamin .....	Oakland	"
Cutler, Ellen .....	Tuscola	"
Carl, Laura .....	Genesee	"
Conely, James .....	Jackson	"
Everhart, Jacob .....	Erie	"
Etherington, George .....	Kalamazoo	"
Friar, Mary Ann .....	Wayne	"
Griffin, Ann .....	"	"
Hunn, Florence .....	Jackson	"
Hubbard, Norris Amplius .....	Saginaw	"
Hill, Joseph .....	Kent	"
Jones, Elizabeth .....	Cass	"
Knapp, Seth Roe .....	Genesee	"
Knapp, Frank .....	"	"
Kalmbach, Agatha .....	Washtenaw	"

Luhlan, Gains W.....	Montcalm County,	
Merrill, Adolphus.....	Isabella	"
Murphy, Melinda.....	Kalamazoo	"
McClumpha, William.....	Wayne	"
McClumpha, Sarah E.....	"	"
Poor, Evan J.....	Calhoun	"
Reed, Mary Ann.....	Washtenaw	"
Rasin, Oscar.....	Genesee	"
Sweetland, Elizabeth.....	Kalamazoo	"
St. Lawrence, Henry.....	Wayne	"
Smith, Mary Louisa.....	"	"
Smith, John P.....	Ionia	"
Sheppard, James H.....	Wayne	"
Sprague Ruth.....	Eaton	"
Snyder, Katie.....	Calhoun	"
Topler, Phebe.....	Jackson	"
Wood, Alphonso.....	Gratiot	"

The whole number of Blind that have been in attendance since the publication of the last report is thirty-six, and the whole number of pupils of both classes, is one hundred and eighty-one.

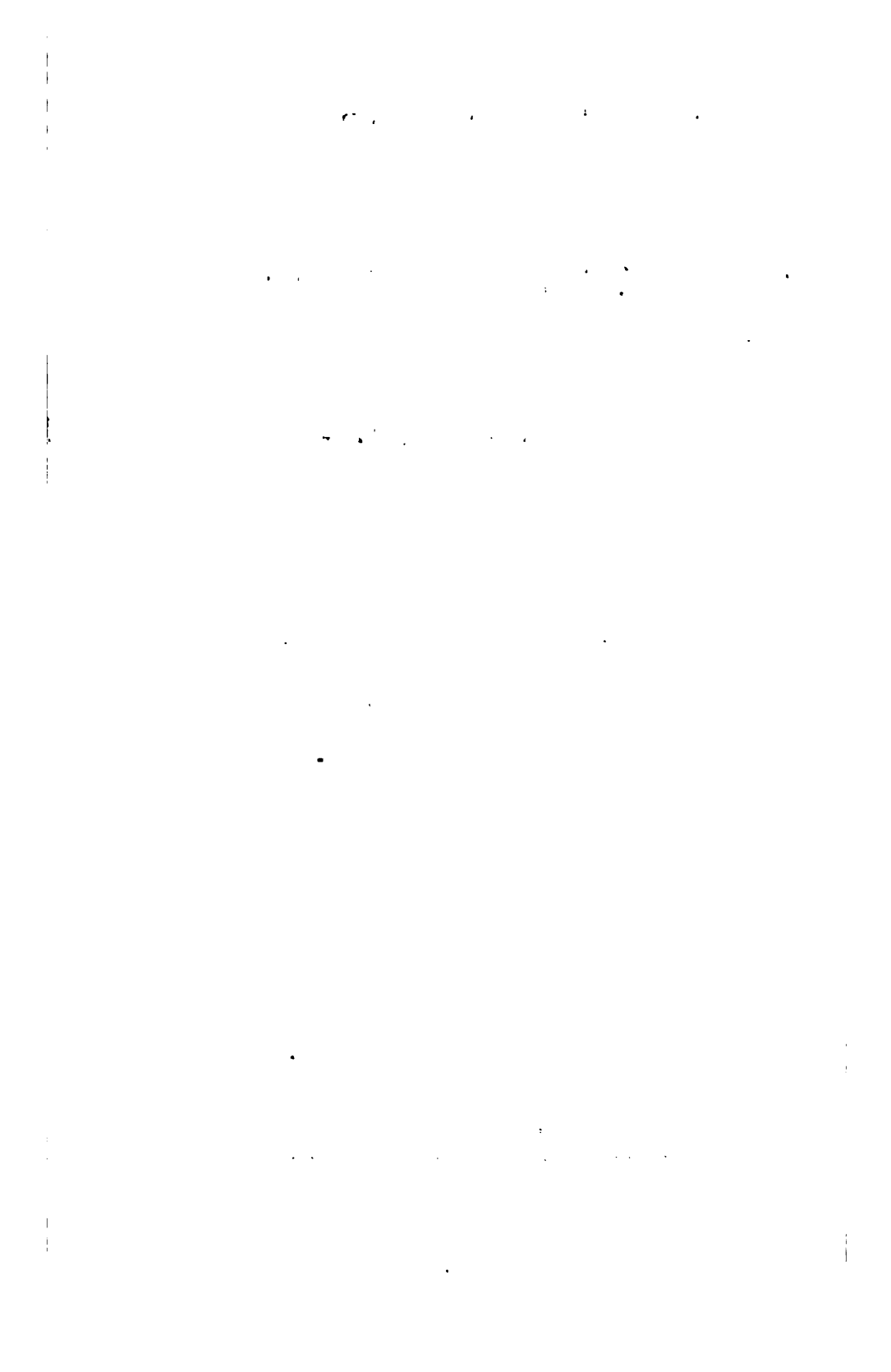


**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**ATTORNEY GENERAL**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF MICHIGAN,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1868.**



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**BY AUTHORITY.**  
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**LANSING:**  
**JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.**  
**1868.**



# REPORT.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
Lansing, Dec. 31st, 1868. }

*To the Honorable the Legislature of Michigan:*

In compliance with the requirements of the statute, I have the honor herewith to submit my official report for the year 1868:

At the January term of the Supreme Court, I appeared and argued the case of the People vs. William Hill, convicted in the Alpena Circuit Court, upon an information for murder. The bill of exceptions showed that one of the jurors before whom the case was tried was an alien, and that this fact was unknown to the defendant at the time of the trial. The Court held that the defendant was entitled to be tried by a jury possessing the qualifications prescribed by statute.

At the same term, the case of the People vs. Kopplecom was brought to a hearing. This was an information in the nature of quo warranto, involving the validity of the registration law of this State. The Court decided that the statute requiring the registration of electors is binding and imperative, and that the omission of the board of registration to meet is of no avail to the elector.

At the April term of this Court, I appeared and argued the case of the People vs. Lightfoot, convicted of burglary, and the case of the People vs. Garbutt, convicted of murder. New trials were granted in these cases, upon the ground of the erroneous admission of evidence.

The several Express Companies, doing business in this State, having failed to comply with the provisions of Act No. 140, of

the Session Laws of 1867, imposing a tax of one per cent. on the gross earnings of Express Companies, an action was brought in favor of the People against Albert H. Walcott, Agent of the American Express Company, and a judgment recovered for the penalty imposed by said act.

The case was removed to the Supreme Court, and came on for hearing at this term. It was claimed, on the part of the Express Company, that the act in question was in conflict with the Constitution of this State, and the laws of the United States. The decision of the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment in the Court below, and fully sustains the validity of this act.

On the second day of July last, a petition was filed in the Supreme Court, in behalf of the Regents of the University of Michigan, against the Auditor General, to compel the payment of the tax authorized by an act entitled "An act to extend aid to the University of Michigan," approved March 15th, 1867. Entertaining the opinion that there had not been on the part of the Regents a full compliance with the proviso of said act, I interposed a demurrer to the petition. The case was heard upon the issue of law, and the petition was denied by the Court.

Since this decision was made, I have deemed it proper that proceedings should be instituted upon the relation of the Attorney General, to compel the appointment of a Professor of Homeopathy in the University, according to the requirements of Section 2187, of the Compiled Laws. Justice, as well as public policy, would seem to demand the enforcement or repeal of this enactment. The case is now pending in the Supreme Court, and will be brought to a final hearing at an early day.

On the 25th day of February last, I was officially notified by the Commissioner of the State Land Office, that patents had been erroneously issued to J. K. Hamilton, W. C. Hamilton, A. C. Merriman and Robert W. Merriman, for certain swamp lands in Menominee county, to the amount of 4,012 67-100 acres;

which said lands were not then in the market for private entry, not having been previously offered at public sale, as required by law.

I immediately filed an information and bill in chancery, in the name of the Attorney General, against the above named parties, in the Circuit Court for the county of Menominee, to obtain a reconveyance of said lands to the State. The case has been brought to a successful termination, and only awaits the signature of the final decree at the next term of said Circuit Court. The necessary papers and instructions have been placed in the hands of the Prosecuting Attorney of Menominee county.

At the time advertised by the Commissioner of the State Land Office, for the sale of swamp lands in 1868, that officer was served with nineteen injunctions, at the suits of Eber B. Ward, Edmund Heather, and David W. Allison, and other complainants. These suits were commenced in the Circuit Courts in chancery, in the several counties where the lands were situated, and enjoined the Commissioner from selling the most valuable tracts at public sale, upon the ground that such complainants had a right to "select" and enter them upon "Swamp Land Road Scrip," at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. As many of these lands were worth five dollars per acre, and some perhaps more, it will be readily seen that the question was one of grave importance to the State. My conclusion was that these lands must first be offered at public sale, according to the provisions of Section 2, of Act No. 31, of the laws of 1858. In accordance with this opinion, the sales were adjourned, and I appeared in behalf of the State, in all of the above mentioned cases. In the meantime, the question at issue was brought before the Supreme Court by an application for a writ of mandamus against the Commissioner of the Land Office. The case was heard at the July term, and the Court denied the writ, and held that the true construction of the statute required these lands to be offered at public sale. This decision necessarily settled the law in the above mentioned chancery cases, in favor

of the State, and a stipulation has since been entered into for their dismissal.

In the case of Thomas Ryan, complainant, vs. George W. Brown, *et. al.*, defendants, to which reference was made in my last Annual Report, the appeal to the Supreme Court has been perfected. The unavoidable delay in getting the record from the Chippewa Circuit Court has prevented the case from being brought to a final hearing.

The official correspondence during the year has demanded much labor and examination; and this, together with the pressing nature and important character of many of the cases in my hands, has necessarily prevented my giving much attention to matters not immediately within my official duties, and where no loss or injury could ensue.

The foreclosure case vs. Dewey, Hazelton, *et. al.*, was in this condition. The last Annual Report of Hon. Albert Williams, my predecessor in office, shows that this case was placed in charge of the Prosecuting Attorney of the county where it was pending. As the balance of the judgment for \$19,304 07, collateral with this mortgage, has lately been paid, it is very obvious that the security has not been impaired for want of a decree and a sale of the mortgaged property. In fact, there is good reason to believe that a sale before this judgment was closed up, would not have been for the best interest of the State.

I annex hereto an abstract of the reports of the Prosecuting Attorneys, which have been transmitted to me.

Very Respectfully,

WM. L. STOUGHTON,

*Attorney General.*

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## APPENDIX.

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# ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS,

BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR 1868.

## ALLEGAN COUNTY.

JOHN W. STONE, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Burglary,	6	1 sent to Reform School; 1 forfeited \$200 bail—took judgment on bail—will be collected; 2 sent to State Prison 2 years each; 2 sent to State Prison 5 years each.
Bestardy,	2	Both settled, and bonds given, under the statute.
Rape,	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 10 years.
Forgery,	2	1 forfeited \$500 bail, judgment entered on bail and will be collected; 1 sent to State Prison for 3 years.
Incest,	1	Forfeited \$1000 bail—took judgment on bonds and collected \$1000, and paid into treasury.
Polygamy,	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 2 years.
Grand larceny,	9	3 convicted and sent to State Prison 2 years each; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison 4 years; 1 forfeited bail of \$400—took judgment on bail—respondent re-arrested, and case still pending; 2 dismissed, and 2 still pending.
Disorderly persons,	2	Both gave bonds and were discharged.
Obtaining goods under false pretenses,	3	1 discharged after jury disagreed; 2 still pending.
Perjury,	1	Nolle prosequi entered.
Embezzlement,	2	Examinations had, and both discharged.
Assault and battery,	24	4 convicted and fined \$25 each; 9 convicted and fined \$10 and cost; 5 convicted and fined \$5 and cost; 3 acquitted on trial.
Surety to keep peace,	2	All gave bond and were discharged.
Petit larceny,	8	1 convicted and fined \$50; 2 convicted and sent to jail 15 days; 2 convicted and sent to jail 8 days; 2 acquitted on trial; 1 jury disagreed and discharged.
Keeping gaming house,	1	Convicted and fined \$40.
Selling liquor to minors,	1	Convicted and fined.
Violation of prohibitory liquor law,	6	3 tried and convicted, and fined; 2 discontinued.
Manslaughter,	1	Nolle prosequi entered.

## ALPENA COUNTY.

OBED SMITH, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder,	1	New trial granted by Supreme Court, venue changed to Saginaw county, convicted of manslaughter, sentence suspended, November 10.
Assault with attempt to kill and murder,	1	Pending.
Larceny,	6	2 broke jail; 2 convicted, 1 sentenced 60 days in jail, 1 sentenced 90 days in jail, \$10 fine; 2 escaped from officer.
Assault and battery,	16	7 acquitted; 5 convicted, 1 to jail 90 days, \$100 fine, appealed, 1 fined \$10, 3 fined \$5 each; 4 settled.
Prison breaking,	2	Pending.
Violation of liquor law,	2	Fined \$10 each.
Injuring dwelling house,	1	Acquitted.
Licentious cohabitation,	2	Discharged on examination.

## ANTRIM COUNTY.

L. G. WILCOX, *Pros. Att'y.*

No criminals have been arraigned in this county. We have a fine court-house and jail; but the jail is tenanted, to the credit of our county.

## BARRY COUNTY.

CHARLES G. HOLBROOK, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	20	1 fined \$15; 5 fined \$5 each; 1 fined \$25 and 90 days in jail; 5 fined \$10 each; 1 fined \$5; 1 fined \$1; 1 escaped; 6 not guilty.
Petit larceny,	5	1 fined \$35 and 90 days in jail; 1 90 days in jail; 1 fined \$5, and 2 not guilty.
Grand larceny,	6	1 State Prison 3 years; 3 State Prison 1 year each; 1 State Prison 3 years; 1 State Prison 18 months.
Arson,	2	2 State Prison 4 years each.
Burglary and larceny,	2	1 in jail for trial; 1 broke jail.
Seduction,	1	Nolle prosequi.
Bestardy,	2	Still pending.
Violation of liquor law,	4	3 fined \$10 each; 1 nolle prosequi.
Rape,	1	Nolle prosequi.
False pretences,	2	Still pending in court.
House of ill fame,	1	Still pending.
Malicious injury,	1	Nolle prosequi.

## BRANCH COUNTY.

L. T. N. WILSON, *Pros. At'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery,	3	1 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 pending, and 1 discharged.
Assault with intent to murder,	2	1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for life; 1 convicted of assault and battery, sentence suspended.
Aiding persons to escape, &c.,	1	Still pending.
Assault and battery,	35	6 pending; 7 sent to House of Correction 90 days each; 2 fined \$50 each; 2 \$25 each; 2 \$20 each; 9 \$10 each; 1 \$8; 1 \$6; 2 \$3 each; 1 \$1, and 1 sentence suspended.
Bastardy,	2	1 pending, and 1 discharged.
Disorderly,	5	4 sent to House of Correction 90 days each, and 1 1 year.
Embezzlement,	2	1 pending, and 1 not arrested.
False pretences,	6	1 convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 tried and acquitted; 2 pending, and 2 not arrested.
Larceny,	24	2 convicted and sent to State Prison 3 years each; 1 1 year; 9 sent to House of Correction 90 days each; 2 60 days each; 1 jail 90 days; 3 sent to the Reform School; 2 fined \$25 each; 1 sentence suspended; 1 not sentenced, and 4 pending.
Larceny from the person,	1	Committed and sent to State Prison 6 months.
Peace, security for,	4	3 gave recognizance, and 1 discharged.
Perjury,	2	1 still pending, and 1 nolle prosequi.
Robbery,	2	1 convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to House of Correction 6 months, and 1 not tried.
Search warrant,	1	

## BERRIEN COUNTY.

GEORGE S. CLAPP, *Pros. At'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder,	1	Gilty in second degree—imprisonment 15 yrs.
Larceny,	10	2 acquitted; 1 nolle prosequi entered; 1 sentenced to imprisonment in State Prison 6 months; 1 to House of Correction 6 months; 2 to State Prison 2 years; 1 to State Prison 1 year; 2 to State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Compound larceny,	6	2 acquitted; 1 sentence suspended; 1 imprisonment in State Prison 6 months; 1 imprisonment in State Prison 1 year and 6 months.
Burglary,	4	1 imprisonment 2 years; 1 imprisonment 18 months; 1 imprisonment 1 year; 1 imprisonment 6 months.
False pretences,	1	Imprisonment 1 year.
Conspiracy,	1	Acquitted.
Perjury,	2	1 acquitted; 1 nolle prosequi.
Malicious injury to railroads,	2	1 imprisonment 5 years; 1 pending.

Report only embraces prosecutions in Circuit Court.

## CALHOUN COUNTY.

JOSEPH G. LODGE, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery,	3	1 discharged on examination; 2 cases pending.
Arson,	6	1 acquitted on trial; 4 still pending; 1 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 6 mon.
Assault with intent to murder,	6	1 acquitted on trial; 1 discontinued on filing reasons in court for not presenting an information; 3 pending; 1 discharged on examination.
Assault and battery,	22	1 fined \$15 and costs, paid; 2 fined \$50, paid; 1 sent 61 days to the House of Correction; 1 sent 60 days to the House of Correction; 1 sent 20 days to the county jail; 1 fined \$50, appealed; 11 fined costs of prosecution, and 4 discontinued before trial.
Abortion,	1	Discharged on examination.
Bigamy,	1	Pending.
Burglary,	1	Pending.
Disorderly persons,	32	30 gave bail for their good behavior; 1 failing to give bail was sentenced to the Reform School, and 1 failing to give bail was sent to the county jail.
False pretences,	7	3 discharged on examination; 2 cases pending; 1 escaped from jail before trial, and 1 forfeited his recognizance.
Embezzlement,	1	Convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 6 months.
Forgery,	2	1 forfeited his recognizance, and 1 was convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 2 yrs.
Illegal voting,	4	Pending.
Fornication,	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 14 years.
Cruelty to animals,	1	Convicted and fined \$25, paid.
Seduction,	2	Pending.
Larceny,	38	2 sentenced to State Prison for 1 year each; 2 sentenced to State Prison for 4 years and 6 months each; 1 sentenced to State Prison for 2 years; 8 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction—6 for 90 days each, 1 for 6 months, and 1 for 60 days; 1 convicted and sentenced to Reform School; 1 fined \$50, paid; 1 recognizance forfeited, paid; 2 convicted and imprisoned 10 days in county jail; 1 escaped; 4 discharged on examination; 2 fined costs and \$5; 1 fined costs; 1 nolle prosequi; 4, where the offense amounted only to misdemeanor, settled before trial; 7 cases still pending.
Malicious trespass,	2	1 fined \$25, paid; 1 sentenced to Reform School.
Poisoning,	1	Discharged on examination.
Perjury,	1	Pending.
Vagrancy,	2	Convicted—1 sentenced to House of Correction 61 days; 1 sentenced for 90 days to House of Correction.
Rape,	2	Pending.
Robbery,	2	1 recognizance forfeited; 1 case nolle prosequi.

## CASS COUNTY.

ANDREW J. SMITH, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder,	3	1 sent to State Prison for life; 1 acquitted; 1 found guilty of manslaughter and sent to State Prison 2 years.
Burglary,	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 5 years.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	1	Convicted of assault and sent to Detroit House of Correction for 10 months.
Setting fire to stack of wheat,	1	Still pending.
Perjury,	1	Pending.
Kidnapping,	1	Dismissed.
Setting fire to building,	1	Dismissed.
Larceny,	7	1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 sent to State Prison 18 months; 1 sent to State Prison 7 months; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 sent to Reform School; 1 fined \$50; 1 fined \$10 and costs.
Obtaining goods under false pretences,	2	1 pending; 1 recognized costs and judgment taken on bond.
Selling liquor,	2	Fined \$10 each.
Reduction,	1	Pending.
Forgery,	1	Sent to State Prison 4 years.
Sureties for the peace,	3	Ordered to recognize in the sum of \$100 each.
Assault and battery,	15	5 dismissed; 1 acquitted; 1 fined \$10; 1 fined \$14; 1 fined \$18; 1 fined \$27; 1 fined \$58; 4 sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days each.
Malicious trespass,	1	Fined \$10 and cost.

## CLINTON COUNTY.

J. O. SELDON, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	14	Jail, 3; fined, 8; acquitted, 1; nolle prosequi, 2.
Abortion,	1	Pending.
Arson,	1	Discharged on examination.
Burglary,	2	Discharged on examination.
Disturbing public meeting,	3	Fined.
Embezzling chattel mortgage property,	1	Fined \$100.
Forgery,	1	Discharged on examination.
False pretences,	5	Pending, 1; nolle prosequi, 1; settled, 3.
Grand larceny,	5	State Prison, 2—from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years; nolle prosequi, 2.
Indecent exposure,	1	Escaped from custody.
Malicious injury to personal property,	3	Fined, 1; discharged, 2.
Perjury,	3	Discontinued, 2; discharged on examination, 1.
Robbery,	2	Discharged on examination.
Simple larceny,	3	Jail, 3; fined, 4; settled, 1.
Threats,	2	Held to bail, 1; settled, 1.
Violation of liquor law,	10	Fined, 8; acquitted, 2.
Willful trespass,	1	Pending.

## EATON COUNTY.

JOHN W. NICHOLS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT
Grand larceny,	2	Acquitted.
Simple larceny,	15	12 acquitted; 6 convicted and fined in the aggregate \$75.
Action of debt.—Violation of act preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors.	12	8 convicted and fined in the aggregate \$128; 4 acquitted.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	2	Discharged.
Assault and battery,	35	23 convicted, fined in aggregate \$275; 1 sent to work-house at Detroit 60 days; 3 sent to jail 5 days each; 12 discharged; 1 sent to Detroit work-house 90 days.
Bound over to keep the peace,	9	1 acquitted; 8 convicted and put under bonds of \$100 each—4 for 6 months, and 4 for 1 year.
Malicious injury to personal property,	7	4 convicted, fined in the aggregate \$80; 2 acquitted; 1 bound over to circuit court.
False pretences,	10	6 convicted and fined in aggregate \$100; 4 discharged.
Bigamy.	2	Discharged.
Assault with intent to kill,	2	1 convicted for assault and battery, fined \$200; 1 acquitted.

## EMMET COUNTY.

E. H. GREEN, *Pros. Att'y.*

No prosecutions within the year.

## GENESEE COUNTY.

SUMNER HOWARD, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny,	2	2 State Prison 2 years each; 1 1 year.
Robbery,	2	2 State Prison 3 years each.
Burglary,	1	1 Sentence suspended.
Adultery,	1	1 State Prison 2 years.
Forgery,	1	1 State Prison 3 years.
Passing forged check,	1	1 State Prison 1 year.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	2	1 sentenced 6 months to Detroit House of Correction, and 1 to State Prison 2 years and 4 months.

## GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

E. S. PRATT, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Perjury,	1	Nolle prosequi entered.
Forgery,	1	Nolle prosequi entered.
Murder,	1	Information quashed.
Manlaughter,	1	Case tried—jury failed to agree—case continued until next term.
Adultery,	2	1 still pending; 1 acquitted on examination.
Bigamy,	1	Case still pending—prisoner at large.
Larceny,	2	1 pending—prisoner out on bail; 1 convicted—sentenced to 90 days in the county jail.
Assault and battery,	2	1 acquitted on trial; 1 convicted, fined \$1.
Common seller of spirituous liquors,	1	Acquitted on trial.

## GRATIOT COUNTY.

W. E. WINTON, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to kill,	1	Found guilty of an assault, only, and fined \$50.
Assault and battery,	9	1 acquitted; 1 convicted and fined \$10 and cost; 2 fined \$5 each; 1 fined \$3; 1 arrested—disposed of by the justice of the peace—have not learned the result yet; 1 convicted, fined 25c. and cost; 1 convicted, fined \$7 50 and cost; 1 now pending and undetermined.
Willfully and maliciously killing sheep,	1	Convicted and fined \$5.
Grand larceny,	1	Sentenced to State Prison.
Petit larceny,	1	Acquitted.
Murder,	1	Acquitted on examination.
Violation of prohibitory liquor law,	1	Fined \$10 and cost.
Bastardy,	1	Discharged.
Violation of ballot-box,	1	Waived examination—appeared at circuit court—nolle prosequi.
Complaint for security of peace,	1	Acquitted.
Assault and battery for parent punishing child excessively,	1	Fined \$10 and cost.
Maleiciously killing hog,	1	Acquitted.

## HILLSDALE COUNTY.

R. W. RICABY, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson,	1	Convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for 7 years.
Adultery,	8	1 sent to State Prison for 6 months; 1 discontinued; 1 county jail 3 months.
Bastardy,	2	1 acquitted, and 1 discontinued.
Bigamy,	1	Now pending.
Assault with intent to kill,	2	1 convicted and sentenced to the House of Correction for 4 months; 1 pending.
Disorderly conduct,	8	Sentenced to the House of Correction 3 years each.
Larceny,	12	8 fined; 1 5 years in the State Prison; 1 1 year in the House of Correction; 1 sentence suspended, and 7 now pending.
Receiving stolen goods,	1	Now pending.
Rape,	1	Now pending.
Resisting an officer,	1	Discontinued.
Riot,	14	4 discharged, and 10 now pending.

## HOUGHTON COUNTY.

J. A. HUBBELL, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT
Threatening communications,	1	Examined and bound over to Circuit Court.
Larceny,	5	Convicted and paid fine and discharged.
Larceny, [boys,]	2	Convicted and sent to Reform School.
For making threats,	7	Convicted and bound to keep the peace.
For assault with intent to kill,	1	Examined and bound over to Circuit Court.
Bastardy,	3	Married the woman.
Assault and battery,	40	Convicted—30 paid fine, and 1 committed to jail.
Disorderly persons,	7	Convicted—gave bond and discharged.



## HURON COUNTY.

C. H. GALLUP, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Polygamy, Adultery, Malicious destruction of personal property, Arson, Attempt to commit rape, Larceny, [grand,] Violation of liquor law, Breach of the peace, Assault and battery,	1	Nolle prosequi.
	2	Nolle prosequi.
	2	1 acquitted; 1 nolle prosequi.
	1	Now pending.
	1	Acquitted on examination.
	2	Acquitted on examination.
	1	Convicted and fined \$10 and costs.
	4	3 bound over to keep the peace; 1 discharged.
	4	2 convicted and fined \$20 and \$15 and costs, respectively; 2 settled by parties.

## IONIA COUNTY.

ALLEN B. MORSE, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	22	3 acquitted; 4 settled; 15 convicted—1 sent to jail 40 days; 1 fined \$25; 3 fined \$20 and costs; 1 fined \$16; 1 fined \$12 and costs; 2 fined \$10 and costs; 2 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined \$1 and costs; 1 fined 6 cents.
Burglary,	3	2 discharged on examination; 1 convicted—sent to State Prison 2 years.
Embezzlement, Grand larceny,	1	Convicted—State Prison 1 year 3 months.
	12	3 nolle prosequi entered; 3 discharged on examination; 1 held to trial; 6 convicted—sent to State Prison, 2 for 2 years 6 months; 1 3 years 6 months; 1 1 year 3 months; 1 9 months.
Liquor law, Murder,	3	3 convicted—each fined \$10 and costs.
	4	2 held to trial; 1 held for manslaughter; 1 convicted—sent to State Prison—new trial granted by Supreme Court—now awaiting new trial.
Obtaining money by false pretenses,	2	1 nolle prosequi entered; 1 discharged on examination.
Petit larceny,	8	2 acquitted; 6 convicted—2 sent to jail 10 days; 3 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs.
Profanity,	1	Convicted—fined \$5 or 10 days jail—went to jail.
Rape,	2	Nolle prosequi entered.
Resisting officer,	2	Acquitted.
Stealing in day-time from dwelling-house,	1	Acquitted.
Selling liquor to minors,	2	Convicted—each fined \$20 and costs.

## IOSCO COUNTY.

FREDERICK SHEFFLER, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Embezzlement,	1	Nolle prosequi.
Maliciously killing cattle,	1	Acquitted.
Assault and battery,	1	Fined.
Perjury.	1	Acquitted.
Surety for good behavior,	1	Dismissed.

## JACKSON COUNTY.

WM. K. GIBSON, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny,	116	Convicted, 74.
Assault and battery,	83	" 50.
Malicious injury,	7	" 6.
Disorderly conduct,	49	" 38.
Burglary,	8	" 4.
False pretenses,	21	" 17.
Common prostitutes,	19	" 14.
Assault with intent to rape,	1	" 1.
Bigamy,	3	" 2.
Child-stealing,	1	" 1.
Robbery,	4	" 3.
Prison breaking,	4	" 3.
Receiving stolen goods,	3	" 1.
Threats,	2	" 1.
Forgery,	3	" 2.
Vagrants,	1	" 1.
Adultery,	2	" 1.
Rape,	1	" 1.
Seduction,	1	" 1.
Resisting officer,	3	" 3.
Illicit cohabitation,	1	" 1.
Cutting shade trees,	1	" 1.
Conspiracy,	2	" 1.
Murder,	1	" 0.
Punishment not stated.		

## KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

J. C. BURROUGHS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	67	15 settled under statute; 4 discontinued; 12 acquitted; 86 convicted and punished by fine and imprisonment.
Violation of game law,	1	Acquitted.
Larceny,	20	18 convicted—2 State Prison 3 years; 8 State Prison 2 years; 1 for 1 year; 1 House of Correction until 21 years of age; 11 punished by fine and imprisonment in jail; 2 acquitted.
Disorderly conduct,	6	5 convicted—3 sent to House of Correction; 1 gave bail; 1 sentence suspended; 1 acquitted.
Resisting officer,	1	Convicted and fined \$50.
Counterfeiting,	1	Nolle prosequi.
Forgery,	1	Convicted—4 months in county jail.
Attempt to commit burglary,	1	Convicted—State Prison 3 years.
Burglary,	3	Convicted—State Prison; 1 for 4 years, 2 for 10 years each.
Arson,	2	Convicted—State Prison; 1 for 4 years, 1 for 6 years.
Robbery,	2	Convicted—State Prison; 1 for 6 years, 1 for 8 years.
Obtaining money by false pretenses,	3	2 nolle prosequi; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison for 1 year.
Aiding persons to escape,	1	Convicted—State Prison 6 years.
Indecent exposure,	1	Acquitted.
Seduction,	1	Convicted—sentence suspended.
Murder,	1	Discontinued.
Keeping house of ill-fame,	2	Convicted—1 fined \$200, and 1 fined \$100.

## KENT COUNTY.

BYRON D. BALL, *Pros. At'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder,	1	Pending.
Manslaughter,	1	Acquitted.
Rape,	2	Pending.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	1	Sent to State Prison 3 years.
Assault with intent to rob and steal,	2	1 sent to State Prison 7 years; 1 State Prison 3 years and 6 months.
Grand larceny,	11	Died in jail, 1; sent to State Prison 1 year and 6 months, 3; do. 2 years and 6 months, 2; 3 years, 2; 1 year 1; 6 months, 1; 6 months, 1.
Larceny from the person,	3	Sent to State Prison 1 year and 6 months, 1; 2 years, 1; sentence suspended, 1.
Adultery,	1	Sent to State Prison 1 year and 3 months.
Burglary,	4	Sent to State Prison 3 years, 2; 1 year, 1; sentence suspended, 1.
Seduction,	1	Pending.
Malicious trespass,	4	Acquitted, 2; pending, 2.
Stealing from dwelling in day-time,	1	Sent to State Prison 1 year and 6 months.
Bigamy,	1	Sent to State Prison 1 year.
Forgery,	2	Sent to State Prison 1 year and 6 months, 1; pending, 1.
Petit larceny,	13	12 convicted and punished by fine and imprisonment; 1 acquitted.
Assault and battery,	31	30 convicted and punished by fine and imprisonment; 1 acquitted.
Disorderly,	1	Noile prosequi.
Violation of liquor law,	3	Fined \$10 and costs.
Obtaining goods by false pretenses,	4	Acquitted.
Sureties of the peace,	8	Gave bail, 6; committed for want of sureties, 2.

## LAPEER COUNTY.

S. B. GASKILL, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery, Assault and battery,	3 24	1 discharged on examination; 2 still pending. 9 discharged on trial; 15 convicted—one of them fined \$25 and paid; 7 fined \$5 each and paid; 2 fined \$8 each and paid; 2 fined the cost and paid.
Assault with intent to commit rape, Assault with intent to kill, Burglary, Illegal voting, Perjury, Larceny,	2 2 1 2 1 6	Discharged upon examination. Still pending. Broke jail—case pending. Still pending—held to bail. Held to bail—still pending. 2 convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year each; 2 still pending, held to bail; 2 fined \$10 each.
Malicious injury to dwelling-house, Perjury, Polygamy, Rastardy, Larceny at a fire,	7 3 2 2 1 1	Still pending—not yet had an examination. Held to bail—still pending. Held to bail—still pending. Discharged on examination. Held to bail—still pending.

## LEELANAW COUNTY.

SETH C. MOFFATT, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery, Violation of liquor law, Maliciously burning property, Exhibiting without license from town board, Larceny, Rape, Disturbing religious meeting,	2 5 1 1 2 2 1	Both convicted—1 fined \$5 and cost; 1 \$3 and cost—both paid. All convicted—4 fined \$10 and cost; 1 fined \$20 and cost—all paid. Convicted—sentenced to State Prison 3 years. Plead guilty—fined \$5 and costs, paid. Committed and escaped. 1 committed and escaped; 1 still pending. Acquitted.

## LENAWEE COUNTY.

CLEMENT E. WEAVER, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson,	1	Convicted—sentence suspended.
Assault and battery,	43	35 convicted—1 House of Correction 90 days; 3 sentence suspended; 31 fined from \$5 to \$35 and costs; 1 settled; 2 jury disagreed, and discharged; 4 acquitted.
Bigamy,	1	Convicted—State Prison 1 year.
Bastardy,	5	1 convicted, and sent to jail, and discharged as poor debtor; 2 settled; 1 discontinued; 1 pending, on bail.
Burglary,	2	Convicted—1 county jail 9 months; 1 Reform School.
Disorderly persons,	8	Convicted—3 House of Correction 1 year each; 1 House of Correction 90 days; 4 gave bonds.
Enticing away child under sixteen years of age,	4	2 convicted—1 State Prison 3 years; 1 House of Correction 2 years; 2 discharged on examination.
Forgery,	7	6 convicted—1 State Prison 7 years; 1 State Prison 5 years; 1 State Prison 4 years; 1 State Prison 3 years; 1 State Prison 2 years; 1 jail 6 months; 1 pending, on bail.
False pretenses,	8	6 convicted—2 State Prison 3 years each; 2 State Prison 1 year each; 1 State Prison 6 months; 1 sentence suspended; 3 pending—convicted of forgery and sent to State Prison.
Keeping house of ill-fame,	5	Convicted—3 House of Correction 90 days each; 2 House of Correction 60 days each.
Keep the peace,	6	5 convicted and gave bonds; 1 acquitted.
Larceny [under \$25],	21	20 convicted—2 House of Correction 60 days each; 1 House of Correction 60 days; 1 jail 15 days; 3 Reform School; 4 sentence suspended; 9 fined from \$5 to \$35 and cost; 1 acquitted.
Larceny [over \$25],	7	4 convicted—1 State Prison 4 years; 1 State Prison 3 years; 2 State Prison 1 year each; 2 pending, in jail; 1 acquitted.
Larceny, compound,	6	5 convicted—2 State Prison 2 years each; 2 State Prison 1 year each; 1 sentence suspended; 1 acquitted.
Larceny, attempt to commit,	1	Pending, in jail.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	2	Convicted—1 House of Correction 1 year; 1 sentence suspended.
Liquor prosecutions,	14	10 convicted—3 fined \$30 and cost each; 7 \$10 and cost each; 3 pending; 1 acquitted.
Murder,	3	Convicted. 1 convicted of murder in 2d degree—State Prison 7 years; 2 convicted of manslaughter—1 State Prison 3 years; 1 fined \$500.
Murder, attempt,	1	Acquitted.
Obscene language, using of,	1	Convicted—fined \$10 (common law proceeding).
Perjury,	2	1 pending, on bail; 1 acquitted.
Rape,	1	Convicted of assault with intent to commit—sent to State Prison 1 year.
Rape, assault with intent to commit,	3	2 convicted—1 State Prison 4 years; 1 fined \$20; 1 discharged on examination.

## MACOMB COUNTY.

EDGAR WEEKS, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny,	8	1 discharged; 2 broke jail; 1 forfeited bail; 3 pending; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison 2 years.
Seduction,	2	Discharged.
Rape,	2	1 convicted of assault with intent, and sent to House of Correction; 1 pending.
Resisting officer,	1	Discharged.
Felonious assault,	2	1 Convicted and sent to House of Correction; 1 pending.
False pretense,	2	
Maiming,	1	Discharged.
Bastardy,	2	1 discharged; 1 pending.
Arson,	2	1 discharged; 1 pending.
Burglary,	1	Discharged.
Assault and battery,	7	2 convicted and sentence suspended; 3 discharged; 2 convicted and fined.
Embezzlement,	1	Pending.
Debt on official bond,	1	Pending.

## MANISTEE COUNTY.

GEO. W. BULLIS, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to commit the crime of murder,	5	2 bound over and out on bail (run to Canada); 1 bound over and broke jail; 2 convicted of simple assault, and verdict 16 days in jail.
Petit larceny,	1	Fined \$20, or 30 days in jail.
Grand larceny,	3	1 sent to State Prison 2½ years; 2 bound over and broke jail.
Assault and battery with intent to commit rape,	1	Sent to State Prison 2 years.
Keeping bawdy house,	2	1 fined \$150, paid; 1 let go on her own recognizance.
Assault and battery,	9	1 fined \$50, or 90 days in jail; 1 fined \$10, or 30 days in jail; 4 fined \$5 each; 2 fined \$10 each; 1 fined \$15.

## MARQUETTE COUNTY.

HENRY D. SMITH, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	9	4 fined \$50 and cost each; 1 fined \$25 and cost; 2 fined \$5 and cost each; 1 \$1 and cost; 1 discharged.
Assaulting an officer,	1	Broke jail.
Violation of liquor law,	6	Convicted and judgment of \$10 and costs against each.
Bastardy,	3	2 merged in matrimony; 1 escaped.
Larceny,	3	2 convicted and fined \$25 and cost each; 1 discharged.
Manslaughter,	1	Still pending.
Assault with intent to rob and murder,	1	Broke jail.
Obtaining money under false pretenses,	2	Still pending.
Disorderly persons,	2	Gave security for good behavior.

## MECOSTA COUNTY.

ELIAS O. ROSE, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to kill,	1	Convicted of assault—sent to county jail 25 days.
Larceny from store in day-time,	1	Sent to Reform School till 21.
Grand larceny,	6	1 tried and convicted—fined \$200 and sent to jail 15 days; 1 plead guilty—sent to State Prison for 3 years; 1 tried four times—jury disagreed, and information nolle prosequi; 2 held to bail—awaiting trial; 1 not yet arrested.
Petit larceny,	4	1 fined \$19 25; 1 fined \$14 65; 1 plead guilty—fined \$10 and cost and sent to jail 60 days; 1 plead guilty—fined \$5.
Injuring building,	1	On bail—awaiting trial.
Perjury,	1	Information nolle prosequi.
Bastardy,	1	Discontinued.
Obtaining money under false pretenses,	2	Information quashed.
Burglary,	1	Plead guilty and sent to the Reform School till 21.
Assault and battery,	10	2 not yet arrested; 2 discharged without trial; 1 acquitted; 5 convicted—1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined 25c. and costs; 3 fined \$2 and costs each.



## MENOMINEE COUNTY.

E. S. INGALLS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery,	1	On recognizance to appear.
Burglary and arson,	3	Discharged.
Assault and battery,	3	Fined.
Obtaining money by false pretenses,	1	Not arrested—escaped.
Shooting cattle,	1	Discharged.

## MIDLAND COUNTY.

HENRY HART, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	8	6 convicted and fined; 2 acquitted.
Larceny,	9	5 convicted and fined; 4 discharged.
Disorderly conduct,	2	1 discharged; 1 gave bonds.
Habeas corpus,	2	1 discharged; 1 remanded.
Violation of liquor law,	2	1 convicted and fined \$22; 1 convicted and fined \$10.
Adultery,	1	Nolle prosequi.
Rape,	1	Discharged.

## MONROE COUNTY.

OTIS A. CRITCHETT, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	53	16 convicted—1 sentenced to House of Correction at Detroit 90 days; 1 20 days in jail; 1 15 days in jail; 1 8 days in jail; 2 fined \$50 each, and appealed—tried in Circuit Court, jury disagreed, and nolle prosequi entered; 1 fined \$25, paid; 1 fined \$20, paid; 2 fined \$10 each, paid; 1 fined \$8, paid; 1 fined \$1, paid; 1 fined \$5, paid; 3 fined 50c. each and cost.—2 paid, and 1 refused to pay, and was committed; 10 acquitted; 30 cases settled, and 2 pending.
Assault with intent to murder,	5	3 nolle prosequi, there being evidently no intention to murder, and 2 pending.
Bastardy,	4	1 convicted—gave bond to support child; 1 settled; 2 pending. One of these was tried, and the jury disagreed.
Burglary,	3	1 convicted—sentenced to State Prison 2 years; 1 jury disagreed, nolle prosequi; 1 broke jail and escaped, before trial.
Attempt to commit burglary,	1	Nolle prosequi entered.
False pretenses,	1	Nolle prosequi entered.
Grand larceny,	7	2 convicted—1 sent to State Prison 1 year, and 1 14 months; 5 discharged on examination.
Compound larceny,	1	Plead guilty of petit larceny, and sent to Detroit House of Correction 1 year.
Petit larceny,	23	12 convicted; 2 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction for 90 days; 1 for 65 days; 1 30 days in jail; 3 10 days in jail; 1 sent to the Reform School, at Lansing; 2 fined \$10 each; 1 fined \$6; 1 fined 10c. and cost; 7 acquitted; 2 discontinued, and 2 pending.
Murder,	3	Charged with killing same person—nolle prosequi entered.
Open and gross lewdness,	2	Charged together—case tried, parties convicted, and on hearing for new trial, the court decided that the facts alleged did not constitute the offense charged; new trial granted, and nolle prosequi entered.
Perjury,	1	Aquitted.
Rape,	1	Pending.
Seduction,	1	Pending.
Surety of the peace.	4	3 gave bond; 1 compromised.
Liquor law prosecutions,	2	Convicted and fined \$10 and costs each, paid.

## MONTCALM COUNTY.

JOHN LEWIS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	5	2 fined \$30 and cost each, and 1 fined \$1 and cost, and 2 fined \$10 and cost.
Willful and malicious killing of beast of another,	1	Fined \$25.
Violation of liquor law,	7	2 fined \$10 and cost; 4 fined \$10 and cost each, and 1 fined \$20 and cost.
Larceny,	3	2 fined \$50 and cost, and 1 fined \$50 and 3 months imprisonment.

## MUSKEGON COUNTY.

DUANE THOMPSON, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder,	2	1 convicted and broke jail; 1 pending.
Rape,	2	1 convicted and sent to State Prison 6 years; 1 convicted of assault, and fined.
Burglary,	1	Acquitted.
Larceny,	16	9 convicted; 2 sent to State Prison; 1 sentence suspended; 3 forfeited bail; 4 fined; 3 pending; 1 broke jail; 3 acquitted.
Keeping house of ill-fame,	1	Pending.
Infanticide,	1	Discharged.
Disorderly conduct,	1	Committed to jail.
Selling obscene books.	2	Pending.
Breach of peace,	4	Held to bail.
Assault and battery,	17	9 convicted and fined; 7 discharged.

## NEWAYGO COUNTY.

JAMES BARTON, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	3	1 discharged; 1 fined \$10, paid; 1 fined \$30, paid.
Resisting an officer,	1	Held to bail for appearance at Circuit Court.
Petit larceny,	2	Fined \$15 each, paid.
Under bonds to keep peace,	1	
Malicious killing of cattle,	1	Discharged.

## SAGINAW COUNTY.

EDWIN H. POWERS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	49	11 discharged; 33 convicted and fined; 3 sent to House of Correction; 2 sent to Reform School.
Disorderly,	6	All convicted—1 sent to House of Correction; 5 entered into recognizance for good behavior.
Petit larceny,	16	3 sent to House of Correction; 7 sentenced to term in jail; 5 fined \$5 and cost each; 1 fined \$10 and cost.
Defacing building,	1	Fined \$10 and cost.
Resisting an officer,	5	3 convicted and fined; 2 nolle prosequi.
Larceny,	19	6 convicted and sent to State Prison 3 years; 2 sent to Reform School; 1 sent to House of Correction; 3 acquitted; 7 nolle prosequi; 1 disagreement of jury on two trials—released on his own recognizance; 3 continued.
Burglary,	5	2 convicted and sent to State Prison 3 years; 3 acquitted.
Perjury,	1	Convicted—sentence suspended.
False pretenses,	3	1 acquitted; 2 nolle prosequi.
Arson,	2	1 jury disagreed; 1 recognizance forfeited.
Uttering forged check,	1	Convicted—sent to State Prison for 10 years.
Assault with intent to kill,	1	Found guilty of assault and fined \$100.
Seduction,	1	Escaped.
Bribery,	1	Fined \$500.

## ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

E. W. HARRIS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny,	6	1 guilty—county jail; 1 under bonds for appearance; 1 broke jail and went to Canada; 2 convicted, 10 days in county jail; 1 guilty, sent to State Prison.
Burglary,	3	Broke jail, and went to Canada, and convicted and returned for crimes committed there.
Murder,	2	1 tried and convicted of murder in second degree, and new trial granted; the other not tried.
Adultery,	1	Guilty—sent to State Prison.

This report does not show all the business done, but my record is incomplete; and during the time that has elapsed since these blanks were received, I have had no opportunity to examine the various records, dockets, &c., to make a more complete report.

## SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

E. GOULD, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Grand larceny,	4	Convicted—6½ years, \$50 fine.
Petit larceny,	5	Fined \$20; 2 State Reform School; 1 jail 90 days; 1 60 days; 1 40 days.
Highway robbery,	1	Convicted—10 years State Prison.
Burglary,	1	Acquitted.
Assisting escape from jail,	1	Convicted—3 years State Prison.
Resisting officer,	2	Convicted—1 1 year State Prison, and 1 sentence suspended.
Violation of liquor law,	1	Fined \$20.
Assault and battery,	25	Aggregate fines imposed, \$171.

## SANILAC COUNTY.

JOHN DIVINE, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny in a store,	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 3 yrs.
Stealing from the person,	1	Convicted—sentenced to State Prison 18 mos.
Burglary,	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 2 yrs
Grand larceny,	2	1 tried and sentenced to State Prison 18 mos.
Perjury,	1	Discharged.
Embezzlement,	1	Pending.
Incest,	1	Pending.
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.	2	Discharged.
Seduction,	1	Discharged.

## TUSCOLA COUNTY.

D. G. WILDER, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Riot,	8	Held for trial.
Bastardy,	1	Convicted before justice, and appealed to the Circuit Court.
Larceny,	8	2 held for trial; 1 tried and acquitted.
Murder,	1	Held for trial.
Assault and battery,	4	2 convicted and fined, and 2 acquitted.
Perjury,	1	Held for trial.
Disturbing religious meeting,	8	Convicted and fined.
Assault with intent to commit a rape,	1	Examined and held for trial.

## VAN BUREN COUNTY.

JOHN B. UPTON, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Incest,	1	Jury disagreed—nolle prosequi.
Larceny,	8	7 convicted—2 sent to State Prison 3 years each; 3 fined; 1 sent to Reform School; 1 discharged.
Bigamy,	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 5 years.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 4 years.
Aiding prisoner to escape,	1	Discharged.
Assault and battery,	8	2 convicted and fined; 1 discharged.
Violation of liquor law,	14	Convicted and fined.

## WASHTENAW COUNTY.

R. E. FRASER, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery,	1	Pending.
Assault,	1	Pending.
Assault with intent to rape,	1	Pending.
Assault with deadly weapon,	1	Escaped from officer.
Assault and battery,	81	1 fined \$25 and cost; 3 fined \$10 and cost each; 1 fined \$5 and cost; 2 fined \$4 and cost each; 1 fined \$3 and cost; 1 fined \$2 and cost; 3 fined \$1 and costs each (the fine and costs in each case paid); 1 sentenced to county jail for 40 days; 1 sentenced to county jail for 10 days; 19 fined costs; 16 settled and paid costs; 8 sentence suspended; 7 discharged on trial by justice; 3 discharged by jury; 3 discharged with costs against complaining witness; 6 tried, found guilty, and appealed; 5 now pending in justice's court.
Attempt to commit burglary,	2	Pending.
Burglary,	2	Pending.
Disorderly persons,	12	1 sentenced to 1 year in Detroit House of Correction; 1 sentenced to 6 months in Detroit House of Correction; 1 sentenced to county jail; 2 gave bonds; 2 suspended sentence; 3 discharged; 2 pending.
Disposing of mortgaged goods,	7	4 pending; 2 settled; 1 discharged.
Embezzlement,	3	1 nolle prosequi entered; 2 pending.
False pretenses,	9	6 pending; 1 discharged on examination; 2 nolle prosequi entered.
Forgery,	2	1 pending; 1 discharged on examination.
Uttering forged note,	4	Pending.
Game laws, violation of,	2	Settled.
Illegal voting,	1	Pending.
Larceny,	51	6 sentenced 90 days each in Detroit House of Correction; 7 sentence suspended; 15 fined costs and settled; 3 discharged with costs against complainant; 11 pending; 8 discharged; 1 sentenced to Reform School until 21 years of age.
Malicious trespass,	20	1 sentenced 30 days in county jail; 1 fined cost; 12 discharged; 2 sentence suspended; 4 pending.
Manlaughter,	1	Discharged.
Poisoning drink,	1	Pending.
Rape,	1	Tried—verdict not guilty.
Receiving stolen property,	1	Discharged.
Perjury,	3	Pending.
Seduction,	3	1 pending, 1 settled; 1 tried, verdict guilty, new trial granted, and suit now pending.
Sureties to keep the peace,	8	5 gave bonds; 1 settled; 2 discharged.

## WAYNE COUNTY.

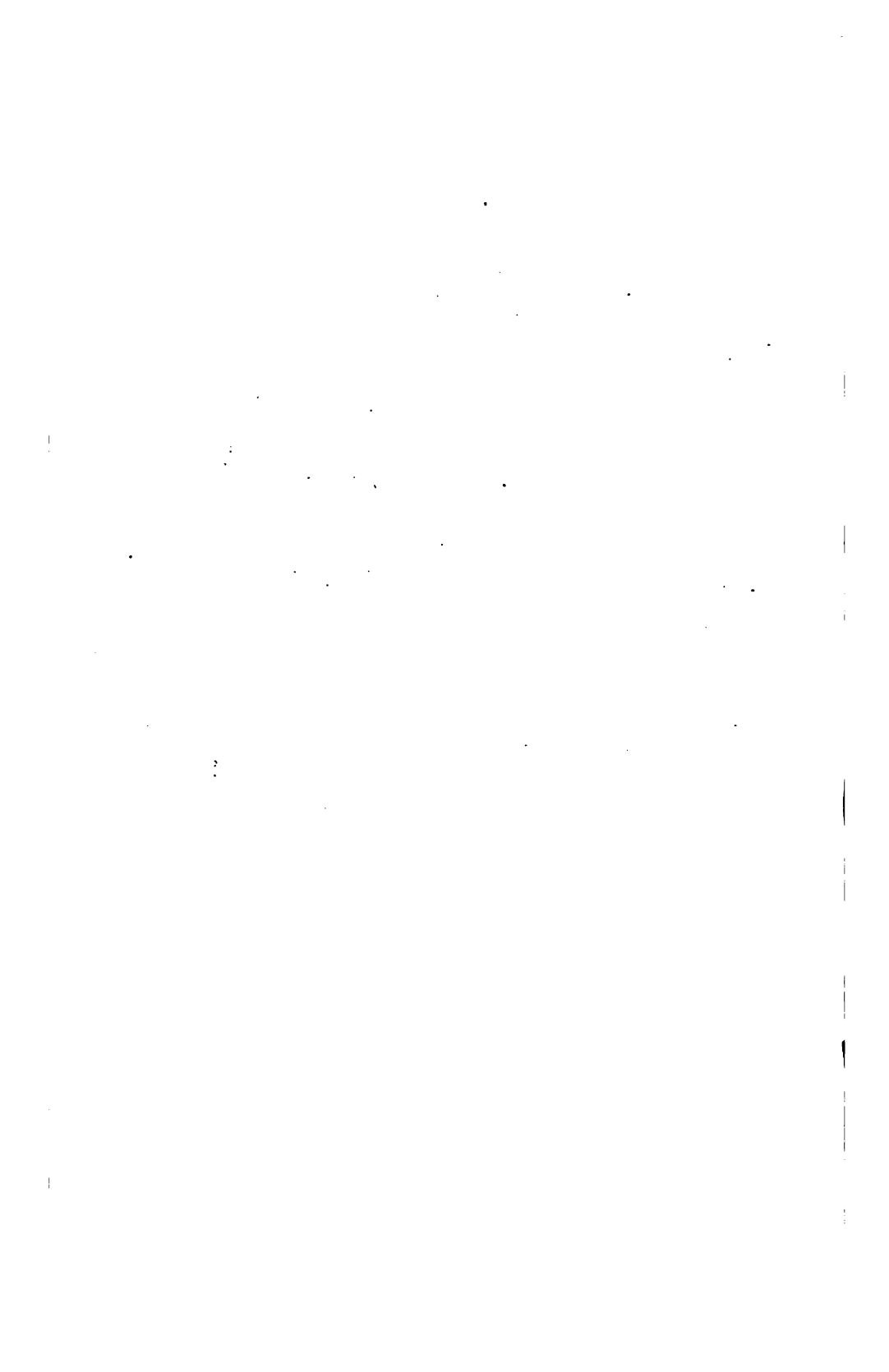
GEO. HEDDEN, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder,	6	1 sentenced to State Prison for life; 2 tried and acquitted; 1 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 2 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 5 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 2 years.
Assault with intent to kill and murder,	17	2 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 3 years; 1 convicted and fined \$200; 1 nolle prosequi entered on trial; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 2 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 6 months; 1 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 9 months; 3 convicted of assault and battery, fined \$50 each—paid; 6 tried and acquitted.
Larceny,	75	12 tried and acquitted; 17 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 1 year; 5 nolle prosequi entered; 8 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 3 years; 6 convicted and sentenced to Reform School until 21 years of age; 10 convicted and sentence suspended; 10 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 3 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 2 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 6 months; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 3 years and 6 months; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 3 years and 6 months; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 4 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 2 years.
Burglary and larceny,	5	2 convicted and sentenced to hard labor in State Prison 1 year; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 15 years; 3 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 10 years each.
Burglary,	2	Tried and acquitted.
Keeping house of ill-fame,	14	5 convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 each—paid; 2 nolle prosequi entered; 1 convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$150; 1 convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$200; 1 convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$300; 1 tried and acquitted; 1 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 1 year; 2 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 3 months.
Letting house for the purpose of prostitution,	3	2 convicted and fined \$25; 1 tried and acquitted.
Seduction,	1	Convicted and sentence suspended.
Indecent exposure of person,	2	1 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 3 months; 1 convicted and fined \$50.
Embezzlement,	1	Nolle prosequi entered.
Attempt to commit larceny,	3	1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 3 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 6 months; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 2 years.



## WAYNE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Attempt to obtain money under false pretenses,	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 3 years.
Arson,	2	1 judgment on bond for \$1,000 for appearance, per forma satisfied; 1 tried and acquitted.
Conspiracy,	1	Nolle prosequi entered.
Robbery,	7	2 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 10 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 12 years; 2 nolle prosequi entered; 1 tried and discharged; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 8 years.
Adultery,	4	4 nolle prosequi entered; 2 tried and acquitted.
Malicious trespass,	1	Convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 1 year.
Assault with intent to commit rape.	1	Convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 7 months.
Receiving stolen property,	2	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 8 years.
Lascivious cohabitation,	2	Convicted and sentence suspended.
Assault and battery.	1	Convicted and fined \$16, paid.
Perjury,	3	1 nolle prosequi entered; 1 convicted and taken to Supreme Court; 1 tried and acquitted.
False pretenses,	1	Tried and acquitted.
Maiming,	1	Convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 3 months.
Violation of election laws,	1	Tried and acquitted.
No. of persons tried in Wayne Circuit Court and Recorder's Court.....		160
Convicted.....		97
Acquitted.....		63
No. of persons examined in Justices' and Police Court.....		585
Held for trial.....		194
Discharged.....		391

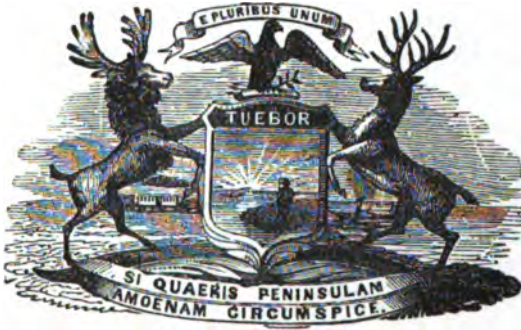






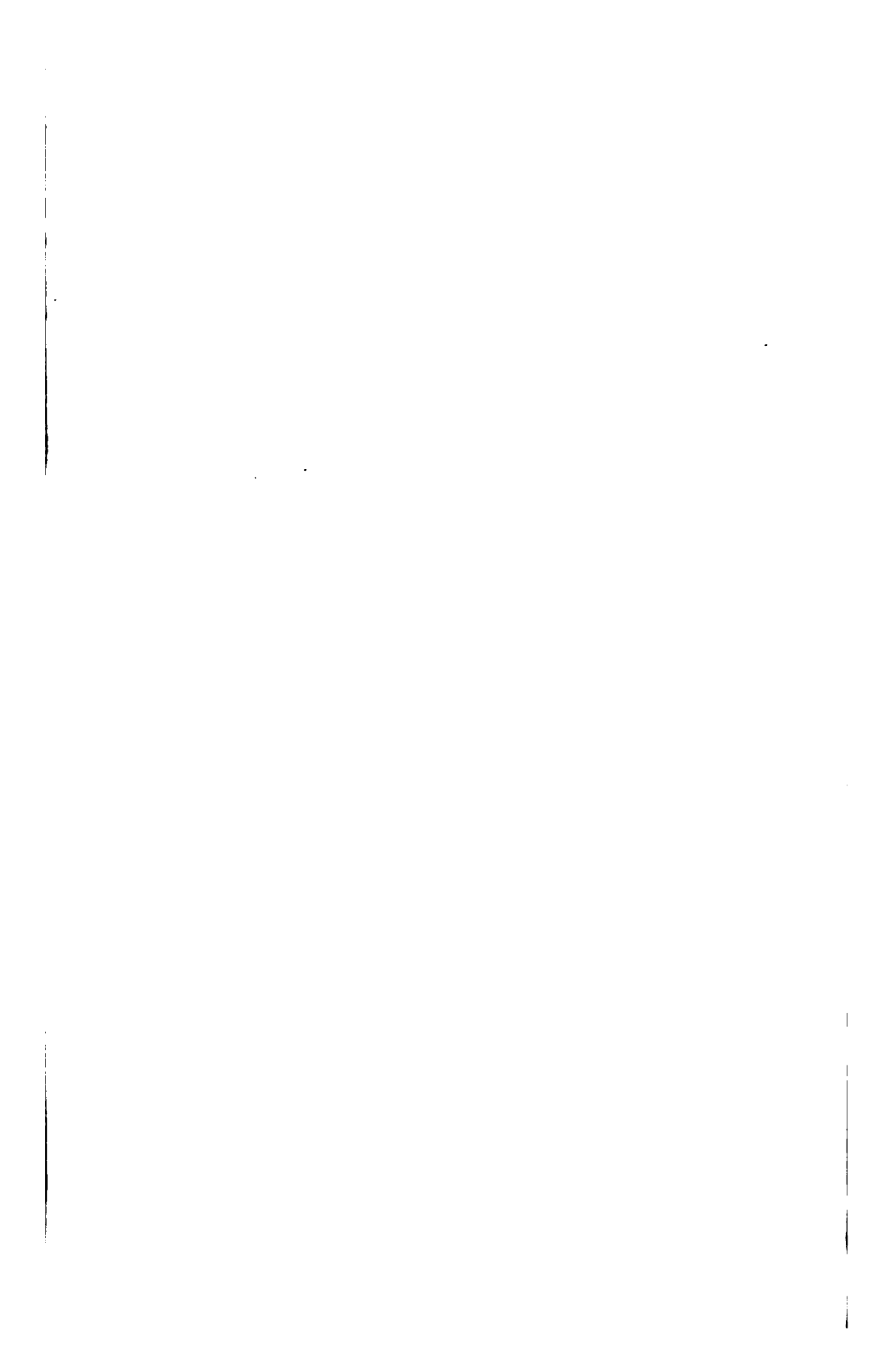
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SUPERINTENDENT**  
**OF THE**  
**ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1868.**

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**BY AUTHORITY.**

**LANSING:**  
**JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.**  
**1868.**



# REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE SAUT ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL, }  
December 25th, 1868.

To His Excellency HENRY H. CRAPO,

*Governor of the State of Michigan :*

Sir—Pursuant to the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the year 1868.

The business of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, for the season just closed, began on the second day of May last, the first boat having locked through on that day, upward bound, and continued without interruption until the 3d instant, the last boat having locked through on that day, also upward bound.

The balance of cash on hand at the date of my last annual report, December 25, 1867, and the total amount received on account of tolls during the past season, was as follows:

Balance cash on hand Dec. 25, 1867,.....	\$1,151 26
Received on account of tolls,.....	25,977 14
Total,.....	<u>\$27,128 40</u>

There has been deposited with the State Treasurer, and expended as follows:

Total amount deposited with the State Treasurer,.....	\$13,959 67
Expended,.....	13,091 77
	<u>27,051 44</u>

Leaving a balance at this date, Dec. 25, 1868,.....	76 96
	<u><u>\$27,128 40</u></u>

It will be seen by reference to the recapitulation of monthly statements, accompanying this report, that there has been expended as follows:

On account of wages for labor employed in operating the locks,.....	\$5,452 66
For labor performed, and materials purchased, for the completion of the new pier at the lower entrance to the canal, north side,.....	1,841 60
For the purchase of 25 snubbing posts, and freight on same,.....	175 00
For services, dredging, removing all accumulations of sand and other kinds of earth, and all other materials found in the canal,.....	1,000 00
For purchase of steam pump,.....	3,200 00
For preparing, hauling and excavating, and setting 50 snubbing posts along the banks of the canal, above the locks,.....	472 04
For labor, painting gates, booms, towers, &c.; for whitewashing fences and buildings, repairing runways and rollers to gate-booms, repairing gate valves; also, repairing dock at head of canal, hauling timber and plank for the same; also, building runway at guard gate, &c.,.....	197 87
For copies of papers in the case of Ryan vs. Geo. W. Brown, Supt., <i>et al.</i> , by direction of the Board of Control, .....	75 00
For raising cassion gate,.....	90 21
For rope, oil for light house at head of canal, for wood for office, paint and oil for painting gates, booms, braces, towers, and for blacksmithing, for hay and oats for canal horses, for stationery for office, for lumber and other materials necessary to keep the work in good repair,....	587 89
Total, .....	<u><u>\$13,091 77</u></u>



Vouchers for all disbursements, and a statement in detail of the items which make up the above named amounts, were forwarded with each monthly statement to the Hon. Wm. Humphrey, Secretary Canal Board of Control. Abstracts of monthly statements also accompany this report.

The following is a statement of the monthly receipts on account of tolls, during the season of navigation:

Received in May,.....	\$3,515 27
"    "    June,.....	4,890 55
"    "    July,.....	4,009 95
"    "    August,.....	4,216 61
"    "    September,....	3,573 21
"    "    October,.....	3,418 67
"    "    November,.....	2,229 59
"    "    December,.....	123 29
Total,.....	<u><u>\$25,977 14</u></u>

The following is a statement of the amount deposited with the State Treasurer, during each of the following named months:

Deposited in May,.....	\$1,874 80
"    "    June,.....	3,170 87
"    "    July,.....	3,377 48
"    "    August,.....	2,800 00
"    "    September,.....	2,736 52
Total,.....	<u><u>\$13,959 67</u></u>

There were no deposits made with the State Treasurer during the months of October, November and December. Having been authorized by the Board of Control, to purchase a steam pump, for the use of the Canal—in pumping out the lower lock—which pumping out is necessary, in order to make some much-needed repairs to the valves in the lower gates; also to pay for services rendered and to be rendered in dredging out the canal, also to pay current expenses, I deemed it necessary to retain in my

hands the entire receipts, for the months named, to meet these expenses.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts on account of tolls, for this, with those of last year:

Receipts in 1867,.....	\$33,515 54
"    "    1868,.....	25,977 14
Difference,.....	<u>\$7,538 40</u>

The total amount of tonnage of vessels, both steam and sail, that has passed through the Canal, both ways, the past season, was 432,463.47 tons, as follows:

Steam,.....	218,043.37 tons
Sail,.....	214,420.10 "
Total,.....	<u>432,463.47 "</u>

As compared with the season of 1867, as follows:

Total tonnage 1867,.....	556,898.76
"    "    1868,.....	432,463.47
Difference, .....	<u>124,435.29</u>

The tonnage of steamers that have passed through the Canal during the season just closed, as compared with 1867, is as follows:

Tonnage in 1867,.....	321,698.20
"    "    1868,.....	218,043.37
Decrease,.....	<u>103,654.83</u>

The tonnage of sail vessels that have passed through the canal the past season, as compared with 1867, is as follows:

Tonnage in 1867,.....	235,200.56
"    "    1868,.....	214,420.10
Decrease,.....	<u>20,780.46</u>

The total number of passages, both ways, through the canal, of steamers and sail vessels, was as follows:

Steamers,.....	338
Sail vessels,.....	817
Total,.....	<u>1,155</u>

The number of passages of small coasting vessels and open boats through the canal, the past season, was six. Some of these boats had no enrollment. Those that were enrolled were so small that in estimating the amount of tolls to be paid by them, their tonnage was not taken into account. They were charged each five dollars, as directed by law in such cases, making the amount received from this source thirty dollars.

Of the amount received on account of tolls, namely: \$25,-977 14,

The steamers paid.....	\$13,082 27
“ sail vessels “ .....	12,864 87
“ small coasting vessels and open boats, &c.,....	30 00
Total,.....	<u>\$25,977 14</u>

Of the amount of tolls received, to wit: \$25,977 14, the Cleveland and Detroit Lake Superior line paid....	\$6,254 78
Transient steamers from C. & D.,.....	1,560 09
Chicago line,.....	4,204 60
Transient steamers from Chicago,.....	209 33
Tug E. M. Peck,.....	10 40
Canadian line,.....	843 07
Small coasting vessels and open boats,.....	30 00
Sail vessels,.....	12,864 87
Total,.....	<u>\$25,977 14</u>

You will see by the table accompanying this report, that the whole number of steamers and sail vessels that have passed through the canal the past season was 1,155, as follows:

Steamers,.....	338
Sail vessels,.....	817
Total,.....	<u>1,155</u>

The number of passengers reported as having passed up during the past season, by the Cleveland and Detroit Lake Superior boats, was.....		4,416
Down, by the same,.....		3,663
Total,.....		8,079
The number of passengers reported as having passed up by the Chicago boats, was.....		714
Down by the same,.....		898
Total,.....		1,612
The number reported as having passed up by the Canadian line, was.....		464
Down by the same,.....		435
Total,.....		899
Grand total, .....		10,590

There has been a falling off in the business of the Canal during the past season, as the receipts show, from that of last year. This is mainly owing to the great depression in the copper business, caused by the low price of copper; also, the shipments of iron ore from Marquette were no doubt somewhat lessened on account of their shipping facilities having been destroyed by fire during the last summer. The business of sail vessels in this trade, at present, is confined entirely to carrying iron ore and pig iron. We cannot look for much increase of business by sail vessels until the facilities for shipments at Marquette are enlarged. They have been shipping, for the last three or four seasons, about up to their full capacity; hence it is not very probable that vessels will engage in a trade where so much time is lost in waiting for a load.

The shipments of copper are by steam; no vessels are therefore engaged in carrying copper ores.

The decrease in the tonnage of steamers engaged in this trade, this year, from that of last, was much greater than that

of sail vessels. The decrease of tonnage in the former was 103,854 tons, while that of the latter was only 20,780 tons.

The condition of the locks and gates at the close of the season was, save the natural wear and tear, about the same as at the close of the season of 1867—that is to say, very good. The towers from which the gates are suspended show some signs of decay, also the gates above water, notwithstanding they have been kept thoroughly painted. While this has greatly preserved them, it has not, of course, entirely prevented decay. New towers, which should be of cast iron, will be needed before long; also, the gates above water to be rebuilt. There is, however, no apprehension of immediate difficulty from this source. Prudence dictates that these things should be looked after in due time.

The gates above water, the towers, booms and braces, were thoroughly painted last spring; also the guard gates, which are in good working order. They were regularly closed while locking, the past season as heretofore. The out-buildings and back fences were whitewashed. The runways to the gate booms were thoroughly overhauled and repaired; also, some repairs were made to the pier at the western entrance to the canal on the south side; also, the pier at the lower entrance to the canal on the south side, which repairs were referred to in my last annual report as necessary to be made. The canal buildings are all in a good state of preservation.

As a matter of prudence, I deem it necessary to pump out the lower locks in order to examine the gates, and repair, if necessary, the valves therein. It is now nine years since this was done; it is high time they were looked to. To do this work will require a steam pump, which I have been directed by the Board of Control to purchase. I have made the purchase as hereinbefore stated, and the pump is now here ready for use. It is my intention to commence the work in the early spring, in order to complete the same before the opening of navigation, and thus avoid delay.

The cession gate has been raised and put in place. To raise this gate required much labor, and therefore considerable expense. It has laid sunk for nine years, with but a small portion of it above water. It was raised by means of screws placed upon two large scows, one on either side, with timbers across. I was exceedingly fortunate in getting the screws and scows to use for this purpose, of W. W. & E. T. Williams, who are engaged to dredge the canal, as hereinafter stated. There are no scows of sufficient size for the above purpose in this vicinity; therefore I think I did well in improving this opportunity, as it is not at all probable that Messrs. Williams will be here with their scows another winter.

The canal above the locks, and especially at the western entrance, and at the basin, requires some dredging. In my last annual report I stated that arrangements had been made with W. W. & E. T. Williams for the dredging of the canal at the points above named. But, owing to the almost impossibility of getting here over land, on account of the exceedingly bad state of the traveling last winter, they failed to come, and hence the work was not done. They are here now, and have already done some of the work. A sufficient force of men to work the dredge will remain here during the winter, to take up and complete the work before the opening of navigation in the spring.

During the last summer I caused to be put in place fifty snubbing posts, in addition to those originally set. The ones previously set were too far apart, as stated in my annual report, 1867. I deemed it necessary to remedy this difficulty by an additional supply. The improvement in this respect meets the entire approbation of those who have occasion to navigate in this direction. Many of the excavations for setting the posts were in solid rock; hence the expense of the work was somewhat more than it otherwise would have been, had this not been the case.

The new pier, at the lower entrance to the canal on the north side, is now nearly complete. The timber portion was completed last spring; all that remains now to be done is the filling

some more of the cribs with stone. I delayed this for the reason that the stone can be hauled at less expense in winter than in summer. This work is now being done; it will require but a short time to finish it. This pier is over 320 feet long and 24 feet wide, with snubbing posts and oak fender rail, all complete. Its entire cost was \$8,803 44. It has been, and will continue to be, of great benefit to the shipping. It is regarded by all as money well expended. In my annual reports heretofore made, I strongly urged the necessity of extending the north pier at the western entrance to the canal, and gave my reasons; therefore I am now gratified at being able to state that the Board of Control have had this matter under advisement, and have directed its construction. I shall contract at once for the delivery of the timber early next season, in order that it may be framed and made ready, during the season of summer, to put in as soon as the ice makes sufficiently strong the following winter. The prospect of the extension of this pier causes all parties interested to rejoice. If they rejoice at the prospect, they will much more rejoice when it is done. This pier, when extended, will tend to increase the depth of water at this entrance of the canal, an object greatly to be desired. Again, the ingress will be far more easy and safe. Much time will be saved to sail vessels, as now they are obliged to tow in singly, requiring from four to five hours to get in a tow of four vessels; then they can all tow in at once with safety, and be locked through and out of the way.

Upon the subject of deepening the canal and locks, my views are briefly stated in my annual report for 1867. It is scarcely necessary to say more now. What I then said I now reiterate. This work will require a large outlay of money, and recourse must be had to the general government for an appropriation for this purpose. Those having the canal in charge, and all others interested, should see to it that this deepening be done so that the largest class of vessels and steamers can pass through fully freighted.

In conclusion, Sir, I desire to state, that as your term of office

as Governor, which office you have so ably and honorably filled, will soon expire, I shall not have the honor of making to you another report of the business and condition of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal. It is now nearly four years since I was appointed by Your Excellency to the charge of this canal. When I entered upon the duties, I did so with an earnest desire to so manage its affairs that none should have cause for complaint. How far I have succeeded, let those answer who have had occasion to know of my management.

In the disbursements of money I have invariably regarded it of the utmost importance to avoid any and all unnecessary expenditures. In the employment of men to operate the locks, and for every other purpose, in making improvements and repairs, &c., I have endeavored to keep the expenses as low as could be done, consistent with the best interest and safety of this great work.

Hoping, my dear sir, that I have fully met your expectations in the management of the affairs of this office, to you this report is most respectfully submitted.

GUY H. CARLETON,  
*Superintendent.*



## STATEMENT

*Showing the name of each Steamer which has been engaged regularly in the trade, and which formed the line from Cleveland and Detroit to Lake Superior, that has passed through the Canal the past season, with its tonnage, the rate of tolls, the amount paid for one passage, the number of trips each has performed, and the total number of passages, and the total amount of tonnage of, and the total amount of tolls paid by each, and the grand total.*

NAMES.	Tonnage of each.	Rate of tolls.	Amount paid for one Passage.	No. Trips.	No. Passages.	Total am't tonnage of each.	Total am't tolls paid by each.
Keweenaw,.....	800.94	6 cts.	\$48 06	14	28	22,426.32	\$1,348 40
Concord,.....	552.76	"	28 17	14	28	15,477.28	928 76
Meteor,.....	956.82	"	57 41	14	28	26,790.96	1,607 48
Northern Light,.....	857.94	"	51 48	14	28	24,024.00	1,441 44
North West,.....	1,109.19	"	68 56	7	14	15,528.06	951 70
Grand total,.....				63	126	104,247.22	6,244 78

## STATEMENT

*Showing the name of each Steamer plying between Cleveland and Detroit and Lake Superior, which did not belong to or form any line between said points, some of which did not run regularly in this trade, that has passed through the Canal the past season, with its tonnage, rate of tolls, the amount paid for one passage, the number of trips each has performed, and the total amount of tonnage of, and the total amount of tolls paid by each, and the grand total.*

NAMES.	Tonnage of each.	Rate of Tolls.	Amount paid for one Passage.	No. Trips.	No. Passages.	Total am't of tonnage of each.	Total am't tolls paid by each.
Dubuque,.....	501.00	6 cts.	\$30 06	10	20	10,020.00	\$601 20
Mineral Rock,.....	719.00	"	43 14	3	6	4,314.00	258 84
S. Clement,.....	568.25	"	33 80	6	12	6,760.20	406 80
St. Paul,.....	909.62	"	54 58	1	2	1,819.24	109 16
Wm. Cowie,.....	208.61	"	12 53	1½	3	626.43	37 50
E. Prindleville,.....	246.15	"	14 77	5	10	2,461.50	147 70
Grand total,.....				26½	58	26,001.37	\$1,500 00

## STATEMENT

*Showing the name of each Steamer which has been engaged in the trade from Chicago to Lake Superior, touching at Milwaukee, and ports on the west shore of Lake Michigan, which has passed through the Canal the past season, with its tonnage, the rate of tolls, the amount paid for one passage, the number of trips each has performed, and the total amount of tonnage of, and the total amount of tolls paid by each, and the grand total.*

NAME.	Tonnage of each.	Rate of tolls.	Amount paid for one Passage.	No. Trips.	No. Passages.	Total am't tonnage of each.	Total am't tolls paid by each.
Union,.....	553.75	6 cts.	\$33.23	13	26	14,397.50	\$333.98
Norman,.....	545.23	"	32.71	12	24	13,085.52	735.04
City of Madison,.....	487.23	"	29.23	9	8	8,770.14	526.14
Ontonagon,.....	682.14	"	40.93	12	24	16,871.36	932.32
Cuyaboga,.....	727.11	"	43.63	12	24	17,450.64	1,047.12
Grand total,.....				58	116	70,075.16	4,201.60

The following named steamers, from Chicago, did not run regularly to Lake Superior during the past season. They passed through the canal as follows:

NAME.	Tonnage of each.	Rate of tolls.	Amount paid for one Passage.	No. passages.	No. Trips.	Total am't tonnage of each.	Total am't tolls paid by each.
Prop Equator,.....	721.00	6 cts.	\$43.26	2	1	1,442.00	\$86.52
" Manistee,.....	561.27	"	33.68	2	1	1,122.54	67.36
" H. Warrington,.....	257.37	"	15.44	2	1	514.74	30.88
" Favorite.....	409.50	"	24.57	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	409.50	24.57
Grand total,.....				7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3,488.78	\$209.33

The propeller Favorite has been running during the past season from Marquette, Lake Superior, to Houghton and Hancock,

Portage Lake. She passed down through the canal, bound for Chicago, as above stated.

The tug E. M. Peck, which has been engaged in towing on the St. Mary's river during the past season, made one trip to the north shore of Lake Superior with a party from New York. She passed through the canal and paid toll as follows:

NAME.	Tonnage.	Rate of Tolls.	Am't paid for one passage.	No. Passages.	No. Trips.	Total am't of tonnage.	Total amount of tolls paid.
E. M. Peck, .....	86.69	5 cts.	\$5 20	2	1	173.38	\$10 40

The steamers Algoma and Chicora, (Canadian,) the former having run regularly on the route from Collingwood to Fort William, Lake Superior, touching at Bruce Mines and Saint Ste Marie, and other Canadian ports; the latter from Collingwood to Fort William, also touching at all Canadian ports, and having made one trip to Fort William, they passed through the canal as follows:

NAMES.	Tonnage of each.	Rate of Tolls.	Amount paid for one passage.	No. Passages.	No. Trips.	Total am't tonnage of each.	Total am't tolls paid by each.
St. Algoma, .....	416.00	6 cts.	\$24 96	83	16	13,512.00	\$798 72
" Chicora, .....	272.83	"	22 37	2	1	745.66	44 74
Grand total, .....				84	17	14,057.66	\$843 46

The Canadian steamer "Chicora" is a fine, low pressure, side wheel boat. She made a trial trip to Lake Superior, having on board a large party, who were mostly members of the Canadian Parliament. I learn she will be placed on the above named route to run regularly next season. She will, no doubt, prove a valuable acquisition to said route.

## STATEMENT,

*SHOWING the name of each Vessel that has passed through the Canal the past season, with the Tonnage of each, the Rate of Tolls, the Amount paid for one Passage, the total number of Passages of, and Trips made by each, the total Amount of Tonnage, and the total Amount of Tolls paid by each, as follows:*

NAME.	Tonnage of Each.	Rate of Tolls.	Amount paid for one Passage.	No. Pass.	No. Trips.	Am't of tonnage of each.	Total amount p'd by each.
Andrews, St. ....	322.86	6 c.	\$19 37	16	8	5,165.76	\$309 92
Arnold, W. W. ....	347.85	6	20 84	14	7	4,993.90	293 76
Africa, .....	186.56	6	11 13	10	6	1,855.60	111 30
Amaranth, .....	272.79	6	16 37	2	1	545.58	32 74
Atmosphere, .....	275.56	6	16 53	2	1	551.12	33 06
Anderson, Maj. ....	434.22	6	26 06	2	1	868 44	52 10
Butcher Boy, .....	284.67	6	14 08	8	4	1,877.28	112 64
Brightle, .....	600.80	6	36 06	2	1	1,201.60	73 10
Bronson, T. J. ....	277.22	6	16 63	2	1	554.44	33 26
Buckingham, H. ....	206.44	6	12 32	4	2	821.64	49 28
Barney, F. T. ....	255.00	6	15 30	16	8	4,035.00	244 00
Baker, T. ....	224.23	6	13 45	12	6	2,990.76	161 40
Bates, E. ....	233.37	6	14 03	2	1	467.74	28 06
Bell, Jane, .....	373.84	6	22 43	10	5	3,738.40	224 30
City, .....	237.00	6	14 23	16	8	3,792.00	237 52
City of Tawas, .....	290.37	6	17 43	10	5	3,906.70	174 50
Cook, Col. ....	250.32	6	15 02	12	6	3,003.84	180 24
Cloud, White, .....	343.65	6	14 62	14	7	3,411.10	204 06
Correspondent, .....	230.51	6	13 26	12	6	2,946.12	186 76
Cohen, E. ....	245.16	6	12 30	14	7	2,872.24	172 26
Crawford, R. C. ....	309.51	6	18 58	2	1	619.02	37 16
Case, Wm. ....	278.23	6	16 70	4	2	1,112.92	66 80
Commerce, .....	327.43	6	19 65	2	1	664.86	39 30
Dreadnought, .....	302.76	6	18 17	14	7	4,233.64	254 38
De Soto, .....	411.76	6	24 70	14	7	5,764.64	345 67
Eagle Wing, .....	278.92	6	16 73	10	5	2,789.20	167 80

## STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Tonnage of Each.	Rate of Tolls.	Amount paid for one Passage.	No. Pass.	No. Trips.	Am't of tonnage of each.	Total amount p'd by each.
Emen, .....	284.07	6 c.	\$14 04	4	2	956.28	\$ 56 16
Fountanelle, .....	285.20	6	17 11	18	9	5,138.00	307 98
Ford, G. W. ....	88.75	6	5 32	2	1	177.50	10 62
Fremont, .....	208.91	6	12 53	2	1	417.82	25 06
Grant, W. G. ....	265.63	6	15 94	4	2	1,022 08	63 76
Gross, J. L. ....	247.00	6	14 82	16	8	3,952.00	237 12
Gerlach, E. ....	271.43	6	16 30	6	3	1,023.58	97 80
Grover, A. P. ....	246.94	6	14 82	14	7	3,457.16	207 48
Hinckly, Chas. ....	325.21	6	19 51	10	5	2,252.10	195 10
Harvest Queen, .....	288.67	6	17 92	6	3	1,792.02	107 52
Harvest Home, .....	325.65	6	19 54	14	7	4,569.10	278 56
Hypheh, .....	216.18	6	12 97	12	6	2,594.16	156 64
Hart, A. E. ....	436.50	6	20 19	4	2	1,346.50	80 76
Hattie, Mary, .....	140.00	6	8 40	2	1	280.00	16 80
Hemisphere, .....	315.15	6	18 91	2	1	680.30	37 82
Holt, Geo. W. ....	265.00	6	15 90	2	1	530.00	31 80
Ironsides, .....	250.00	6	15 00	14	7	3,500.00	210 00
Indiana, .....	290.75	6	16 65	2	1	521.50	31 30
Idaho, .....	256.66	6	15 40	14	7	3,598.24	216 60
James, St. ....	236.76	6	13 00	6	3	1,800.56	81 60
Jura, .....	227.00	6	13 62	18	9	4,086.00	245 16
Lyon, W. E. ....	268.00	6	15 48	16	8	4,128.00	247 68
Mamillon, .....	278.43	6	16 70	16	8	4,454.88	267 20
Morris, D. ....	277.54	6	16 66	14	7	3,836.56	233 10
Milan, .....	221.14	6	13 29	10	5	2,211.40	132 90
Mariner, .....	274.80	6	16 49	2	1	549.60	32 98
Mystic, .....	161.00	6	9 66	4	2	644.00	38 64
Murray, G. ....	254.88	6	15 25	15	7½	3,815.70	223 75
Middlesex, .....	266.89	6	15 98	8	4	2,181.12	127 84
Midnight, .....	287.78	6	17 27	18	9	5,180.04	310 80
Miranda, .....	164.18	6	9 85	4	2	656.72	39 40
Monitor, (barque,) ....	314.00	6	18 84	6	3	1,884.00	113 04
Martell, J. ....	94.98	6	5 70	2	1	189.86	11 40

## STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Tonnage of each.	Rate of Tolls.	Amount paid for one Passage.	No. Pass.	No. Trips.	Am't of tonnage of each.	Total amount p'd by each.
Monitor, (Brig,).....	307.95	6 c.	\$18 48	2	1	615.90	\$ 36 96
Minor, J. B.....	87.88	6	5 27	2	1	175.76	10 54
Mont Eagle.....	223.68	6	13 42	10	5	2,236.80	134 20
Naomie.....	320.17	6	19 20	2	1	640.34	38 40
Nightengale.....	272.55	6	16 35	18	9	4,905.90	294 30
Owasco.....	314.91	6	18 89	6	3	1,889.46	113 34
Oneida Chief.....	252.00	6	15 15	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	252.00	15 15
Ohio, 7th.....	130.02	6	7 80	2	1	260.04	15 00
Plymouth Rock.....	236.78	6	13 61	4	2	907.12	54 44
Plover.....	232.67	6	16 96	16	8	4,523.72	271 36
Parsons, B.....	217.94	6	12 08	16	8	3,487.04	200 28
Portch, E. M.....	306.00	6	18 34	10	5	3,066.00	183 40
Parker, Clara.....	424.97	6	25 50	2	1	849.94	51 00
Racer.....	253.00	6	15 18	18	9	4,554.00	273 24
Raynor, Wm.....	237.16	6	13 63	18	9	4,068.38	245 34
Reindeer.....	191.00	6	11 46	10	5	1,910.00	114 00
Rover, Wild.....	213.00	6	12 78	2	1	426.00	25 56
Superior.....	306.29	6	18 38	12	6	3,677.40	220 56
Saginaw.....	255.18	6	17 11	16	8	4,503.38	273 76
Sea Bird.....	284.32	6	17 06	8	4	2,274.56	136 48
Sigal, Gen. F.....	316.91	6	19 00	12	6	3,802.92	228 00
Summit.....	226.85	6	13 55	22	11	4,968.70	296 10
Shupe, Wm.....	236.12	6	14 17	2	1	472.24	28 34
Squall, White.....	241.53	6	14 40	6	3	1,449.18	86 94
Stalker, M.....	267.90	6	16 07	10	5	2,679.10	160 70
Sasco.....	281.93	6	16 92	2	1	563.86	33 84
Thornton.....	274.05	6	16 44	14	7	3,836.98	230 16
Titan.....	284.65	6	17 06	8	4	2,277.20	136 64
Winona.....	231.28	6	13 88	14	7	3,237.64	194 32
Woodruff, L. C.....	543.90	6	32 93	2	1	1,087.80	65 36
Weeden, John.....	214.43	6	12 86	8	4	1,715.44	102 88
Winslow, H. C.....	252.02	6	15 12	4	2	1,008.08	60 48
Whaling, W. J.....	242.99	6	14 58	2	1	485.98	29 16

## STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Tonnage of each.	Rate of Tolls.	Amount paid for one Passage.	No. Pass.	No. Trips.	Am't of tonnage of each.	Total amount p'd by each.
Warner, J. F.....	201.00	6 c.	\$12 06	6	3	1,206.00	\$ 72 36
Yankee Blade,.....	255.94	6	15 36	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	255.94	15 36
Young America,.....	242.99	6	14 58	10	5	2,429.90	145 80
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand total,.....	.....	.....	.....	817	408 $\frac{1}{2}$	214,420.10	\$12,864 87

## STATEMENT

*SHOWING the whole number of Passages of Vessels, Sail and Steam, and the Tonnage of both classes, that have passed through the Canal both ways, for the years 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868.*

VESSELS.	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
	No. Passages.	Tonnage.	No. Passages.	Tonnage.	No. Passages.	Tonnage.	No. Passages.	Tonnage.	No. Passages.	Tonnage.
Sail Vessels,.....	1,045	842,433	602	154,984	555	184,623	839	235,200	817	314,429.10
Steamers,.....	366	229,000	395	254,978	453	323,907	466	321,698	338	318,043 87
Total,.....	1,411	571,433	997	409,962	1,008	458,530	1,305	556,898	1,155	432,472.97

## STATEMENT

*OF the number of Passengers reported as having passed up and down during the past season, by the Lake Superior Line of Steamers; also, the total by each Line, and the Grand Total, as follows:*

DIFFERENT LINES.	Up.	Down.	Total.
By the Cleveland and Detroit Lake Superior Lines, .....	4,416	3,663	8,079
By the Chicago and Lake Superior Lines,.....	714	808	1,522
By the Collingwood and Lake Superior Lines, .....	464	435	899
Grand total,.....	5,594	4,906	10,500



## STATEMENT

*SHOWING the Amount and kind of Freight Shipped to Lake Superior by Steamers and Sail Vessels, giving the Total Amount Shipped by each Line, and the Grand Total.*

ARTICLES.	By Cleveland and Detroit Lake Superior Line.	By Sail Vessels, from Cleveland and Detroit and points in their vicinity.	Total.	By Chicago and Milwaukee Lake Superior Line.	By Sail Vessels from Chicago and Milwaukee, and points in their vicinity.	Total.	By Collingwood and Ft. William Lake Superior Line.	Grand Total.
Pork, bbls.....	1,494		1,494	3,848		3,848		4,837
Flour, " .....	6,510		6,510	19,482	200	19,682	1,200	27,372
Beef, " .....	508		508	1,417		1,417	6	1,926
Bacon, lbs.....	3,975		3,975	139,491		139,491		143,466
Lard, " .....	37,519		37,519	185,123		185,123	1,000	239,662
Butter, " .....	162,511		162,511	304,656		304,656	3,000	469,967
Cheese, " .....	76,059		76,059	29,859		29,859	520	96,438
Tallow, " .....	7,583		7,583	53,143		53,143	8,500	69,226
Candles, " .....	100,819		100,819	6,918		6,918	1,850	109,587
Soap, boxes.....	3,144		3,144	1,270		1,270	68	4,480
Apples, bbls.,...	3,096	519	3,615	340		340		3,955
Sugar, lbs.....	872,568		872,568	148,506		148,506	6,300	1,027,376
Tea, chests.....	1,044		1,044	175		175	7	1,226
Coffee, bags.....	619		619	117		117		756
Salt, bbls.,.....	2,510	235	2,745	1,456		1,456	123	4,634
Vinegar, bbls.,...	290		290	100		100		440
Tobacco, lbs.....	49,063		49,063	26,300		26,300	2,400	76,843
Nails, kegs.....	5,047	36	5,083	263		263	48	5,394
Dried fruit, lbs.,	5,946		5,946	9,050		9,050		14,996
Vegetables, bu.,	4,665		4,665	11,176		11,176		16,841
Lime, bbls.,.....	3,539	683	4,222	1,714		1,714	46	6,079
Merchandise, tons	5,297	1,271	6,568	2,697		2,697	293	8,561
Coal, tons.....	963	24,827	25,790				5	26,814
Lumber, M.,.....	98	599	697	28		28	246	971
Shingles, M.,.....	23		23				39	52

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	By Cleveland and De- troit Lake Superior Line.	By Sail Vessels from Cleveland and De- troit, and points in their vicinity.	Total.	By Chicago and Mil- waukee Lake Super- ior Line.	By Sail Vessels from Chicago and Milwau- kee, and points in their vicinity.	Total.	By Collingwood and Ft. William Lake Super- ior Line.	Grand Total.
Lath, M.,.....	8	300	308				19	327
Window glass, bx.	692		692	30		30		722
Hay, tons,.....	2,502	1,177	3,679	359		359	29	4,087
Cattle, heads,....	314		314	3,305		3,305	2	3,681
Horses and mules,	101		101	159		159	7	267
Sheep, heads,....	902		902	3,008		3,008	19	4,919
Hogs, heads,....	110		110	1,328		1,328		1,438
Brick, M.,.....	300	545	914	766		766	9	1,689
Furniture, pcs.,..	7,514		7,514	939		939		8,453
Machinery, tons.,	751		751	67		67	89	907
Engines, .....	2		2	1		7	1	4
Boilers, .....	18		18	2		2	1	21
Liquor, bbis.,....	592		592	503		505	46	1,143
Malt, lbs.....	164,036		164,036	48,300		48,300		212,336
Eggs, bbis.,.....	388		388	619		619		1,007
R. R. Iron, tons.,	218		218		75			293
Coarse Grain, bu.,	375	300	675	193,891	50,557	284,448		285,123
Ground Feed, tna.	18		18	1,643	495	2,138		2,156
Iron Bars, tons,...	392	495	887				134	1,021
Powder, tons,...		336	333				10	346
Wagons,.....	26		26	2		2	1	29
Ker. Oil, bbis....	1,481	91	1,572	130		120	25	1,717
Limestone, cords.		1,106						1,106

## STATEMENT

*SHOWING the amount and kind of Freight Shipped from Lake Superior by Steamers and Sail Vessels, giving the total Amount Shipped by each Line, also the Amount Shipped by Sail Vessels, and the Grand Total.*

ARTICLES.	By Cleveland and Detroit Lake Superior Line.	By Chicago and Milwaukee Lake Superior Line.	By Collingwood and Ft. William Lake Superior Line.	By Sail Vessels.	Grand Total.
Copper, tons,.....	12,089 $\frac{1}{4}$	133	.....	.....	12,222 $\frac{1}{4}$
Iron Ore, tons,.....	10,773	8,661	.....	172,601	191,969
Pig Iron, tons,.....	4,001	13,369	.....	4,101	21,471
Fish, half bbls,.....	4,621	3,846	534	.....	9,002
Lumber, M.,.....	.....	46	.....	102	148
Shingles, M.,.....	2,060 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	95	2,154 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lath, M.,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Felts and Furs, bundles,.....	128	216	64	.....	303
Hides,.....	2,670	1,990	16	.....	4,676

## STATEMENT

*OF Receipts for each Year from the Opening of the Canal, June 18, 1855, to the close of the season, Dec. 3d, 1868:*

Receipts for 1855,.....	\$4,374 66
“ “ 1856,.....	7,575 78
“ “ 1857,.....	9,406 74
“ “ 1858,.....	10,848 80
“ “ 1859,.....	16,941 84
“ “ 1860,.....	24,777 82
“ “ 1861,.....	16,672 16
“ “ 1862,.....	21,607 17
“ “ 1863,.....	30,574 44
“ “ 1864,.....	34,287 31
“ “ 1865,.....	22,339 64
“ “ 1866,.....	23,069 54
“ “ 1867,.....	33,515 54
“ “ 1868,.....	25,977 14
Total, .....	<u><u>\$281,968 58</u></u>

## MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

## ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY STATEMENTS,

*From December '25, 1867, to January 31, 1868, inclusive.*

Balance cash on hand at date of last annual report,

Dec. 25, 1867, ..... \$1,151 26

## TOTAL CASH EXPENDED.

Am't paid W. W. McNaughton, .....	\$38 75
" Thos. Ermatinger,.....	25 00
" Thos. Prior, .....	24 00
" J. B. Plant, .....	18 75
" John Ermatinger,.....	20 00
" John Gournoe,.....	19 00
" Eli Gournoe,.....	15 00
" A. McCay,.....	31 00
" Wm. McCay,.....	27 00
" Neil McCay,.....	27 00
" Seth H. Newcomb,.....	22 00
" Leon Boneau,.....	29 00
" Amos Styles,.....	25 00
" Ed. Edwards, .....	27 00
" H. Smith,.....	8 00
" O. Roach,.....	17 76
" Wm. Meron, .....	24 00
" L. LaBette,.....	28 20
" A. Adams,.....	8 87
" W. W. McNaughton,.....	7 75
" O. Roach,.....	29 60
Total cash expended,.....	\$472 68
Balance cash on hand, Jan. 31, 1868,.....	678 58
	<u>\$1,151 26</u>

## FEBRUARY, 1868.

Cash on hand January 31, brought forward,..... \$678 58

## TOTAL CASH EXPENDED.

Am't paid wages acc't for month of Febr'y,		
for work on canal pier,.....	\$175	12
Am't paid J. Campbell, hauling stone,....	58	40
"    John Gournoe, "    "    ....	23	19
"    Alex. Day, "    "    ....	26	01
"    S. Lalonde, "    "    ....	31	96
"    Wm. Greenough, "    "    ....	32	43
"    E. Bernier, "    "    ....	51	23
"    J. B. Plant, "    "    ....	30	08
"    Wm. Stafford, "    "    ....	58	40
"    Wm. Meron, "    "    ....	18	42
"    T. Ermatinger, "    "    ....	13	00
"    Eli Gournoe, "    "    ....	7	09
"    R. A. Bigger, for lumber,.....	28	59
Total cash expended,.....	\$554	82
Balance cash on hand Febr'y 29, 1868,....	123	76
		<u>\$678 58</u>

# MARCH, APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1868.

Cash on hand February 29, brought forward,.....	\$ 123 76
Cash receipts on account of tolls in May,.....	3,515 27
“ “ “ “ June, .....	4,890 55
Total cash received,.....	<u>\$8,529 58</u>

## CASH EXPENDED IN MARCH.

Amount paid wages account for labor in construct-	
ing canal pier,.....	\$384 75
Am't paid T. Ryan's bill,.....	6 50
“ Trempe & Bro.,.....	14 60
“ E. Bernier,.....	48 68
“ E. Warner,.....	75 00
“ A. Adams, .....	57 91
“ L. LaBatte,.....	1 78
“ O. Roach,.....	12 00
“ John Gournoe,.....	26 00
“ Wm. Meron, .....	2 82
Total cash expended,.....	<u>\$627 99</u>

## CASH EXPENDED IN APRIL.

Am't paid wages account, .....	\$357 87
“ L. LaBatte's bill,.....	8 65
“ O. S. Lyon, P. M.,.....	8 60
“ M. W. Seranton,.... “ “ “ “ .....	28 28
“ Trempe & Bro.,.....	45 25
Total cash expended,.....	<u>\$443 65</u>

## CASH EXPENDED IN MAY.

Am't paid wages account, .....	\$770 00
“ L. LaBatte's bill, .....	18 27
“ Steamer Clement, (freight,) .....	75 00
“ M. W. Scranton's bill, .....	2 50
“ Trempe & Bro's “ .....	3 94
“ Ed. Edwards' “ .....	50 00
“ Amos Styles' “ .....	50 00
“ Wm. McCay's “ .....	50 00
“ E. Carleton, (for oak timber,) .....	100 00
Amount deposited in May, .....	1,874 80
Total cash expended and deposited, .....	<u>\$2,994 51</u>

## CASH DEPOSITED AND EXPENDED IN JUNE.

Deposited with State Treasurer, .....	\$3,170 87
Am't paid wages account, .....	784 74
“ Buhl, Ducharme & Co., .....	15 37
“ Gould & Fellows, .....	19 80
“ L. LaBatte, .....	3 40
“ Amos Styles, .....	31 54
“ Wm. McCay, .....	31 54
“ E. Edwards, .....	31 54
“ E. Bernier, .....	20 00
Total deposited and expended, .....	<u>\$4,108 80</u>

Total cash expended in March brought down, .....	\$627 99
Total cash expended in April brought down, .....	443 65
Total cash expended and deposited in May brought down, .....	2,994 51
Total cash deposited and expended in June, .....	4,108 80
Balance cash on hand June 30, .....	354 63
	<u><u>\$8,529 58</u></u>



## JULY, 1868.

Balance cash on hand June 30, bro't forward,.....	\$354 63
Received on account of tolls this month,.....	4,009 95
	<hr/>
Total cash received,.....	\$4,364 58

## CASH DEPOSITED AND EXPENDED.

Deposited with State Treasurer,.....	\$3,377 48
Am't paid Wm. A. Throop & Co.,.....	12 00
"    Wages account,.....	761 73
"    Wm. McCay's bill,.....	43 33
"    E. Edwards' bill,.....	13 33
"    A. Styles' bill,.....	43 33
"    R. A. Bigger,.....	1 30
"    A. M. Chadwick,.....	11 66
	<hr/>
· Total deposited and expended,.....	\$4,284 16
Balance cash on hand July 31,.....	80 42
	<hr/>
	\$4,364 58
	<hr/> <hr/>

## AUGUST, 1868.

Cash on hand July 31, bro't forward, .....	\$80 42
Received on account of tolls, .....	4,216 61
Total cash received, .....	<u>\$4,297 03</u>

## CASH DEPOSITED AND EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Deposited with State Treasurer, .....	\$2,800 00
Am't paid Buhl, Ducharme & Co., .....	10 50
“ E. Bernier, .....	56 00
“ Trempe & Bro., .....	21 25
“ Wm. McCay's bill, .....	36 74
“ A. Stiles' bill, .....	36 74
“ Wages account, .....	789 46
Total deposited and expended, .....	<u>\$3,750 69</u>
Balance cash on hand Aug. 31, .....	546 34
	<u><u>\$4,297 03</u></u>

## SEPTEMBER, 1868.

Balance cash on hand August 31, bro't forward, ...	\$546 34
Received on account tolls,.....	3,573 21
Total cash received this month,.....	<u>\$4,119 55</u>

## CASH DEPOSITED AND EXPENDED.

Deposited with State Treasurer, .....	\$2,736 52
Am't paid Buhl, Ducharme & Co.'s bill, ..	5 13
"    C. M. Davis, .....	35 00
"    Amos Stiles, .....	33 40
"    Wm. McCay,.....	30 06
"    Wages account,.....	788 41
Total deposited and expended, ....	<u>\$3,628 52</u>
Balance cash on hand Sept. 30,.....	491 03
	<u><u>\$4,119 55</u></u>

## OCTOBER, 1868.

Balance cash on hand Sept. 30, brought forward,...	\$ 491 03
Received on account tolls,.....	3,418 67
Total cash received this month,.....	<u>\$3,909 70</u>

## CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Am't paid wages account,.....	\$763 70
" G. F. Hinchman & Co.,.....	58 56
" Wm. A. Throop & Co.,.....	29 00
" Amos Styles,.....	11 69
" Wm. McCay, bill,.....	11 69
" Jas. Martin,.....	2 00
" Geo. W. Brown,.....	30 00
Total cash expended,.....	<u>\$ 906 64</u>
Balance cash on hand Oct. 31,.....	3,003 06
	<u><u>\$3,909 70</u></u>

## NOVEMBER, 1868.

Balance cash on hand Oct. 31, bro't forward, .....	\$3,003 06.
Received on account of tolls this month, .....	2,229 59
Total cash received this month, .....	<u>\$5,232 65</u>

## CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Am't paid wages account, .....	\$718 34
" W. W. & E. T. Williams, .....	875 00
" Holly Manufacturing Co., ....	3,200 00
" Holmes & Webster, .....	4 95
" W. W. McNaughton, .....	14 25
" Amos Styles, .....	18 35
" Wm. McCay, .....	18 35
" Ed. Edwards, .....	4 98
" H. Day, .....	4 98
" L. P. Trempe & Bro., .....	11 31
" P. S. Church, .....	93 00
" Buhl, Ducharme & Co., .....	7 65
" O. S. Lyon, P. M., .....	4 20
" M. W. Scranton, .....	7 69
" Am. Ex. Co., .....	8 50
" J. Kemp, .....	10 40
" A. M. Chadwick, .....	7 97
Total cash expended, .....	<u>\$5,009 92</u>
Balance cash on hand Nov. 30, .....	222 73
	<u><u>\$5,232 65</u></u>

## DECEMBER, (TO THE 25th) 1868.

Balance cash on hand Nov. 30, brought forward,...	\$222 73
Received on account of tolls this month,.....	123 29
Total cash received this month,.....	<u>\$346 02</u>

## CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Am't paid wages account,.....	\$ 56 28
“ W. W. and E. T. Williams,...	125 00
“ W. W. McNaughton,.....	12 00
“ Ed. Edwards,.....	8 50
“ A. Stiles,.....	8 50
“ Mm. McCay, .....	8 50
“ A. Day,.....	8 50
“ A. M. Chadwick,.....	1 78
“ O. Roach,.....	40 00
Total cash expended,.....	<u>\$269 06</u>
Balance cash on hand Dec. 25, 1868,...	76 96
	<u><u>\$346 02</u></u>

## RECAPITULATION.

Balance cash on hand Dec. 25, 1867, .....	\$1,151 26
Total cash received on account of tolls, .....	25,977 14
	<hr/>
Total cash received this year, .....	\$27,128 40

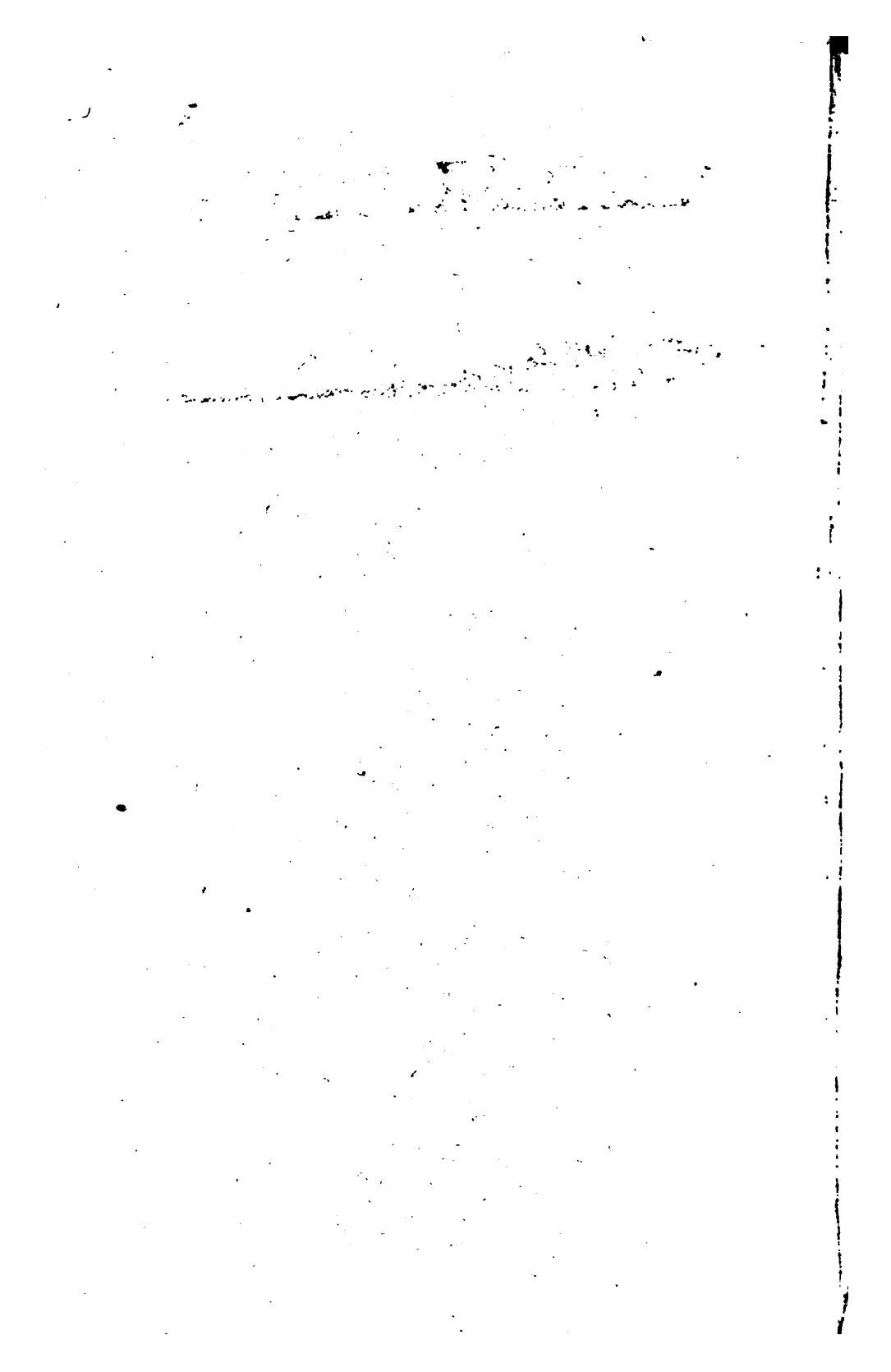
## CASH DEPOSITED AND EXPENDED.

Total cash deposited with State Treas.,..	\$13,959 67
Cash paid for men employed in operating the locks, .....	5,452 66
For labor performed and materials purchased for the completion of the new pier at the lower entrance to the canal, north side, .....	1,841 60
For the purchase of 25 snubbing posts, and freight on same, .....	175 00
For services dredging, removing all accumulation of sand, and other kinds of earth, and all other material found in the canal, .....	1,000 00
For purchase of steam pump, .....	3,200 00
For preparing, hauling and excavating for, and setting 50 snubbing posts along the banks of the canal, above the locks, .....	472 04
For labor, painting gates, booms, towers, etc., for whitewashing fences and buildings, repairing runways and rollers to gate booms, repairing gate valves; also repairing dock at head of canal, hauling timber and plank for the same; also building runway at guard gate, etc., .....	197 87

For copies of papers in the case of Ryan vs. Geo. W. Brown, Supt., <i>et al.</i> , by direction of the Board of Control,	\$75 00
For raising cassion gate,.....	90 21
For rope, oil for light house at head of canal, for wood for office, paint and oil for painting gates, booms, braces, towers, and for blacksmithing, for hay and oats for canal horses, for stationery for office, for lumber and other materials necessary to keep the work in good repair,.....	587 39
Total deposited and expended, ....	\$27,051 44
Balance cash on hand Dec. 25, 1868, ...	76 98
	<u>\$27,128 40</u>







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